Inscriptions of Orissa

(300 - 700 A. D.)

Vol. I - Part ii.

S. N. Rajaguru

INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA

(300-700 A. D.)

Vol. I - Part ii

By

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PREFACE

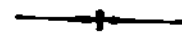
A large number of inscriptions, beginning from the time of Aśoka, has already been discovered from Orissa and the neighbouring tracts relating to her history. Some of them have been published in different research journals and some are still to be edited. They contain valuable materials for the compilation of history on scientific basis. It is also found that some of those inscriptions have been edited and re-edited by different scholars for which reason they need to be published showing different readings for comparative studies.

In 1950, when a Research Section in the Orissa State Museum was created, I started to compile this work as a part of my scheme for the publication of the available inscriptions of Orissa in four volumes consisting of ten parts on the whole. I placed my scheme before the *Advisory Council for Museum, Archives and Archaeology of Orissa* for approval. I owe my thanks to the President, Sri D. Panigrahi, the Minister for Education, Home and Law to the Government of Orissa, and to the Members of the said Council for accepting this proposal.

This work is divided into four Sections, namely South-Orissa, West Orissa, North-Orissa and Central-Orissa, dealing with inscriptions of different families on topographical and chronological basis that ranged from about 300 to 700 A. D. The total number of inscriptions embodied herein is 49 of which only a few inscriptions are associated with facsimiles. In order to facilitate for easy reference a synopsis is given at the beginning of each inscription and a historical note at the end of each section. I hope the system adopted in this work will enable the readers to study the history of Orissa in a systematic way.

Author.

General Contents



SECTION—1

[SOUTH-ORISSA]

THE MAṬHARAS
&
THE ŚRI RAMA-KAŚYAPAS

Content.

Palaeographical Chart 4th—7th Centuries A. D.

	No.	आ	क	ख	ग	च	ज	ण	थ	द	ध	य	व	श	स	ह
Samudragupta, 4th century A. D.	1															
Yaśodharman, 6th century A. D.	2															
Inscriptions of Dāmodarpur, 534 A. D.	3															
Lokavigraha, 600 A. D.	4															
Pṛthivīvigraha 570 A. D.	5															
Śambhūyaśa, (Soro plate)	6															
Mādhavarāja & Śaśāṅka 620 A. D.	7															
Dharmmarāja	8															
Lokanātha (Tippera plate)	9															
Dharmmarāja's Puri plates.	10															

No. 1
Koroshonda Plates of Viśākhavarman

1. Donor.........Viśākhavarman.

2. Title............Paramadaivata; Paramabhaṭṭārakapādabhakta and Mahārāja.

3. Place of issue...Śrīpura.

4. Date......Saṁvat Hemaṁ 7, the 20th day.

5. Officers...AJÑABHOGIKA Boḍhudeva.

6. Topography... (1) Korashoḍakapañchāli (Dt.)
   (2) Tapoyaka GRAMA (Village).

7. Donee...Śavarabheṇḍaka—
   (1) Vishṇuśarman
   (2) Śreshṭhiśarman
   (3) Agniśarman
   (4) Nāgaśarman
   and (5) Śivaśarman of Ātreya Gotra

8. Authority... Edited by Sri S. N. Rajaguru in J. B. & O. R. S, Vol. XIV, P. 282.
   Re-edited by G. Ramadas in E. I. XXI, PP. 23-25.

9. Remarks......The name of Korashoḍaka-Pañchali is also found in the Chicacole Plates of Indravarman of the Gaṅga-era 146 (Vide I. A, XIII, PP. 122-4).

Text

1st Plate; 2nd side.

१. स्वस्ति [।] विजय श्रीपुरान् परम दैवतं वप्पभट्टारक पादभक्तः श्री महाराज-
२. विशाखवर्म्मा कोरासोडक पञ्चा(ञ्च)लया [०] तपोयक ग्रामे * कुटुम्बिनः
३. समाज्ञापयति [।] अस्त्येष ग्रामोस्माभिरस्मद् वप्पभट्टारक पादानां

2nd Plate; 1st side.

४. सुरलोकादप्रच्युतानां भूयर्प्पुण्याप्यायनाय आचन्द्रार्क्क प्रति-
५. ष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा सर्व्वकरभरैश्च परिहृत्य आत्रेयस गोत्रे-
६. भ्यः शवरभेण्डक विष्णुशर्म्म श्रेष्ठिशर्म्म अग्निशर्म्म नागशर्म्म शिवशर्म्म-

2nd Plate; 2nd side.

७. भ्य [:] संप्रदत्तस्तदेवमवेत्य पूर्व्वोचित मर्य्यादाभिस्सर्व्वोपस्थानं-
८. कर्त्तव्यमिति [१] आज्ञाभोगिक बोदुदेव[:।] [सं]वत् ७ हेमं ७†
९. अत्र च व्यास गीतौ द्वौ श्लोकौ [।] दिवसः २०††

3rd Plate; 1st side.

१०. बहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपैः [।] यस्य यस्य
११. यदा भूमि[स्तस्य] तस्य तदा फल[म्] [॥] षष्ठि वर्ष सहस्राणि
१२. स्वर्ग मोदति भूमिद [:] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥]

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* G. Ramadas reads 'तंपोयक ग्रामे'.

† S. N. Rajaguru reads 'संवत् १००. ३०. ८. मा ७' etc. Probably it is not correct; because when in the Bobbili plates of Chaṇḍavarman "ग्रीष्म" is mentioned there is every possibility that here 'हेमं' for 'हेमन्त' is written.

†† The Passage 'दिवस २०' should have been placed at the end of the 8th line.

NOTES

The plates were edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in the Journal of Behar and Orissa Research society, Vol. XIV, P. 282 and they were re-edited by G. Ramadas of Jaypur in E. I. XXI, PP. 23-25 ff. The plates were discovered by a cultivator of Koroshoṇḍā Village, eight miles to the north-east of Parlakimedi town in the Ganjam district. Sri G. Ramadas says that the Village Koroshonda is "six miles to the south of Parlakimedi." But it is not correct. Probably he mistakes Karjavada for Koroshonda.

The plates are three in number. Each plate measures about 7½"×2". The ring and seal are missing. Sri G. Ramadas identifies Śrīpura with the modern Siripuram of the Zamindary of Vavilavalasa in the Visakhapatna district. But in Parlakimedi, not far from Koroshoṇḍā, there is a village of the same name. So we need not go as far as Siripuram in Visakhapatna district, which is about sixty miles in distance from Koroshonda.

Translation

(Ll. 1-3) Hail, from Vijaya Śrīpura Śrī Mahārāja Viśākhavarman (who is) a devout worshipper at the feet of his father, commands the residents of the village Tapoyaka * in (the district of) Korashōḍaka-Pañchāli (as follows):—

(Ll. 3-7)" We have granted this village to keep our late father's place undisturbed in the heaven by this religious grant, which is made free from all taxations and to subsist till the existence of the sun and the moon, in favour of Savarabheṇḍaka Vishṇuśarman, Śreshṭhiśarman, Agniśarman, Nagaśarman (and) Śivaśarman of the Ātreyasa gotra.

(Ll. 7-8)" Having known this, all of you should respect the charity (of ours) with due honour as established (and practised) from the ancient time.

(8-9) Boḍhudeva, the Ajñābhogika; Saṁvat 7, Hemaṁ(nta) (and) Divasa, 20.

(Ll. 9-12) (Two verses from the Vyasagitā are quoted here).

* G. Ramadas reads 'Taliipoyaka'.

No. 2

Tekkali Plates of Umavarman

1. Donor...... Maharaja Umavarman.
2. Title ...... Pitṛpadanudhyata and Śrī Maharaja
3. Place of issue......Vardhamanapura.
4. Date........ Saṁvatsara 9 Magha, Kṛ. 7th Tithi.
5. Officers.......Keśavadeva of Pishṭapura.
6. Topography ....(1) Havera or Astihavera (village).

   (2) Kuttūra (village).
7. Donee........Yaśaśarman of Kaśyapa GOTRA.
8. Authority.......Edited by Gopinatha Harichandana Jagadeva, the Raja of Tekkali, in J. A. H. R. S. vol. VI, P. 53 and re-edited by M. Venktaramayya in E. I. XXVIII, PP. 298-302.
9. Remarks..........

Text

1st plate : 2nd Side

१ । स्वस्ति [।] विजयवद्धमानपुरा [त] पितृपादानुध्यात: श्रीमहाराजो-
२ । म(मा)वर्म्मा अस्तिहवेर[1] ग्रामे सर्व्वं समवेतां (तान्) कुटुम्बिन स्स-

---

1. The editor suggests that 'अस्ति हवेर' may be treated as two words 'अस्ति' and 'हवेर' So the name of the village will be हवेर

३ माज्ञापयत्यस्तु वो विदितं अस्माकं स्त्र पुन्या(ण्या)यु्ष्य शो-
४ भि वृद्धये आचन्द्र तारकार्क प्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा अ-

2nd Plate; 1st side.

५ [क]र ग्राहिक ग्राम ञ्च कृत्वा सर्व्वं करभर परिहारं [:] परिहृ[ता]
६ य [श] शर्म्मणे† काश्यप गोत्राय सम्प्रदत्तः [।] तदेवं विदित्वा
७ युष्माभिः पूर्व्वोचित मर्य्यादयोपस्थानं कर्त्तव्यमिति
८ [मे] य हिरण्यादि चोपनेयमिति [॥] भविष्यद्राज्ञश्च विज्ञाप-

2nd Plate; 2nd side.

९ यामि धर्म्मक्रम विक्रमाभ्य [म :]†† दानमनुपालन ञ्चेति ए-
१० ष खलु स धर्म्मः । अपि चात्र व्यासगीता[न्] श्लोकानुदा-
११ हरन्ति [।] वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपं[:] [] य-
१२ [स्य] यस्य यदा भूमि [:] तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् [॥] षष्टिं वर्ष स-

3rd Plate; 1st side.

१३ हस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिद [:] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव
१४ नरके वसेत् [॥] स्वदता (त्तां) परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधि (धि-
१५ ष्ठिर [।] महीं महिमतां [०] श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनम् [॥] माघस्य कृ-
१६ ष्ण दिवसो (से) सप्तमी सम्वत्सर नवम* स्वयमाज्ञा [॥]

3rd Plate; 2nd side.

१७ राज्ञा स्वहस्तलिखितं शासनं पापनाशनम(मि)ति [।]
१८ पिष्टापुर वास्तव्येन केशव देवेन लिखित [मिति] [॥]

NOTES

The Tekkali plates of Umavarman were noticed in the Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year 1934-35, No. 13, and edited by Gopinatha Harichandana Jagadeva of

† The Raja of Tekkali reads 'व्यास शर्म्मणो'

†† The Raja reads 'धर्म्मक्रम विक्रमाभ्योन्यत्तमव्यपोपनत तव्यमाज्ञानु प्रैसवश्च'

* The editor suggests to read 'सप्तम्यां सम्वत्सरे नवमे'

Tekkali in J. A. H. R. S. Vol, VI, P. 53. According to him the plates were secured from one Dabberu Panchanadham Patnaik of Tekkali; and nothing is known about the circumstance under which they were discovered. They were re-edited by M.Venkataramayya, the Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund, in E. I. XXVIII, P. 298-302. According to him the inscription belongs to the first half of the 5th century A. D. on palaeographical grounds.

The measurement of each plate is 6 5/8" × 2 3/8" and the ring hole is 5/8" in diameter. There is a seal on the ring. It is oval in shape and the legend on it is not visible.

The translation of the text as rendered by Jagadeva:-
(Ll. 1-6) Hail ! from the Victorious Vardhamanapura, the glorious Maharaja Umavarma who is devoted to the feet of his father commands the ryots and all others assembled in the village of Astihavera. let it be known:-

"This village has been given by us for increase of the merit, life and prosperity of ourselves, to the Brahmin Yaśaśarman of Kāśyapa gotra, having been made into an agrahāra which is to last as long as the moon, stars and sun and having been exempted from all taxes.

(Ll. 6-8) Knowing this, you ought to observe the previous customs and supply him with gold" etc.

(Ll.8-10) About future kings,the king requests:-"Having obtained the earth by right or inheritance or conquest or other means and ruling it, you should preserve this agrahāra as the grant has religious merit."

(Ll.10 15) Then three usual Ślokas quoted from Vyāsa follow.

(Ll.15 16) The order was made in the month of Māgha in Kṛshṇa Paksha, on Saptamī tithi and in the ninth year of king's rule.

(Ll. 17) Whoever recites the grant has his sin destroyed.

(L. 18, The Edict was written by Keśavadeva, an inhabitant of Pishaṭapura.

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* Sri M. Venkataramayya reads 'Ya [śa] Śarma'.

No. 3
Dhavalapeta Plates of Umavarman

1. Donor............ Mahārāja Umavarman.
2. Title ....Paramadaivata, Bappabhaṭṭārakapādānudhyāta and Maharaja.
3. Place of issue.........Sunagara.
4. Date..........?
5. Officers..........?
6. Topography..........(1) Mahendra-bhōga Vishaya (District)
   (2) Kuttūra grama (village).
7. Donee.........Khallaśvāmin of Vatsa gotra and Chhandogya Brahmachārin.
8. Authority.........Edited by M. Narasimham in J. A. H. R. S, Vol. X, PP. 143-44 and re-edited by R. K. Ghoshal in E. I., XXVI, PP 132 35.
9. Remarks.........The third plate of this grant is missing.

Text

1st plate, 2nd Side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] सुनगरात् परमदैवत बप्पभट्टारक पादा-
२ नुध्यातः श्रीमहाराजोमवर्म्मा महेन्द्रभोगे कुत्तु-
३ र ग्रामे सर्व्वं समन्वागतान् कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञाप-
४ [य] ति [।] अस्त्येष ग्रामोस्माभिरात्मनः [:] पुण्यायु य * (र्व)गोभिवृद्ध-

2nd plate, 1st Side

५ ये वत्ससगोत्राय च्छन्दोगस ब्रह्मचारिणे ब्राह्म-

+ This letter 'त' was omitted at first by the engraver; but afterwards added in small type under the line.

* This lettr 'य' also is added afterwards below the line.

६ ण खल्ल स्वामिने † आ सहस्रांशु शशि * तारक प्रतिष्ठ-
७ मग्रहार [०] कृत्वा सर्व्वकर परिहारैश्च परिहृत्य
८ संप्रदत्तस्सहवाटकेन [।] तदेवं विदित्वा युष्माभि:

2nd Plate, 2nd Side

९ पूर्व्वोचित मर्य्यादा(द)योपस्थानं कर्त्तव्यं [।] यच्चात्र
१० कि[०]चिदुत्पद्यते मेय हिरण्यादि तत्सर्व्वं मु-
११ पनेयं [।] भविष्यतश्चराज्ञो विज्ञापयति[ ] धर्म्मक्रम -
१२ [विक्र]माणामन्यतमयोगादवाप्य महीमनुशामता**

NOTES.

A farmer of the village of Dhavalapeta, situated about 12 miles from Srikakulam, discovered the plates while digging the earth. He melted the last plate thinking that it was made of gold. The remaining two plates were secured by Sri Manda Narasimham and were noticed in the Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the years 1937-38, C. P. No. 92 and edited by Sri M. Narasimham in J. A. H. R. S., Vol. X. PP. 143 44 ff. It was re.edited by Sri R K. Ghoshal, M. A.. of Calcutta in E. I., XXVI, PP. 132 35 ff. Only two plates are now discovered. Each plate measures about $6\frac{5}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}''$. There is a ring attached to the plates which contains an elliptical seal, $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. There is a legend on it consisting of four lines which are not legible although the last line can be read as महाराजोमवर्म्मस्य like the Brihatproshtha grant.

The translation of the text as given by Sri R. K. Ghoshal:-

(Ll. 1-4) Oṁ Hail ! From Sunagara, the illustrious king (Mahārāja) Umavarman, who is a devout worshipper of the gods and devoted to the feet of (his) father, commands all the househol·

† Probably the correct reding should be 'गल्ल स्वामि'. The letter 'ख' seems like 'ग' in the photo print given by the editor.

* 'शशि' is added afterwards in small type below the line.

** The editor says: following the txt of Vrihatproshtha grant (i. e. No1) one might restore the rest of this sentence as 'अनुज्ञामतां प्रवृत्तकमिदन्दानं सद्धर्म्ममनुपश्यद्भिरेषो ग्राहारोऽनुपाल्य:

ders *en masse* at the village of Kuttūra (which is situated) in the Mahendrabhoga (as follows):-

(Ll. 4-8) "We have granted this village including the road.* (passing through it), for the increase of (our) own religious merit, life and fame, to the Brāhmaṇa, Khallaśvamin** who belongs to the Vatsa gotra and who is a religious student of the Chhandogya Śakhā, after making it an agrahara, which is to last as long as the sun, the moon and the stars, and exempting it from the liability of paying all taxes.

(Ll. 8-11) "Having known this, you should regard (this gift) with the honour as obtaining heretofore; you should also surrender (to the donee) whatever grows on this (soil) (in the shape of) grain (Meya), gold etc."

(Ll. 11-12) The king further exhorts future ruler (as follows):- "Having obtained possession of the earth by right, or by succession, or by valour and ruling (it)..................

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* The word 'Vāṭaka' may denote garden, orchard etc.

** It may also be read 'Ellaśv āmin'.

No. 4
Vrihatproshtha Grant of Umavarman

1. Donor............ Mahārāja Umavarman.

2. Title of the king .... Bappapādabhakta and
Kaliṅgadhipati

3. Place of issue.........Sihapnra (Siṁhapura)

4. Date..........Saṁvat, 30, Margaśira, di. 20.

5. Officers....(1) Deśakshapaṭaladhikṛta Haridatta's son Ma[tṛ]vara.
(2) Ajña—Vāsudeva.

6. Topography..........(1) Vrihatproshṭā (village)
(2) Dantayavāgu Bhōga - (Dt)

7. Donee.........Haridatta of Aupyamanyavasa gotra,
Bahvṛchasa Brahmacharin.

8. Authority.........Edited by E. Hultzsch, Ph. D., in E.I.XII, PP. 4-6.

9. Remarks.........

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side

१ ॐ 1 स्वस्ति [।] विजय सी (सिं ह 2 पुराद्वप्प पादभक्तकलिङ्गाधिपतिश्री श्री
महाराजो 3

२ म वर्म्मा—वृहत्पोष्ठाग्रामे मर्व्वसमवेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापय-

३ त्यस्त्यं ष 4 ग्रामोस्माभिरौपमन्यम(व,स गोत्राय वह्चस वृह्मचारि-

४ णे वाह्मण हरिदत्ताया सहस्रांशु शशितारकप्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं

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1 Expresed by a symbot.

2 R. K. Ghoshal says 'the Correct readnig, I believe, is Simhapura [E.I.XXVI, P.133.F.N]

3 Dr. Hultzsch read 'श्रीमहाराजो' although it is actually as 'श्री महाराजो'

4 Dr. Hultzsch overlooked the anusvara symbol which is clear in the plate.

2nd Plate; 1st side.

५ कृत्वा सर्व्वं कर [परिहारैश्च परिहृत्य द]न्तयवागुभोगा बुद्धृत्य
६ षट्त्रिंशदग्रहार सामान्यं कृत्वा भोगसम्व(न्ध निर्व्व]चनीयम्प्रत्तः [।]
७ तदेवं विदित्वा युष्माभिःपूर्व्वोचित मर्य्यादयोपस्थानङ्कर्त्तव्यम्
८ मेय हिरण्यादयञ्चोपनेयम्भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो[..]ज्ञापयति [।] धर्म्म-

2nd Plate, 2nd Side

९ क्रमविक्रमाणामन्यतमयोगादवाप्य महीमनुशासताम्प्रवृत्त-
० फमिदन्दानं सदस्भिमनुपश्यद्भिरेषोग्रहारोनुपाल्यः [।] भवन्ति
११ चात्र व्यासगीता श्लो[काः] [।] वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधि-
१२ पैः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य [त]स्य [तदा] फलम् [॥] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्तां-

3rd Plate; 1st side.

१३ वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] महीम्महीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालन[म्] [॥]
१४ षष्ठिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गे वसति भूमिद[ः] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च
१५ तान्येव नरके वसेत् [।] आज्ञा वासुदेवः[।] सम्वत् ३० मार्गशीर्षा (र्ष] दि २० [।]
१६ देशाक्षपटलाधिकृत* हरिदत्त सूनुना मा[तृ]वरेण** लिखितमिति ।

NOTES.

This inscription it edited by porf. E. Hultzsch in E. I., XII, pp. 4-› ff· Sri G. Ramadas of Jaypore (Koraput District), who sent this inscription together with the Ragolu plates of Śaktivarman to the late RaiBahadur V. Venkayya, states that the "Plates were obtained from a smith in the Palkonda Taluk. Nothing more is known of them".

The plates are three in number and each plate measures about 7 7/8"×3¼". They are held together by a ring bearing an oval seal, measuring 2¼"×3". There are four lines of writing on the

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* Read 'कृतेन'

** The letter 'तृ' and the ā mātra of the previous letter 'म' are not distinct. But they can be substituted with the help of No. 5 when the writer is 'मातृवर' and no 8 when the writer's father's name is 'मातवर' Dr. Hultzsch had no opportunity to examine the above two grants as they were published much later.

seal the last line appears as "रा[ज्ञो]वर्मस्य" and the other lines are not visible.

The translation of the text as given by Dr. Hultzsch.—

(L.1) ōm Hail ! from the victorious Sīhapura (Simhapura) the lord of Kaliṅga, the glorious Mahārāja Umavarman, who is devoted to the feet of (his) father, commands the ryots, accompanied by all (others), in the village of Bṛihatproshṭhā--

(L. 3) "This village has been given by us to the Brāhmaṇa Haridatta, who belongs to the gotra of the Aupamanyavasa (and) who has studied the Bahvṛcha (śākhā), having made (it) an agrahāra which is to last as long as the sun, the moon, and the stars, and having exempted (it) with exemption from all taxes, having separated (it) from the [Da]ntayavāgu division (Bhōga) (and) having joined (it) to the Thirty-six agrahāras in such a way that it must be mentioned (henceforth) in connection with (this) division (?)

(L. 7)"Knowiṇg this (to be) thus, you ought to wait on (him) and to supply to (him) what has to be measured (Viz. grain), gold, etc. according to the old accustomed rule."

(L. 8) And future kings (the king) requests:—

"Having obtained possession of the earth by means of either right or inheritance or conquest and ruling (it), you ought to preserve this agrahāra, considering this present grant (to have) religious merit (for its object)."

(L. 10) And with reference to this these are (the following) verses sung by Vyāsa:—

(L. 11-15) [contain three of the customary verses]

(L. 15) The messenger (ājñā) (was) Vasudeva. In the year 30, on the 20th day of Mārgaśirsha.

(L. 16) (The above edict) was written by M. vara*, the son of Haridatta, who was placed in charge of the record office (Akshapaṭala) of the district (deśa).

* It should be read as 'M[ātṛ]vara'

No. 5

Andhavaram Plates of Anantaśakti Varman

1. Name of the donor............ Mahārāja Anantaśakti varman.
2. Title of the king .... Bappabhaṭṭāraka pādabhakta and Kaliṅgādhipati
3. Place of issue.........Vijayapura
4. Date..........Saṁvatsara, 14, Śrāvaṇa, Śukla, 5th tithi.
5. Officers....(1) Deśākshapaṭalādhikṛta - Daṇḍanāyaka Mātṛvara.
6. Topography.......... Andoreppa (village)
7. Donee········· Brāhmaṇas of different gotras,
8. Authority·········Edited by R. Subrahmanyam in E,I.XXVIII, P. 175-79.
9. Remarks·········

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

१ स्वस्ति [।] महाहस्त्यश्व स्कन्धावाराद् विजयपुराद्भगवतः क-
२ मल निलयाक्कान्तवक्षसो नारायणस्वामिनः पाद भक्तः
३ परम दैवत वप्पभट्टारकपाद प्रसादावाप्त शरीर-
४ राज्यविभवप्रतापो माठर कुलालङ्करिष्णुः कलिङ्गाधिप-

2nd Plate; 1st side.

५ ति श्श्रीमन्महाराजानन्त शक्तिवर्म्म [आ]न्दोरेप्पग्रामे सव्व(र्व्व)स-
६ मन्वागतान् कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापयति [।] मस्त्यवनि [प] यथोक्त
७ धर्म्मविहयान विजितत्ति विष्टरैराध्यैक शक्तिभट्टारक पा-

८ दः नानागोत्र नानाचरणेभ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्यः पूर्वदत्त इत्यस्मा-

2nd Plate, 2nd Side

९ भिरपि स्वपुण्याय यशोभिवृद्धये आसहस्रांशु शशितार-
१० कादग्रहारं कृत्वा सर्वपरिहारैश्च परिहृत्येभ्यो ब्राह्मण कु-
११ लेभ्योनिसृष्टः [।] तदेवं ज्ञात्वा युष्माभिरुचितोपस्थानङ्क-
१२ र्त्तव्यम् [।] भविष्यद्राजांश्च विज्ञापयति युष्माभिरपि प्रवृत्तकं

3rd Plate; 1st side.

१३ इमन्दान धर्म्ममनुपश्यद्भिरेषोग्र हारोनुपाल्यः [।]
१४ अपि चात्र मनुव्यासगीतौ श्लोकौ भवतः [।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा द-
१५ त्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपैः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य-
१६ [त]स्य तदा फलम् [॥] पूर्व्वदत्तान् द्विजातिभ्यो यत्नाद्रक्ष ए(यु)धिष्ठर [।]

3rd Plate; 2nd Side.

१७ महिम्महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनमिति ॥ आज्ञाप्तिः
१८ महादण्डनायकाः [।] सम्वत्सर श्चतुर्दशः १०. ४. श्रावण
१९ शुक्ल पञ्चम्यां ५ [॥] देशाक्षपटलाधिकृत दण्डनायक
२० मातृचरेणलिखितमिति ॥ ॥[*]

NOTES

Sri R. Subrahmanyam of Visakhapatna has edited this inscription in the E. I Vol, XXVIII, pp. 175 ff Regarding the discovery of the plates he says that some cowherd boys unearthed an urn containing the plates at the foot of a banyan tree near the village of Andhavaram which is situated on the left blank of the river Vamsadhārā in the Narasannapeta Taluk of Srikakulam District. While editing the Andhavaram plates of Indravarman R. Subramanyam says that four sets of copperplates were discovered in that village (E. I. XXX. p 37). In 1951 Sri Subrahma-

* There is a floral design between the two sets of triple दण्ड and a wavy line at the end [Editor.]

nyam went to the village and secured the plates from there. Accordidg to him "there are two mounds in the south-east part of the village, on one of which there is a big banyan tree. The urn containing the plates was discovered just at the foot of this tree."

The plates are three in number each measuring 6.44"×2.19" The ring contains an elliptical seal on which there is a legend which is not distinct. The editor remarks that "from the sakunaka grant of Anantaśaktivarman the Mathara family lost its hold in the Godavari region where pishṭapura (i. e Pithapuram) was situated and its sway was confined to north Kaliṅga with Siṁhapura as its capital" (E I. XXVIII, p 177). Regarding the pedigree of the Māṭharas the editor writes as follows:—

"By inference it has been established that Śaktivarman of Ragolu plates was the ancestor of Ananta Śaktivarman and on grounds of palaeography a time-lapse of a hundred years has been allowed between the records of these two kings. The Government Epigraphist for India, tentatively suggested in his report for the year 1934—35 that Anantaśaktivarman was the son of Śaktivarman with the possibility of Anantavarman intervening between them who might have been the father of our present Śaktivarman The latter's name is perhaps indicated by the double form Ananta Śaktivarman to distinguish him from the earlier Śaktivarman. If this suggestion be accepted, then we may place Mahārāja Ananta Śaktivarman, the donor of the present charter, in the first half of the 5th century A. D."

The editor's following surmise is not convincing*:-
"Since the grant was issued from a military camp at Vijayapura and not from Simhapura which is mentioned as the capital in the records dated later, one is tempted to presume that Ananta-Śaktivarman was just then engaged in some battle. No infor-

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* Please see the historical notes,

mation is available as to the king with whom he was fighting. Presumably he was compelled in his 14th year to leave Pishṭapura, his ancestral capital, by the rising power of the Śālaṅkāyana rulers of Veṅgi to find a capital in the northern regions of Kaliṅga. i. e, Vijayasiṁhapura or Siṁhapura, from where members of his dynasty ruled subsequently till they were overthrown by the Vāśiṣṭhas, (E. I. XXVIII, pp. 177-8)

(Purport)

From the military camp fixed near Vijayapura, the Mahārāja Ananta Śaktivarman, who is the lord of Kaliṅga and a devout worshihper at the feet of Nārāyaṇa (god), who is a Parmadaivata, who acquired the body (as well as) the kingdom through the mercy of his glorious father and who is the ornament of the Māṭhara family, commands to all the inhabitants who assembled at the village of Andoreppa. that-

"For the increase of our merit, life and glory the village is granted to the Brāhamaṇas who belong to different gotras and Śākhīs, who were endowed previously. This grant should exist till the sun, moon and stars. will exist being known this to you all should perform your duties, The future kings are requested to keep this grant undisturbed.

(After this two verses from Vyāsa Gītā are quoted).
This order is issued through the Mahādaṇḍanāyakas.
The regnal year 14, Śrāvaṇa, Śukla, Pañchamī.

The plates are engraved by Mātṛvara, the Deśādhipaṭaladhikṛta Daṇḍanāyaka.

No. 6

The Madras Museum Plates

OR

The Sakunaka Grant of Anantaśakti Varman.

1. Name of the donor....Mahārāja Anantaśakti varman.

2. Title of the king .....Paramadaivata; Bappabhaṭṭāraka-
   pādaprasāda and Kaliṅgadhipati

3. Place of issue...Siṁhapura.

4. Date................Saṁvatsara, 28, Phālguna, Śukla 10th tithi.

5. Officers..............(1) Dūtaka, Kumārāmātya; Mahābalādhikṛta;
   Daṇḍaneta; Śivabhōjaka.
   (2) Vasudatta
   (3) Deśākshapaṭala, Talavara - Arjunadatta.

6. Topography·····(1) Varāhavarttinī (Dt.)
   (2) Sakuṇaka (village)

7. Donee ············· (1) Nāgaśarman.
   (2) Durggaśarman of Kātyāyana gotra.

8. Authority·········Edited by M.Venkataramayya in E.I.XXVIII,
   P. 22.-35.

9. Remarks·········

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

१ स्वस्ति [।] विजयसिंघ (ह) पुरा प्त (त्प) रम दैवत वप्प भट्टारकपादप्रसा-

२ दावाप्त शरीर राज्य विभव: माठरकुलालङ्का (ङ्क) रिष्णु कलिङ्गाधिप-

३ ति श्री मन्महाराज अनन्तशक्ति वर्म्मा वराहवर्त्तन्या प्राविषारिस्वे

४ सकुणक ग्राम (मे) सर्व्वं समवेतान् कुटुम्बिना (न:) समाज्ञापयति [।] अ-

५ स्त्येष ग्रामोस्माभि म्रा (रा) त्मन: पुन्या (ण्या) यु र्य्यशोभिवृद्धये अस्म

2nd Plate; 1st side.

६ कात्यायनसगोत्राय तैत् (त्तिरी) य ब्रह्मचारि ब्राह्म-
७ ण **नागशम्मणे दुर्गशर्म्मणे** भ्यो द्वौ भ्रातरौ* आचन्द्र तारक—
८ प्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वानिसृष्ट: [।] तदेव [०] विदित्वा यु—
९ ष्माभिर्य्यथोचित मर्य (र्य्या)दयोपस्थान [०] कर्तव्य: (व्यं) [।] भविष्य (ष्य) तश्च —
१० राज्ञो विज्ञापयति धर्म्मक्रमे(मा)णामन्यतम योगा—

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

११ दवाप्य महीमनुशासनां प्रवृत्तकमिमन्दानधर्म्ममनुप—
१२ श्यद्भि: एपोग्रहारोनुपाल्य [:] [।] भवति (न्ति) चात्र व्यास [गी] ता [:] श्लोका [:] [।] ब—
१३ हुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपै [:] [।] यस्य यस्य—
१४ यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् [॥] षष्ठिं वर्ष सहस्रा—
१५ णि स्वर्गे वसति भूमिद: [ ] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव न—

3rd Plate; 1st side.

१६ रके वसेत् [॥] पूर्व्वं दत्तां द्विजातिभ्यो यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] महि—
१७ म्महिमता [०] श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनु पालनमिति [॥] (मिति) दूतौ कु—
१८ मारामातौ (त्यौ) महाबलाधिकृत दन्डनेतृ **शिवभोजक**—
१९ **वसुदत्तौ (त्तौ)** ॥ सम्वत्सर २०० फ (फा) ल्गुण (न) शुक्लपक्ष दश[म्यां लि]-
२० खितं देशाक्षपटलाधिकृत[त]स्वर **अर्ज्जुनदत्तेन** ।

NOTES

This inscription was noticed in the Annual Report of South Indian Epigraphy for the year 1934-5, No. 24. The plates were sold to the Government Museum, Madras, by Sri-M. Somasekhara Sarma of Madras in the year 1934. The history of discovery is not forthcoming. The plates have been edited by M. Venkataramayya of Ootakamund in E. I, Vol. XXVIII, p. 226 35 ff The plates are three in number and each plate measures

* Dr. D C. Sircar suggests to read 'दुर्गशर्म्मणेचाभ्यां द्वाभ्यां भ्रातृभ्यां'

6 1/ /"×2 5/8". A ring, which must have been attached to the plates, is missing.

While editing this plate Venkataramayya refers to the title of the king, viz. "परम दैवत". In this connection he cites some inscriptions of north Orissa where the titles "परम दैवत" and "परम दैवताधिदैवत" have been used.

It is interesting to note here that the village Sakuṇaka which was grantend by Śaktivarman was in Varāhavarttinī, a very popular district in Kalinga during the Ganga kings, in the Ganga-era 87 and 128 (Vide E I., III, p. 126; Ibid. XIII, p. 120). In the second inscription it is called 'Varāhavarttini-Vishaya' Similarely another district namely Korāshoḍaka-Pañchāli, which is mentioned in No.1, is also found in the Chicacole plates of Indravarman of the Ganga-era 146 (Ibid p. 122). If the Ganga-era is to start from 498 A. D., then the Achyutapuram plates of Indravarman oft he Ganga-era 87 will correspond to 585 A.D Therefore, it is absurd to say that the Ganga-era was started when these powerful kings of the Māthara dynasty were ruling over Kalinga.

PURPORT

From the city of Siṁhapura the Mahārja Anantaśakti-Varman who is a paramadaivata, a great devout to his father for whose sake he obtained the prosperous kingdom and also his own earthly body, who is the ornament of the Māthara family and who is the lord of Kalinga, commands the inhabitants who assembled in the village of Sakuṇaka in (the District of) Varāha-varttinī:—

"for the increase of our merit, life and honour we converted (this village) into an agrahāra in favour of two Brāhamaṇa-brothers, namely Nagaśarman and Durggaśarman, who belonged to the Kātyayanasa gotra and the Taittirīya school of Brahmachāarin. This agrahāra should subsist until the moon, the Sun and the stars will exist.

"Having known this, you (all) should honour, according to the existing rule, to this grant. The future kings are to bear in their minds that a religious grant should not be destroyed.

[Then follow three verses quoted from the Vyāsa-Gītā]

[This order of the king is to be executed by] Dūta-Kumāra (and) Amātya (whose name is) Śivabhōjaka (and) Mahāvalādhikṛta and Daṇḍaneta, whose name is Vasudatta.

(It is issued on) the year 20 (and) 8 of the month of Phālguna, the 10th day of the bright fortnight.

the inscription is written by Deśākshapaṭalādhikṛta and Talavara Arjunadatta.

No. 7

Ragolu Plates of Śaktivarman

1. Name of the donor ··· Mahārāja Śaktivarman.
2. Title of the king······Vāśishṭhīputra; Māṭhara kula and Kaliṅgādhipati.
3. Place of issue   Pishṭapura.
4. Date ··· ··· ··· Saṁvatsara 13, Vaiśākha—Paurṇamī.
5. Officer ··· Amātya—Arjunadatta.
6. Topography ··· (1) Kaliṅga-Vishaya (District)
   (2) Rākaḷuva (Village)
7. Donee ··· Kumāraśarman and his eight sons of Sāvarṇasa gotra, Pañcharshi-pravara and Vājasaneya Śākhā
8. Authority ··· Edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch in E. I, XII, pp. 1-3.
9. Remarks··· ···

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

१ सिद्धिरस्तु ॥ स्वस्ति विजय पिष्टपुरा त्कलिङ्गाधि —
२ पति र्मागि[ध]* कुलालङ्करिष्णु र्वासिष्टीपुत्रो —
३ महाराज श्रीश[क्ति]वर्म्मा कलिङ्गविषये
४ राकलुव ग्रामे सर्व्व समन्वागतान्तदृपतितान् ☙

✱ The correot roding should by 'र्माठ[र]' There was no family named 'Magadha in Kalinga.

☙ Dr.Hultzsch suggests to road 'तान्त. प,' But tho correct reading should be 'सर्व्व समन्वागतान् गृहपतिकान्.' In other plates generally the word 'कुटुम्बिन्' has been used in the place of 'पतिकान्', here.

2nd plate, 1st Side.

५ आज्ञापयति [।] अस्त्येव ग्रामकोस्माभि स्वपु-
६ ण्यायुर्व्वलवृद्धये आचन्द्रतारकाद्ग्रहारं
७ [कृत्वा सावर्ण्ण] सगोत्र पञ्चार्षेय वाजसनेयि—
८ ब्राह्मणकुमारशर्म्मणेष्टाभ्यश्च पुत्रेभ्य]

2nd plate. 2nd Side.

९ एवमेतस्मै गोत्राय दत्त: अभटप्रावेश्य:
१० सर्व्वकरप्रदेयैश्च परिहृतमत ज्ज्ञात्वा * युष्माभि:
११ पूर्व्व प्रवृत्तया मर्य्यादयोपस्थानङ्कर्त—
१२ व्यम्मेय हिरण्यादयश्चोपनेयम् [।]

3rd plate, 1st Side.

१३ अस्मद्गोत्रश्च वाच्या: [।] य: प्रमादाल्लोभाद्वास्य
१४ लोपं कुर्य्यात्स पञ्चमहापातकसंयुक्तो भवेत् [।]
१५ येचान्ये राजानस्तांश्च विज्ञापयति [।] राजधर्म्मोय—
१६ मित्यनुपालयितव्य: [।] भवन्ति चात्र प्रागभिहिता:

3rd plate; 2nd Side.

१७ श्लोका: [।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता वसुधा वसुधा धिपै: [।]
१८ यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् [।।]
१९ षष्ठि वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे वसति भूमिद: [।]
२० आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरकेवसे[त्] [।।]

4th plate. 1st Side.

२१ पूर्व्वदत्तान् द्विजातिभ्यो यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।]
१२ महीम्महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनमिति [।।]
२३ सम्वत्सरे त्रयोदशे वैशाख पौर्णमास्याम् [।]
२४ स्वयमाज्ञाप्तिरमात्यार्जुनदत्तेन लिखितम् [।]

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* It seems that the scribe used a combined letter 'ज्ज्ञा'.

NOTES.

This inscription was edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D. in E. I. Vol. XII, pp 1-3. Regarding its discovery the editor says that the plates were found "while ploughing at Ragolu, near Chicacole in the Ganjam District."*

The number of plates is four and each measures about 5 5/16"-×2 3/4" A ring containing an oval shaped seal is attached to the plates. The seal which was sent to Dr. Hultzsch afterwards, contained two lines, and read by him as quoted blow.—

1 महाराजस्य श्री

2 शक्तिवर्म्म [णः]

The following translation of the text is given by Dr. Hultzsch:—

(L. 1) Let there be success! Hail! from the victorious Pishtapura the lord of kalinga, the son of Vāsishṭī; the glorious Mahārāja Śak ti]varman, who adorns the Māga[dha] (Māṭhara) family, commands the inhabitants, accompanied by all (others), of the village of Rāk[a,l[u va in the Kalinga province (vishaya)

(L. 5.) 'This small village has been given by us, for the increase of our own merit, life and power, having made (it) an agrahāra as long as the moon and the stars (shall exist), to the Brāhmaṇa Kumāraśarman, who belongs to the gotra of the (Sīvarṇas), who has five Rishis (as ancestors) and (who has studied) the Vājasaneyi (Śākhā) and to (his) eight sons; thus to this family, not to be entered by soldiers and exempted from all taxes and dues.

(L. 10) Knowing this, you ought to wait on (him) and to supply to (him) what has to be measured (viz. grains), gold, etc. according to the old established rule.

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* Now it is excluded from the District of Ganjam and formed a separate District in Andhra.

(L. 13)" And the descendants of our family ought to be addressed:—He who through negligence or through greed will confiscate this (grant) will be guilty of the five great sins."

(L. 15) and to other kings (the king) requests:—
"(Remembering) that such is the duty of kings, you ought to preserve (this grant.)"

(L. 16) and with reference to this there are (the following) formerly pronunced verses:—

[Ll. 17-22 Contain three of the customary verses]

(L. 23.) In the thirteenth year, on the full-moon (tithi) Vaiśakha.

(L. 24.) Ājñapti (was the king) himself. (The above edict) was written by the minister (amātya) Arjunadatta.

No. 8
Bobbili Plates of Chaṇdavarman

1. Name of the donor....Chaṇḍavarman.

2. Title......................Paramabhāgavata; Pitṛpādānudhyāta,
   Kaliṅgadhipati and Mahārāja.

3. Place of issue...Siṁhapura.

4. Date................Saṁvatsara 4, Grīshma 2, di. 5.

5. Officers.............Deśākshapaṭaladhikṛta – Mātṛvara's
   son Rudradatta.

6. Topography......Tiritthāṇavāṭaka (Village)

7. Donee..............Brāhmaṇas of different gottras.

8. Authority.........Edited by R.K. Ghoshal, M. A. in E.I.
   XXVII, PP. 33-36.

9. Remarks.........

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] विजय सिंहपुरा[त्] परम भागवत[:] पितृपादानुध्यात[:]

२ कलिङ्गाधिपति श्री महाराजा(ज) चण्डवर्म्मा तिरित्थाणग्रामे सर्व्व

३ समवेतान्कुटुम्बिन:(नो) भोजका[ं]श्च समाज्ञापयत्यस्त्येषो(ष)ग्राम(मो)—

४ स्माभिरात्मन[:] पुण्यायुर्य्यशसामभिवृद्धये [आ]समुद्[रा]द्(द्रि)शसि(शि) तारकार्क

५ प्रतिष्टमग्रहारं कृत्वा सर्व्वकरपरिहारैश्च परिहृत्य पट्तृ(त्रि)श*—

* The editor remarks that the expression which is also mentioned in the Vribatproshta grant of Umavarman " is, however, very probable that the highly technical expression has not yielded fully the scientific analysis. I may, incidentally, draw attention to a very interesting Bengali fiscal term, viz., 'छुनिसमोजा' which passes as a convenient and popular synonym for entire Zamindary estates." The learned editor failed to point out the same fiscal term used in Orissa since a very long time.

2nd Plate; 1st side.

६ दग्रहार सामान्यं चाग्रहार[:] प्रदेय [ं] सम्वत्सरिकं सणाग्रं* शतभु[भू]—
७ यंचांशं चोपनिबन्ध्य: **तिरिश्याणघाटकाग्रहार** ब्राह्मणानां
८ नाना गा(गो)त्रस ब्रह्मचारिणां सम्प्रत्त:[।]नदेवं ज्ञात्वा
९ युष्माभिः पूर्व्वोचित मर्य्यादया सर्व्वोपस्थान[ं] कर्त्तव्यं
१० मेय हिरण्य(ण्या)द्यंचोपनेय[।]भविष्यनश्च राज्ञो

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

११ विज्ञाम(प)यामि[।]धर्म्मक्रम विक्रमाणामन्यनमयोपा—
१२ दवाप्य महीमनुशासतां प्रवृत्तकमिदन्दानं
१३ सद्धर्म्ममनुपश्यद्भि रेपोग्रहामा(रो)नुपाल्य[:] [।] अपिचात्र
१४ व्यासगीतानि(न्)श्लोकानुदाहरन्ति:(न्ति) [।] बहुभिवुद्वस्वा(र्वसुधा)दत्ता वसुधा
१५ [व]सुधाधिपैं[:]यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिः तस्य तस्य तद(दा) फलं(लम्) [॥]

3rd Plate; 1st side.

१६ [स्वद] ताम्परदत्तास्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष (_) युधिष्ठिर [।] मह(ही)स्म(श्म)हि मतांश्रेष्ठ
१७ [दानाच्छ्रेयो]नु पालनं(नम्) [॥] षष्ठिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गे वसति भू—
१८ मिद[:] [।] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरकेवसेदिति [ ]
१९ स्वयमाज्ञापना [ं] देशाक्षपटलाधिकृतेन **मातृवरस्य**
२० सूनना **रुद्रदत्त** न लिखितमिति: (ति) [।] सम्वत्सरं चौतम ४ ग्रीष्म २ दि ५ [।]

NOTES

This inscription is noticed in the Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy, 1934-35, No. 12 and in the Annual Report of Arch.

In no. 23. we get the expression of 'Ashtādaśa Toshalādhipati' or the lord of 18 Toshalis. Afterwords this number was doubbled when D. Kosala was included in Orissa. Thus it is found that this term was in vogue in Orissa from a remote age.

* The term 'सणाग्र' is not clear. The editor R. K. Ghoshal, howerver, suggests to read 'सहस्रं' But, Dr. D. C. Sircar says "unfortunately Mr. Ghoshal entirely missed the real meaning of the passage in question". Then he gives the correct reading of it as "........षट्त्रिंशदग्रहार सामान्यंचाग्रहारप्रदेय[ं]मास्वत्सरिकं स(प)णाग्रं शतभु(द्व)यंचा[ं]शं........" (E. I. XXX, P. 115.) Dr. Sircar takes the advantage of a similar passage found in no, 13.

Surv. India, 1934-35, P. 64. It was edited by Sri R. K. Ghoshal of Calcutta in the E. I. XXVII, P. 33-36 ff.

The plates were received in the office of the Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras, from Sri Sivarama Das of Bobbili in the Visakhapatna District. The plates are now preserved in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The plates are three in number and each measures 6 "× 2 ⅜". There is a ring attached to the plates and an elliptical seal, inscribed with a legend as "पिति(तृ)भक्त:," joins the two ends of the ring.

The following translation of the text is given by Sri Ghoshal:-

(Ll. 1-10) Om Hail ! from the victorious Siṁhapura the glorious Mahārāja Chaṇḍavarman, the Lord of Kaliṅga, who is a devout worshipper of the Lord and who is devouted to the feet of his father, commands the householders and tenants (भोजका:) *en masse* at the village of Tiritthāṇa (to the following effect): "this village has been conferred by us for the purpose of increasing (Our) own religious merit, life and fame, having made (it) into an agrahara which is to exist as long as the oceans, the mountains, the moon and the stars, after having exempted it from all taxes (and) having joined it to the thirty-six agrahāras (i. e. the kingdom ?). (The gift) being (further) fully and perpetually registered, accrues to the Brāhmaṇas of various gotras (living at) Tiritthāṇa-Vāṭaka agrahāra. So, having known this you should respect and serve (all these Brāhmaṇas that settled in this village) as heretofore, you should also make over (to them) all that is measurable (मेय e. i. grains) gold etc.

(Ll. 10-13.) " I also address (the following request) to future kings: 'Having obtained possession of the earth by means of right, or inharitence or valour (and) ruling (it), you should maintain this agrahara, recognising the noble heart (that prompted it),

(Ll. 13-18) and (incidentally) the (following) Ślokas sung by Vyāsa may be mentioned:

[Three of the customary verses]

(L. 19) (This edict was written) at the cammand (of the king) himself, the Deśākṣ'apaṭalādhikṛta Rudradatta, son of Mātṛvara.

(L. 20) Year Four 4: (fortnight) 2 (of) Grīshama day 5".

No. 9
Komarti Plates of Chaṇḍavarman

1. Name of the donor....Chaṇḍavarman.

2. Title··· ··· ··· ··· Parmadaivata; Bappabhaṭṭaraka Padabhakta; Kaliṅgādhipati and Mahārāja.

3. Place of issue........ Siṁhapura.

4. Date.... .... Saṁvatsara, Chaitra, Śukla, 5th tithi.

5. Officers.... .... ?

6. Topography.... .... Kohetura (Village)

7. Donee··· ··· ··· Bramhachārin—Devaśarman of Bhāradvāja gotra and Vājasaneya Śākhā.

8. Authority··· ··· ... Edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch in E.I.IV,P.142-5.

9. Remarks··· ... ··· The seal found on the ring contains the legened "Pitṛbhakta"

Text

1st Plate; 2nd Side.

१ ॐ* स्वस्ति [।] विजय सिंहपुरात्परम दैवत:(तो)वप्पभट्टारकपादभक्त:
२ कलिङ्गाधिपति: श्रीमहाराजा(ज)च(श्च)ण्डवर्म्मा कोहेतुरे सर्व्वस—
३ मवेतान्कु(न्कु)टुम्बिन: समाज्ञापयत्यस्त्ये प ग्रामोस्माभि: (भि)-
४ आ(रा)त्मन: पुण्यायुर्य्यशसामभिवृद्धयो(ये) आसह्-
५ स्रांश शशितारका प्रतिष्टमग्रा ग्र)हारं कृत्वा सर्व्वकर-

2nd Plate; 1st Side.

६ परिहारैश्च परिहृत्य भारद्वाज गोत्राय वाजि(ज)स—

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* Expressed by a symbol.

७ ते (ने)य[1]स व्रह्मचारिणे व्राह्मण देवशर्म्मणे प्रत्तः [।]
८ तदेवं विदित्वा पूर्व्वोचितम(र्य्या)दयोपस्थानं कर्त्त-
९ व्यं मेय हिरण्यादि चोपते (ने)यं[2] [।] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञः(ज्ञो)
१० विज्ञापयति [।] धर्म्मक्रम विक्रमाभ्याम् (णा)

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

११ अन्यनमयोगादवाप्य च महीमनुशासना (द्भिः) प्रवृत्तक-
१२ मिदं दानं सद्धर्म्ममनुपश्यद्भि रेपोगृहारोनुपाल्यः [।]
१३ अपिचाग (त्र) व्यासा(स) गीतात(न) श्लोकानुदाहरन्ति [।] वहुभिर्व्वसु-
१४ धादत्ता वसुधा वसुवाधिपैः [।] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि-
१५ त (स्त)स्य तस्य तदाफलम् [।]

3rd plate; 1st Side.

१६ स्वदत्तां पर(र)दत्तां वा यत्न (त्ना)द्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] महीम्महि-
१७ मतां श्रेष्ठो(ष्ठ)दाना[3]च्छ्रेयोनुपालनं (नम्) [।] षष्टिं वर्ष-
१८ सहस्राणि स्वर्ग्गे मोदति भूमिदः [।] आक्षेप्ता
१९ चानुमता(न्ता)च तान्येव नरके वसेमि(दि)नि ॥ स्वमुखां (खा)ज्ञा [।]
२० सम्वत्सरः षष्टः ६ चैत्रमास शुक्ल पंचमि(मी) दिवसः ॥

NOTES.

The plates have been edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D. in E. I. IV, P. 142-45 ff. It is stated that the plates were found in the village of Komarti, two miles to the south-west of Narasannapeta in the present Srikakulam District. Mr. C. J. weir, I. C. S., the then Collector of Ganjam, secured them.

The plates are three in number and each measures about 7½" × 2¼" witha slight variation. The ring which is attached to the plates contains

1 The editor wrongly read the letter 'ने' for 'ने' and then corrected the same, although the engravor had correctly put 'ने' in the rigt place.
2 The editor did the same mistake as in the case of No 1 above.
3 The editor reads 'दाता' for 'दाना'. As a matter of fact there is little difference between 'न' and 'त'.

an elliptical seal on which the legend "पितृभक्त." is written. Dr. Hultzsch gives the translation of the text as follows:-

(line 1) Om. Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Siṁhapura, the lord of Kaliṅga, the glorious Mahārāja Chaṇḍavarman, who is a devout worshipper of gods (and) is devoted to the feet of the lord, (his) father, addresses (the following) order to the ryots and all (other) inhabitants) of Kōhetūra:-

(L. 3) "This village has been given by Us, for the increase of (our) own religious merit, life and fame, having converted (it) into an agrahāra which is to last as long as the sun, the moon and the stars and having endowed (it) with exemption from all taxes, to the Brāhmaṇa Devaśarman, who is a member of the Bhāradvāja gotra (and) a student of the Vājesaneya (Śākhā). Knowing this (to be) thus, service should be done (to him), and what is to be measured (viz. grain), gold etc. should be delivered (to him), in accordance with the rules customary from old"

(L.9.) And (the king) addresses (the following) request to future kings:- "Having obtained possession of the earth by means of right, or inheritance, or conquest, (and) ruling (it), you should preserve this agrahāra, considering this present grant (equal to your) own charities".

(L. 13.) And with reference to this (subject) they quoted (the following) verses composed by Vyāsa:-

[Three of the customary verses]

(L. 19.) (This edict was written at) the command of (the king's) own mouth. The sixth-6-year, the day of fifth tithi of the bright (fortnight) of the month of Chaitra.

No. 10

Siripuram Plates of Anantavarman

1.	Donor	Anantavarman.
2.	Title ...	Paramamāheśvara; Matāpitr pādānudhyāta and Kaliṅgādhipati,
3.	Place of issue...	Dēvapura.
4.	Date	Mahāśvayuja Saṁvatsara, Māgha Paurṇamī.
5.	Officers ...	?
6.	Topography....	(1) Toṇṭapara (Village) (2) Kharaparishamadaṁva (village from which the donees migrated) (3) Paṭṭamabhōga (Dt.)
7.	Donee	Brāmhaṇas of Atreya gotra
8.	Authority ...	Edited by G. V. Srinivasa Rao in E. I. XXIV, P. 47-52.
9.	Remarks ...	The last plate of the inscription was destroyed.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] विजय देव पु राद् वासिप्र विपुलामल चन्द्रमसो
२ त्रिभ्रत् (ई) भू हिरन्य(ण्य)गोसहस्राद्यनेक दानधर्माभिरतस्य शक्तित्रयो-
३ पनत राज्यसम्पद्स्य[1] अत्यु(त्य॰)नामल शरच्चन्द्र चन्द्रिकावदातोरु-
४ यशस [:] श्री[मान्] महाराज गु ण व र्म्म णः आत्मजन्मनोनेक गुणगणा-
५ भ्यल ङ्कृतस्य श्रीमां(मान्) महाराज प्र भ ञ्ज (ञ्ज) न व र्म्म णः
सूनुर्ण्ण(र्न्न)य विनय
६ सत्यशौचाचार त्यागौदार्य्य दाक्षिण्योत्त्स्सा(त्सा)हसा(स)त्व स(ं)पन्नो स्वभुज

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1 Read 'लक्रद:'

2nd plate; Ist Side

७ विक्रमोपार्ज्जित भूः प्रजाहितरतो(तः) परममाहेश्वर(रो) मातापि-
८ तृपादानुध्यातो(तः) श्रीकलिङ्गाधिपतिर न न्त व र्म्मा तो ण्टा [प]रे स्सम-
९ वेतां (तान्) कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापय[त्य]स्त्येष(ष) पूर्व्वमेवाग्रहारः ख र पु रि-
१० म द स्व सामान्यः कर(र) प्रदःत्तेभ्य एवस्म(स) इदानीमस्माभिः पुण्यायु र्य-
११ ष(शा)साममभिवृद्धये यजन (याजन[2]) याजनाध्ययन् (ना)ध्यापन दानः (न) प्रति-
१२ ग्रह निरतेभ्यो(भ्य) [आ]त्रा[3] गोत्र चरणेभ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्यः अष्टा[ ]दशक सं[ख्ये]भ्य[:]

2nd plate; 2nd Side

१३ महाश्वयुजे स(ं)व्वत्सरे माघमास पौर्ण्णमास्या[ं] उदकपूर्व्वं कृत्वा
१४ सर्व्वकर परिहारैः परिहृत्य ख र प ुरि ष म द स्व विनिर्गतं
१५ प स न भो ग विनिर्गत(त)ञ्च कृत्वा आचन्द्रार्क्ककाल:(ल)प्रतिष्ठमग्र-
१६ हारं कृत्वा विधिव[त्]स्स(स)म्प्रदत्त [ ]ईत्यवगम्य गामफल मु-
१७ पनीय सर्व्वदरेण वचनः(त्) प्रे षणोपस्थानं कर्त्तव्यमिति [ ]
१८ आज्ञाप्युत्तरकाल भाविराजभिश्च धर्म्मदानस्यानुपालने[4][:]

NOTES.

This inscription is edited by Sri G. V. Srinivasa Rao of Madras in E. I. Vol. XXIV, pp 47-52 ff. Prior to him Sri Manda Narasimham Pantulu of Arsavilli, a teacher of the Board High school of Srikakulam, published the text of the inscription in the Telugu monthly "Bhārati" of Sept, 1931, and also reviewed its content in J. A. H. R. S., Vol. VIII, p. 153. It is stated that the plates were discovered while digging a tank at Siripuram, a village near Chipurupalli in the old Vizagapatam District. Now they are preserved in the Government Museum, Madras.

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2 The word 'याजन' is written twice by mistake of the engraver.

3 It should be read 'आत् य'

4 The third plate is lost.

The number of plates is three, each measuring about 6 7/8" × 2 1/2." A ring is attached to the plates. It contains a seal, on which the legend is found illegible. Regarding the date of the inscription G. V. Srinivasarao writes:-

"The grant was issued in the year 'महाश्वयुज' on the day of full-moon in the month of Māgha. This method of dating the record in the 'twelve year cycle of Jupiter, after its conjunction with the sun, rises heliacally at near sunrise in a particular Nakshatra after which it is named (See E. I. VIII, p, 289) is said to have been in vogue to a limited extant only in the 5th and 6th centuries of the Christian-era, and found used so far only in a few inscriptions ranging between A. D. 475 and 528 (Vide Fleet, C. I. I. Vol. III, Introduction, p. 105). In the Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for 1931-32, Mr. C. R. Krishnamacharlu, taking the Gaṅga-era to start with A. D. 493, assigns the Achyutapuram plates of Indravarman dated in the 87th year of the era to A. D. 580, and assuming the present record to be about half a century antirior to it, gives it the provisional date A. D. 528-9 which was the year in which the Maha-Aśvayuja occurred. It may be stated, however, that the years A. D. 516 and, before that, A. D. 504 are equally possible for the record"* (E. I. XXIV, p. 42-9).

The editor identifies the places as given below:-

(1) Devapara = either Devada in the Sṛṅgavarapukōṭa Taluk or Devādi of the Srikakulam Taluk.

(2) Toṇṭapara = Totapara of the Srikakulam Taluk. The editor says that Māṭhara's territory extended to the north of the southern Ganjam District and to the south of the northern Godavari District. He further says that "It may be concluded that this dynasty of kings calling themselves 'कलिङ्गाधिपति' should have disappeared before the close of the 6th century A. D. The lower limit may be taken as the middle

* For other details regarding the *Mahasvayuja-Samvatsara* see the historical note below.

of the 4th century A. D., when Samudragupta invaded the Deccan and subjugated along with other kings Mahendre of Pistapura and Kubera of Devarāshtra. The following translation of the text is given by Sri G. V. Srinivasa Rao:-

Om Hail ! from the victorious (city of) Devapura, the glorious Anantavarman, lord of Kaliṅga, who is endowed with wisdom, refinement and truthfulness, with purity of life and good conduct, liberality and megnanimity, and with courtesy, heroism and strength, who has acquired the earth by the strength of his own arms, who is (ever) devoted to the welfare of (his) subjects; who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara, and who meditates on the feet of (his) parents who is the son of the glorious Prabhañjanavarman, richly adorned with a multitude of (good) qualities; the son of the glorious Mahārāja Guṇavarman who was a full-moon in the broad and spotless (firmament viz, the family of) Vasishṭha, who took great delight in the performance of the several kinds of gifts like the earth and a thousand cows who secured the prosperity of his kingdom with the three fold regal power and who possessed great fame which was as pure as the light of the exceedingly clear autumnal moon, (thus) commands (all) the farmers assembled in Toṇṭapara: "This (village which) has been already an agrahāra enjoying the previlages (applicable to the group of villages included) in Kharapurimadamba * and paying tax (hitherto) is now given by us with (due) rites preceded by (libations of) water for the increase of (our) merit, longevity and fame, on the day of full-moon in the month of Māgha in the year 'Mahā-Aśvayuja', to the same Brāhmaṇas eight share-holders in number (?) of the Atri gotra and Charaṇa, who are engaged in performing and helping others to perform sacrifices, in study and in teaching, and in making and recieving gifts:- after having completly exempted (the village) from all kinds of taxes and having made it separate from the Kharapuri madamba (Sub-division) and the Pattana Bhōga (Division), and conferred it as an agrahara to last as long as the moon and the sun.

Having understood this (it behoves that you) should bring the yield of the village (to those Brāhmaṇas) and with all (due) respect carry out the behests issued (by them). (This) command (should be respected) by the kings who are to come in future as well, in protecting this meritorious gift.

* Probably 'Madamba' is wrongly engraved for 'Maṇḍala'.

No. 11

Srungavarapukota Plates of Anantavarman

1.	Donor ...	Anantavarman.
2.	Title	Parmamāheśvara; Mātāpitṛpādānudhyāta; Kaliṅgādhipati and Mahārāja.
3.	Place of issue	Pishṭapura.
4.	Date ...	13th tithi, Uttarāyaṇa,
5.	Officer ...	?
6.	Topography ...	(1) Tellavalli Vishya (District) (2) Kiṇḍeppa (Village) (3) Achaṇṭapura-Bhōgika (title of the donee)
7.	Donee	Mātṛśarman of Kauśika gotra and Taittirīya Brahmachārin.
8.	Authority	Edited by R. C. Mjumdar in E. I. XXIII, p 56-61 ff.
9.	Remarks ...	

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] विजय पिष्टपुराधिष्ठानान्महीमण्डलव्यापि शारदेन्दुकर निर्म्मल-गुणस्य

२ देवराष्ट्राधिपतेरनेक समरसंघट्ट विजयाधिगत यशसो महाराज श्री गु-

३ णवर्म्मणः परमपौत्रः शक्तित्रयोपनतराज्यसम्पदो वासिष्ठकुल चन्द्रम-

४ सः श्रीमहाराज प्रभञ्ज(ञ)नवर्म्मणः प्रियपुत्रस्स्वबलविक्रा(क्र)मोपार्जितभून्न-

५ यविनय सत्वसम्पन्नाधिगतयशा देवद्विज गुरुजनानुद्ध्यान सं-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

६ बद्धित महिमा परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः कलिङ्गाधिपति श्री-
७ महाराजानन्ता(न्त) वर्म्मा तेल्लवलिल विषये किण्डेप ग्रामे सर्व्व- समवेतान् कुटु-
८ म्बिनः समाज्ञापयत्यस्ति एष ग्रामोस्माभिरुत्ता(त्त)रायणेस्मत् पुण्याभिवृद्ध-
९ ये एतस्मै कौशिकस गोत्राय तैत्तिरि(री)यस ब्रम:(ह्म)चारिणे अचण्ट पुर- भोगि-
१० क मातृ शर्म्मणे आचन्द्रार्कतारक प्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा सर्व्व करभरैः

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

११ परिहृत्य सम्प्रदत्तस्तदेवमवधृताज्ञं भवद्भिस्तदाज्ञानुविधायिभिः प्रत्यह-
१२ मुपस्थातव्यम् [।] ब्राह्मणेन चात्मनोग्रहारः पुत्रपौत्रिकमुपभुज्यमा-
१३ नो न कैश्चिद्वल्लभ दुर्ल्लभरुपहन्तव्यः[।] आगामिभिरपिराजर्षि-
१४ भिर्वृत्तमनुपालयद्भिर्य्यथास्य धर्म्मपमवस्याविच्छेदेनप्रवृ-
१५ त्तिर्भ(भ)वति तथानुष्टेयं एवञ्च सति तव मेषामपि धर्म्मणाभि सम्ब-

3rd plate, 1st Side.

१६ न्ध स्समर्थ्यते ॥ बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता बहुभि[श्चा]नुपालिता । यस्ययस्य यदाभूमि स्त[-]
१७ स्य तस्य तदाफल(लम्) [॥] स्वदत्तामपरदत्तां वा यत्ना[द्रक्ष]युधिष्ठिर । मही महिमतां श्रेष्ट दाना[-]
१८ च्छ्रेयोनुपालनं (नम्) [॥] षष्टिं वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे[मोदति भूमिदः । आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च ता]-
१९ न्येव नरके वसेत् [॥] प्रवर्द्धमानया राज्यश्रिया राजव........[व]-
२० योदश्यामुत्तरायणे धर्म्मप्रदानं कृतमिति भू ..*

NOTES

This inscription has been edited by Dr. R. C. Majumdar in E. I. Vol, XXIII. P. 56-61. It si stated that the plates were

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* The editor suggests to read 'भ' because the 'U-kāra'-like symbol may be a part of the next letter. Unfortunately the last portion of the 3rd plate is cut and lost.

discovered at the village of Srungavarapukota in the District of Srikakulam and secured by Dr. C. Narayana Rao. The cultivator who at firt found the plates. I, thought that they were made of gold. So, he cut a portion from the third plate and melted it with the help of a goldsmith. At last when he came to know that the plates were not gold but copper, he handed over them to Sri Manda Narasimham who sold the plates to the Government Museum, Madras, where they are now.

Sri Narasimham edited the inscription in the J.A.H.R.S. Vol. VIII, P. 153-160. and afterwords it was re-edited by Dr. R.C. Majumdar.

The plates are three in number, each measuring 8 1/2" × -". They are attached to a ring containing a circular seal with the figures of a conch and some illegible legends.

Dr. Majumdar, on palaeographical grounds, assigned the inscription between 450-550 A.D." (E.I. XXIII, P. 57). But Sri M. Narasimham says that the Siripuram grant of Anantavarman, the donor of this charter, was engraved in 86A.D. In this connction he remarks as follows:—"The date as given in the Siripuram grant is as follows:—"अष्टाशक संवत्सर: महाश्वयुज सम्वत्सरे माघमास-पौर्णमास्यां." From the above date we find that the Siripuram grant was issued in the year of "महाश्वयुज" on the full-moon day, in the month of Magha in the eighth year of the Śaka-era. The calculation as we see from the wording, is done according to the Garudayabda Mana style.* I therefore fixed the date of the Siripuram grant as 86 A.D." (Vide J.A.H.R.S. Vol. VIII, P. 158). Dr. Majumdar has rightly differed from this view of Sri Narasimham. He says "he (Sri Narasimham) ignores, however, the fact that "अष्टाशक संवत्सर:," obbiously a mistake, far 'संवत्सर:' connot be

* This is the only inscription in South India, so for known, where the date is given in this style.

taken either as qualifying the word 'सम्वत्सरे' or as an independent word expressing date. I believe, the word qualifies the preceding word 'ब्राह्मणेभ्य' and denotes the number of Brahmaṇas to whom the grant is made. I must confess, however, that I am unable to explain the word, beyond merely suggesting that it might stand for 18, 28, or 88" (E. I. XXIII, P. 58).

With regard to the historical topography, Dr. Majumdar identifies the place called Tellavalli with Tellagamuḍi (82°-58′× 17°-58′), situated at a distance of 14 or 15 miles to the S. W. of Srungavarapukota. where the plates were found and for Kiṇḍeppa he identifies it with the village of Kaṇḍapalem which is not far from the village of Tellāgamuḍi. He also discussed to a great length about the chronology of these kings and their kingdom known as Devarāshṭra and Pishṭapura.

G. Jouveau Dubruil in his 'Ancient History of the Deccan' (page 60) said, for the first time with the help of the Kasimkota plates, that Elamanchi Kaliṅgadeśa fromed part of Devarāshṭra.

The translation given by Dr. R. C. Majumdar is quoted below:—

Om hail ! from his residence in the victorious city of Pishṭapura the glorious Mahārāja Anantavarman who is the lord of Kaliṅga; who adores the feet of (his) mother and father; who is the devout worshipper of Maheśvara; whose greatness has been enhanced by affectionate for the gods, the twice-born, and the elders; who has acquired fame by reason of his being endowed with wisdom, modesty, and virtue; who has acquired the earth by his own strength and valour;

who is the dear son of the glorious Mahārāja Prabhañjanavarman, the moon of the Vāśishṭha family; who (Prabhañjanavarman) brought about the prosperity of the kingdom by the three elements* of regal power;who is the most excellent grandson

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* The three elements of Regal power are :-
[१] प्रभुशक्ति [२] मन्त्रशक्ति and [३] उत्साहशक्ति.

of the glorious Maharaja Guṇavarman, who (Guṇavarman) acquired fame by victories in many stubernly fought battles; who was the lord of Devarāshṭra; and whose spotless virtues, like the rays of autumn-moon, pervaded the whole world:—

commands (as follows) all the ryots present at the village of Kiṇḍeppa in the District (Vishaya) of Tellavalli. This village has been granted by us, during summer solstice, for the sake of increasing our religious merit, to this Mātṛśarman, a member of the Kauśika gotra, a student of the Taittirīya(Śākhā), and a resident of Achaṇṭapura-Bhoga, after having made (it) an Agrahāra, which is to last as long as the moon, the sun and the stars, and exempting (it) from all burdens of taxation.

Having understood this command you should, every day, act in accordance with it. The Brahmaṇa, enjoying his own Agrahāra in hereditory succession (etc. through sons and grandsons) should not be hindered in any way,by any officer (however) eminent.*

The future royal ascetics, follow the traditional usage, shuld pursue that (course) which wold lead to continuous progress (or practice) of this act of virtue. This being so, the association of these (succeeding kings) also with religious merit in this matter is mentioned in the Smritis.

(Three customary verses follow)

By the increasing majesty........On the thirteenth (tithi), during the summer solstice, this religious gift is made.

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* The original expression is 'Vallabha-durllabha.' The first word means 'Overseor, Superintendent, or Head-man',and probably stands for royal officials in general. I am unable to suggest any deffinite meaning for 'Durllabha.' One of its meanings, given in the lexicon, is 'eminent or extraordinary', and it may be regarded as an adjective of Vallabha (Mayuravamsakadivat).
Or, possibly from its association with Vallabha, it may also be teken in the sense of an official, though the term in this sense is not known from any other source. (R. C. Majumdar).
I think, Durllabha is a name of an officer. It is used as a name among the Oriyas of South-Orissa (S. N. Rajaguru).

No. 12

Chicacole Plates of Nandaprabhañjanavarman

1. Donor ... . Nandaprabhañjanavarman.

2. Title... ... .Paramabhāgavata; Mātāpitṛpādānudhyāta, Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati and Mahārāja.

3. Place of issue...Sārapalli.

4. Date.... ... ...?

5. Officers ... .?

6. Topography......Deyavaṭa (Village).

7. Donee ... ... Harishchandra Svāmin (Akshatāgraharin) of Devarāta gottra.

8. Authority... ...Edited by Dr. J.F. Fleet in I. A. XIII, P. 48-50 ff.

9. Remarks... ... The seal on the ring contains the legend : "pi [tṛbhaktaḥ]" as in the case of No. 8.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

१ स्वस्ति [।] विजय सारपल्लि वासकात्परमभागवतो मातापितृ पादा-

२ नुदध्या(ध्या)त स्सकल कलिङ्काधिपति[:] श्रीमहाराज नन्दप्रभ-

३ ञ्जनवर्म्मा डेयवाटे[1] कुटुम्बिन माज्ञापयति [।] विदित म-

५ स्तु मक्षताग्रहारीय ब्राह्मण हकि(रि)श्चन्द्रस्वामिने उद-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

५ क पूर्व्वे(र्वे)ण अकर भर वाणवर्ज्ज (?) पुण्यायुष्य(ष्य)शसामभिवृद्धये

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1 The editor suggests to read 'अडेयवाट'

६ आचन्द्रदा(ता)रकार्क प्रतिष्ठितमग्रहारं कृत्वा सर्व्वकर परिहा-
७ रैश्च परिहृत्य देवंरात[2] गोत्र चरणेभ्यो(भ्य:)प्रदत्त[।]एवं
८ ज्ञात्वा युष्माभि: पूर्व्वोचित मर्य्यादया सर्व्वोपस्थानं कर्त्तव्यं

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

९ मेयं हिरण्यादय चोपनेय[:][ ] भविष्यतश्च रांज्ञोविज्ञापयामि
१० धर्म्मं[3] क्रम विक्क(क्र)माणां(णा)मन्यतम योगादवाप्य मनुशासतां
११ प्रवृत्तकमिदं दानं स्वधर्ममनुपश्यद्भि[:]स्तदतितिवा[4] -
११ यमगृहारोनुपालय[:][।] अपिचात्र व्यासगीताश्लोकानुदाह-

3rd plate; 1st Side.

१३ रिष्यामि ॥ वहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता राजान:[5] वसुधाधिपं:[।] यस्य
१४ यस्य यदाभूमि [:] तस्य तस्य तदाफलम् [।] स्वदत्तं (त्तां,पर
१५ दत्तं(त्तां)वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर:(र)[।]महीमता[न्]च्छेस्ट(ष्ट) दाना
१६ च्छ्रेयोनुपालनमुत्तमं[6] [॥] षष्ठिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गेमोदति भू-
१७ मिद[:] आक्षेप्ताचान्म(नु)[म]न्ता च तान्येव ना(न)रक्षे(के)वसेत् ॥

NOTES.

This Inscription was edited by Dr. J. F. Fleet in I. A. Vol. XIII, (1884), pp. 48-50 ff. Regarding the history of discovery the learned editor remarks that "the inscriptions were found with four other sets and a sixth set which has been lost sight of, suspended by their rings on an iron bar across the mouth of a large pot which was discovered in digging the foundations of a wall at Chicacole in the old Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency. The grants were purchased by W. F. Grahame, and were presented to the Madras Museum, where they now are."

2 Read 'देवरात'

3 The Anusvāra-symbol is unnecessary

4 Read 'स्वदत्तिरिवा'

5 Read 'राजभि:'

6 The correct form is 'महीं महिमतांश्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनम्'.

The inscription consists of three plates, each measuring about 7 1/8" 1 3/4". There is a ring attached to the plates. A seal on the ring is found rectangular in shape and a legend marked on it is not legible. Dr. Fleet does not make any suggestion regarding the date of the grant although he remarks that "Judging by the standerd of palaeography it is decidedly ancient, and is probably pre-chālukyan".

Dr. Fleet translats the text as given below:-

Hail ! From (his residence) situated at the victorious (city of) Sārapalli the Mahārāja Śrī Nandaprabhañjanavarmā, the most devout worshipper of the holy one; he who meditates on the feet of his parents; the supreme lord of the whole of Kaliṅga, – issues his commands to the kuṭumbi at (the village of) Devavāṭa:-

(L. 3)—"Be it known ! For the benefit of the Brahmaṇ Hairśchandraśvāmī of the Agrahāra of (?) Akshata,●—having with libations of water, (and) for the increase of (my) religious merit and duration of life and fame, made an Agrahāra grant (of this village), free from taxes, (and) with the exception of - - - - -,✠ (and) constituted to continue as long as the moon and the stars and the sun may last, and having exempted (it) with remissions of all the taxes, it has been given (by me) to the 'charaṇas' of the Devarāta gotra. By you, knowing this, in accordance with formar custom all the peaceful service is to be performed, and that which is to be measured out, consisting of gold & c., is to be tendered.

(L. 9)—"And I make this request to future kings;—looking upon this grant, which is the perpetual business of (all) those who protect that which may be acquired by any of the means of religion, this Agrahāra should be preserved by them, just as if it were their own gift.

● The editor thinks that the word 'अक्षत' may be taken as the name of a village, But the term अक्षताग्रहारीय ब्राह्मण may be explained as the ब्राह्मण who possess of an uninterrupted Agrahāra or village.

✠ The meaning of भरण is not clear.

(L. 12)—"And I will instance on this point the verses sung by Vyāsa:- Land has been given by many kings, lords of the earth; he who for the time being possesses the earth, to him at that time belongs the reward (of the grant that has been made)! O yudhishṭhira, best of kings, carefully preserve [land] that has been given, whether by thyself or by another; the preservation (of a grant) is better than making a grant, (and) is the most excellent (of all acts)! The giver of land enjoys happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to such confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell!"



No. 13
Niṅgoṇḍi Grant of Prabhañjanavarman

1. Donor ... ... Prabhañjanavarman, son of Śaktivarman and grandson of Śaṅkaravarman.

2. Title ... ... Bhagavat-Svāmi Nārāyaṇapadānudhyāta; Māṭhara-kula; Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati and Mahārāja.

3. Place of issue .... Siṅghapura (Siṁhapura).

4. Date .... (Saṁvatsarika, kara phaṇāgra Śataudvau ?), Kārtika, Śukla, 12th tithi.

5. Officers.... .... Mahāpratihāra (?)

6. Topography.... ....(1) Hoṇarāva (Village)
(2) Niṅgoṇḍi (Village)

7. Donee... ... ... Brāhmaṇas of different gotras.

8. Authority ... ... Edited by the late L. N. Jagadeva of Tekkali in the "Vaitaraṇi" of Cuttack in 1930, Vol. IV; and re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I. XXX, PP. 112-18 ff.

9. Remarks ... ...

Text

1st Plate; 2nd Side.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] विजय सिंघ(ह)पुरात् भगव[त्]स्वामि नारायणपादानुध्यात: मा-
२ ठर कुल कीर्त्ति वर्द्धनकर: श्रीशङ्करवर्म्मणो पौत्र: कृष्णवेण्णा म-
३ हानद्यान्तरस्थाप्रजा[1] धर्म्मेणान् शासित[:] श्री शक्तिवर्म्मणो पुत्र: स्व-
४ ,कुलालंकरिष्णु[: स]कल कलिङ्गाधिपति: श्रीमहाराजप्रभञ्जनवर्म्मा [कुशली] [।]

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1. Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'नद्यान्तर[ं] स्थप्रजा'

2nd Plate; 1st Side.

५ अस्ति होणराव ग्रामे[2] सर्व्वसमवेत(ता)[न्] कुटुम्बिनः समाज्ञापयति य एवं ग्रा-
६ माच्छेद्येन उत्तरेण रक्षपति[3] पश्चिमेण व्याघ्र प्रस्तर शाल्मि(ल्म)ली वृ-
७ क्षस्य सिवाध्वक[4] दक्षिणेन समुद्र [:] एभि र्द्वि सीमौ आचन्द्र तारक प्रति-
८ ष्ठ निङ्गोण्डि अग्रहारं कृत्वा[5] नानाविध गोत्र श्चरणेभ्य[:] सम्प्रतन[6]

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

९ तदेव विदित्वा युष्माभि(:) पूर्व्वोचित मर्य्यादयोपस्थानं कर्त्तव्यमिति मेय हिर-
१० ण्यादिश्चोपनेयं[7][॥] भविष्यरा (द्रा)ज्ञश्च संपूजया सुधर्म्म क्रम विक्रमाभ्यां
११ दानमनुपालीनश्चेति[8] [॥] एप स्वधर्म्म श्रपि मानव्यस गीता–
१२ प्योक्तानुदाहरन्ति[।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता वसुधा वसुश्चाधिपैः यस्य य-

3rd plate; 1st Side.

१३ स्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं[।]स्वदत्ता['] परदत्ताम्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] म-
१४ हीं महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं (नं)[॥] षष्टि[:]वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे वसति
भूमिदः[।] आ-
१५ क्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [।]स[ं]वत्सरिक करफणाग् शतोद्वौ[9][॥] कार्त्ति-
१६ क शुक्लपक्ष दिवस द्वादशी[।]आज्ञाप्ति महाप्रतिहार[।]

NOTES.

The late Raja L. N. Harichandana Jagadeva of Tekkali secured these plates and published their reading in the "Vaitarani" of Cuttack in

2. The letter 'व' is doubtful. It may also by read 'होणराम.'
3 Read 'वृक्षपंक्तिः' Dr. Sircar reads रुक्मपति[:] which gives no meaning
4. Dr. Sircar read 'शाल्मलीत्रि क्षस्तु(स्था)यि वा(व)ल्मीक[:]'
5. Dr. Sircar read 'एभिर्व्वसीमं' and suggests in the foot-note to read 'एभिरेव सीमैः अव-च्छिन्नः निङ्गोण्डिः आचन्द्रतारकप्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा'
6. Read 'सम्प्रदत्तः'
7. Read 'हिरण्यादिन् च उपनेय''
8 Read 'मनुपालनीयश्चेति'
9. Dr. Sircar suggests to read 'सांवत्सरिक कर पणाग् शते द्वे' and interprits that it is the annual revenue payable to the king. But why it is written at the place where usually the era or date to is be mention ? This doubt is not removed.

1930. Vol. IV. P. 293. It was re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I, XXX, P. 112-18 with blocks.

This copperplate grant consists of three plates, each measuring 7. 1" × 2. 15". The ring is missing. Two plates (the first and third) were found at Adava in the Parlakimedi Taluk, and the second plate was found at Kannyapeta.

Regarding the date of the inscription Dr. Sircar made a comment on it. In page 113 he suggests that the time of the inscription should be the 6th century A. D. on palaeographical grounds. He further says that the date of the inscription is quoted in lines 15-16 as the twelvth tithi of the bright-half of Kārtika without the usual reference to the regnal year of the issuer of the charter. The absence of the year seems to be due to the inadvertence of the scribe or the engraver of the plates. He further says that Śaktivarman, father of the donor of this grant, is the same person who granted the Ragolu plates (No. 7). Dr. Sircar interprits the passage "साम्वत्सरिककरपणाग्रशतेद्वे" which refers to the taxation or the yearly assessment. He cites an equal expression in Chaṇḍavarma's grant (No. 8) where it is written as "सणाग्रं शतभूयश्चाश·चोपनिबध्य - - -." Dr. Sircar corrects this passage as follows:- "पणाग्रंशतमयश्चाश·". Thus he finds an equal expression in Śaktivarman's grant and the present grant, although in this grant it is written at the end of the document where the date whould be generally mentioned. He has not given any reason why this passage is written just before "Kārttika-śukla paksha, Dvādaśi". He blames the scribe saying that he did not mention the regnal year out of inadvertence.

Translation

(L. 1-5) Hail ! from (the residence of) the Victorious (city of) Singhapura, the devout worshipper at the feet of Bhagavat Svami Nārāyaṇa, the promotor of the glorious Māṭhara dynasty, Śrī Saṅkaravarman's grand son, and the worthy son of Śaktivarman, who ruled according to the religious law his subjects, living (in the country lying) between the Krishṇaveṇi and the Mahānadi, the Maharaja Prabhañjanavarman, who is decorated (with all the good qualities) (and) who is the Lord of Sakala-Kaliṅga, is well.

(L. 5-7) At the village of Hoṇarava (he) orders to all the residents who assembled (there), that this Achhedya (the undevisible unit) is bounded by a row of trees to the north; by Vyaghra-prasthara (hill), including a Śālmali tree and an ant-hill to the west; (and) the Ocean to the south.

(L. 7-11) Having created an agrahāra named Niṅgoṇḍi within the (above) boundaries, (we have) endowed it to Brāhamaṇas of different gotras and Charaṇas. Having known this, according to the religious custome, prevailed from ancient time, it is to subsit with due previlage of (Payment of) gold (to the land-holders). The future kings are requested to retain our charity.

(Here follow three verses, quoted from the Mānava Dharmaśāstra).

(L. 15-16) The annual tax, payable in advance is two hundred Paṇas. Kārtika, Śukla-Paksha, 12th tithi. The order is issued through the Mahāpratihara.



No 14
The Tandivada Grant of Śrī Pṛthivī Mahārāja

1. Donor ... Pṛthivī Mahārāja, son of Vikramendra and grand-son of Raṇadurjaya of Kaśyapa gottra

2. Title ... Mahārāja; Parama Bramhaṇya and Mātāpitṛpāda-bhakta.

3. Place of issue... Pishṭapura.

4 Date ... The 46th regnal year, Kārtika paurṇamī.

5. Officers ... Ajñāpti-Śrīrāma Lendurāja.

6. Topography.... (1) Koṇḍamañchi (Village)
(2) Pāgunnā Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Tāṇḍivāḍa (Village)

7 Donee ... Bhavaśarman, the Chandogya Bramhachārin of Kāṇṇakāyayanasa gotra.

8. Authority ... Edited by R. S. Panchamukhi in E. I. XXIII, P. 88-99.

9. Remarks ...

Text

Ist plate; 2nd Side.

१ स्वस्ति [।] श्रिमत् पिष्टपुरात् सकल जगवदन [न][1] समुद्भूत कीर्त्ती
२ चारु चन्द्रिकासमुद्योतित दिगन्तरस्य म-
३ हाराज रणदुर्जयस्य सूनो स्समति-
४ शयित शक्रविभूते र्विक्रमेन्द्रस्य प्रिय तनय [:]

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(1) The letter 'न' here is also found in the other grant of this king (See No. 15).

2nd Plate; 1st Side.

५ प्रवर्द्धमान प्रतापोपनत समस्त सामन्त मण्डल(श्री) निज-
३ भुज विजयोदयाधिगत यशाविशेष भूषण: श्राराम[:]-
७ काश्यपसगोत्र[:] परमब्रह्मण्यो मातापितृपा-
८ दानुध्यात[:] श्री प्रि(पृ)थिवीमहाराज: पागुणाविषये तांडि-
९ वाडग्राम मधिवस्स(स)नसे(स्स)र्व्वं समवेतान् कुटि(टु)म्बिनस्स[मा]ज्ञाप-

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

१० यति यथा श्रुति स्मृ(स्मृ)ति पारदृ(द)ाञ्च[2] यथावदनुष्टितागन(ग्नि)ष्टो-
११ मादि क्रिया पूतात्मनो विष्णु शर्म्मण: पुत्राय असकृदिज्या
१२ प्रयोग प्र(प)रायमाण द्रविण सूचितस्व से-
१३ नस्य समृद्ध[3]सहस्र विद्याध्ययन प्रवचन व्याख्यान
१४ शी(शा)लिन: प्रि(पृ)थिवीशर्म्मण: पुत्राय वेदवेदाङ्ग न्याय(यो)ग-

3rd Plate; 1st side.

१ निषद्योग(गा)ववोधनिर्म्मलीकृतहृदये विविधाध्वरावभृथा-
१३ म्भ: पवित्रीकृतविग्रहाय देवपितृमनुष्यसमर्चन-
१७ समानीत रात्रिन्दिवाय कोन्डमञ्जिग्राम निवासिने
१८ त्रिसहस्रविद्याय विंशति व्याख्यानाय कामकायनस-
१९ गोत्राय छन्दोगसब्रह्मचारिणे भवशर्म्मणे अस्मदायु

3rd plate; 2nd Side.

२० रारा(रो)ग्य यशोभिवृद्धये सर्व्वकरपरिहारेणाग्रहारी
२१ कृत्य ग्रामोयम्दत्त: नकैश्चिदपि वाधा करणीया[।] प्र-
२२ [व]र्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सरे षट्चत्वारीं(रिं)शे
२३ कार्त्तिक पौर्ण्णमास्यान्धर्म्मप्रदानमेतत् [ ]आज्ञप्ति[:]श्रीराम

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1 The letter 'ते' here is also found in the other grant of this king (See no. 15).

2 R. S. Panchamukhi reads 'पारदृष्टवन' But in the other plates of the same king the word 'पारगाय' is used. The letter 'ञ्च' is clear. So, the correct reading will be 'श्रुति स्मृति-पारदृञ्च'

3. Panchamukhi reads 'सूचितस्विबैयदस्यसमद्धे'

२४ लिन्दुराज:[4][।]अत्र व्यासगीता श्लोका:[।]बहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता

4th plate; 1st Side.

२५ बहुभिश्चानुपालिता[।]यस्य यस्य यदा भूमित(स्त)स्य तस्य
२६ तदा फलम्[॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां[वा] यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिषि(ष्ठि)र
२७ महीमहिमतां श्रेष्ट धर्म्माच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं(नम्)[॥].
२८ आस्फोटयन्ति पितरो वल्ग[य]न्ति प्रपितामहा: ॥[5] (।)
२९ भूमिदाता कुले जात:[।]स नस्त्राता भविष्यति ॥

NOTES

This grant was first noticed in the Annual Report on Epigraphy, Madras, C. P. No. 6 of 1916-17, and published in the journal of Oriental Research, Vol IX, p. 188 ff. Afterwards Sri R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A. of Madras re-edited it in E. I, XXIII, pp. 88-89 ff.

In 1917 the Assistant Superintendent for epigraphy, Madras, acquired the plates for the Government Museum, Madras.

The set consists of 4 copperplates measuring about 6 1/3" × 2". The seal of the plates is missing. Except the 1st side of the 1st plate and the 2nd side of the 4th plate all other faces of the plates are inscribed.

On palaeographical grounds Sri Panchamukhi assigns the grant to the beginning of the 7th century A. D.

According to Dr. D. C. Sircar "Prithivimahārāja may have been the king of Pishṭapura overthrown by Pulakesin II" (Successors of Sātavāhanas, p. 398).

While dealing with the topography Sri Panchamukhi suggests that Pishṭapura of the inscription is equal to the modern Pithapur of the

4. Panchamukhi has not given any suggestion for this word. I think, it should be read as 'लेन्दुराज:' It is significant to point out here that one of the capitals of the Vishnukundins of Vengi is 'Lendulura' with which this word might have some connection.

5. Read 'पितामहा:'

East Godavari District and the Pāgunāra Vishaya, according to him, is the same as Pavunavara Vishaya of the Vandaram Plates (E. I. IX, p. 133) of Ammarāja II, Pagaṇavara Vishaya of a record of VishṇuvardhanaV (M. E. R. 1913-14, C. P. No. 6).

He further says that "this Vishaya appears to have comprised the modern Tanuku Taluk of the Krishna District as can be seen from the stone inscriptions at Juttiga in that Taluk (Nos. 734 and 736 of 1920 of the M. E. R. for 1921)

Regarding the identification of the royal family, Sri Panchamukhi suggests that the donor belongs to the Durjaya family of the Deccan; because "many ruling families in the eastern Deccan, who flourished in the 12th and 13th centuries A. D. trace their descent from Durjaya or Raṇadurjaya whose time and place in their genealogy however, not certain on account of the varying accounts given in their records. The Kākatīyas, the Koṇḍapaḍumaṭi and Velanāḍu chiefs each claim for their ancestor Durjaya or Raṇadurjaya. The Garavapāḍu grant of Gaṇapati (E. I. XVIII, p. 346) mentions Prola as a descendent of Raṇadurjaya who belonged to the Karikāla-anvaya. The most important document of this later period, which gives a glimpse into the period of Raṇadurjaya is the Tsandavolu inscription of Buddharāja (E. I. VI, P. 268 ff.) which appears to embody a genuine historical tradition. It is stated in it that the Koṇḍapaḍumaṭi chief Buddharāja was the lion of the mountain, the Durjaya family which shows that Durjaya was the originator of his family and has for an ancestr one Buddhavarman who belonged to the fourth caste and was a servent of king Kubja Vishṇu of the lunar race who conferred on him the country west of the hill, which contained 73 villages. Kubja vishṇu is, evidently, the brother of Pulakeśin, II who ruled from A. D. 615 to 633 in the Vengi country. Buddhavarman's date, accordingly, falls in his period. Durjaya, who was his ancestor, must have lived some time before the 7th century A. D. Since Kalikala is said to be his lineal ancestor whose date has been approximately fixed to fall in the 5th century A. D. (E. I. XI, P. 340), it is possible that Durjaya lived in the intermediate period and most probably in the 6th century A. D. and his grandson Prithivī Mahārāja who had a long reign of atleast 46 years (according to No. 15 it is 49 R. Y) must began

to rule in the latter half of that century". (See E. I. XXIII, P. 96). Sri Panchamukhi says that the king of the Present charter belongs to the Kaśyapa gotra to which belong the Karikāla family and the Cholas of Vikramāditya's son Satyaditya (E. I. XI, P. 345). So "Raṇadurjaya was a chola and his ancestors have setoled in the eastern Deccan".

The following translation is given by Sri Panchamukhi:-

(Ll. 1-8) Hail ! from the illustrious Pishṭapura, Śrī Pṛthivī-Mahārāja who has meditated on the feet of his parents, who is extremely pious, who belongs to the Kāśyapa gotra, ❤ who has subdued the whole circle of the Sāmantas by his ever increasing prowess and has as his ornament the distinguishing fame acquired by the rise of the victory of his arms, who is the lord of the wealth, who is the son of Mahārāja Raṇadurjaya the dear son of Vikramendra who excelled Indra in prosperity, who has lighted the whole region of the quarters by the beautiful moon-light, the fame arising from the protection of the whole world.

(Ll. 8-10) Commands all the Kuṭunbins assembled together, who are the residents of Taṇḍivāda in Pāguṇāra. Vishaya, that —

(Ll. 10-21) This village (i. e. Táṇḍivāḍa) has been made into an agrahāra and conferred, free of all imposts, for the increase of our life, health and fame, upon Bhavaśarman, who is a student of Chhandoga (school), belongs to the Kāmakāyana gotra, has studied three thousand science and (written) twenty commentaries, a resident of the village Koṇḍamañchi, is spending days and nights in worshipping the gods, the Pitṛs and the mankind, whose body has been purified by the water of sacred ablation in various sacrifices, whose intellect has been clarified by the knowledge of the Vedas, Vedāṅgas, Nyāya, Upanishad and Yoga-son of Pṛthivīśarman whose habit it was to study, teach and comment on the three thousand science, and whose prosperity was revealed among the priests (ऋत्विक्) and assistants (सद्स्य) by the riches given away in sacrifices frequently performed (by him)-grandson of Vishṇuśarman

❤ Panchamukhi states in the note that Sri Rāma may also be taken as the Viruda of the king, or it might be one of the sub-divisions of the Kāśyapa-gotra in which case, the expressions will have to be rendered "Who belonged to the illustrious Rāma-Kāśyapa gotra".

whose mind has been purified by the due performence of **Agnishtoma and** other (sacrifices) and who has mastered the Srti and Smrti.

(Ll. 21-24) No one should create any obstruction (to this). In the 46th year of the ever prosperous and victorious reign on the full-moon day of Kārtika, this religious gift was made, Śrī Rāmalendurāja * **was** the executor (of the order).

(Ll. 24-29) Here are the ślokas sung by Vyasa.

(Then follow three of the customary verses).

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* It should be Śrī Rāma Lendurāja.

No 15

Parlakimedi Plates of Śrī Pṛthivī Mahāraja

1. Donor ... Pṛthivī Mahārāja, son of Vikramendra and grandson of Raṇadurjaya of Kaśyapa gottra

2. Title ... Mahārāja; Parama Bramhaṇya and Mātṛpitṛpāda-bhakta.

3. Place of issue...Vijayaskandāvara near Virañjānagara.

4. Date.... ... ...49th regnal year; Jyeshṭha, Śukla, 8th tithi.

5. Officers ... .Ajñāpti-Śri Rāmalenthurajña (?)
   or
   Śrirama Lenduraja.

6. Topography······(1) Rudravati Vishaya (District)
   (2) Gollavalli (Village).

7. Donee ... ... The Brahmachārin Padmaśarman, son of Dāmodara Śarman and grandson of Matṛśarman of Bhṛgu gottra and Taittirīya Śākhā.

8. Authority··· To be edeted by Sri S. C. De.

9. Remarks... ... The text of the inscription is given as I deciphered from the original plates. The third plate is cut into two pieces and one piece is now available. Who cut it and for what purpose, is not known.

Text

1st plate, 2nd Side.

१ स्वस्ति[1] [ ] श्री विजयस्कन्धावाराद् (त्) [।] वि र ञ्जा न ग रा धि वासकात्सकल जगद्वनन समुद्भू-

1. This word is engraved in the margin, parallel to the third line as in the case of No 14.

२ तकीर्त्तिचारुचन्द्रिकासमुद्योतितदिगन्तरस्य महाराज रण दुर्ज्जयस्य
३ सूनो (नो) समधिगत शक्कत्रितने कि क मे न्द्र स्य प्रियतन-
४ य: प्रवर्द्धमान प्रतापोपनत समस्तसामन्तमण्डल: निज-
५ भुज विजयोदयाधिगत यशो विशेष भूषण[ः] श्रीराम:

2nd plate; 1st Side.

६ काश्या(श्य)प[स]गोत्र: परम ब्रह्मण्यो मातापितृपादानुध्यात: श्री [पृथि]वी-
७ म हा रा ज: रु द्रा श ति वि ष ये* गो ल्ला व ल्लि ग्राममधिवसत: सर्व्वं स-
८ मवेत(ता)न्कुटुम्बिन: समाज्ञापयति यथा मा तृ श र्म्म ण: पौत्रा-
९ य दा मो द र [श] र्म्म ण: पुत्राय व(बे)दद्(द्वा)ङ्ग प(पा)रगाय षट् कर्म्मनिर-
१० ताय यमनियमपरायणाय पुराणरामायण धर्म्मशास्त्र (स्त्रा)-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

११ यनेक विद्यापारदर्श(र्शि)ने भृगुनगोत्राय तैत्तिरीयस [ब्रह्मचारिणे]
१२ प द्म श र्म्म णे मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये [यशोभिवृद्ध]ये
१३ सर्व्वकर परिहारेणाग्रहारीकृत्य दत्त: [।] न कैश्चिदपि बाधा क-
१४ रण(णी)या [।] प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्सरे नवाधिक च[त्वारिंशत्]
१५ ज्येष्ठमास शुक्लपक्षाष्टम्यां धर्म्मप्रदानमेतच्चा (च्च) ज्ञप्ति: श्री रा म

*3rd plate, 1st Side.

१६ लेन्दुराज [।।] अत्र व्यासगीता श्लो[का: [।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता बहु]
१७ भिश्चानुपालिता[।] यस्य [यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य]
१८ तदा फल(लम्) [।] आस्फोटयन्ति [पितर: प्रगल्भन्ति पितामहा:]
१९ भूमिदाता कुले जात ता(स्स)त(न्त)स्त्राता भविष्यति। षष्ठिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गे
२० मोदति भूमिद: [।] आक्षेता चानुमन्ता [च तान्येव नरके वसेदिति ।।]

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* It may also be read as 'कुद्धवति विषये'

2 This plate has been cut from the centre, and the cut portion is missing. Fortunately the missing portion contained only some customary verses, quoted from the धर्मशास्त्र which could be substituted with the help of no. 14 above.

NOTES.

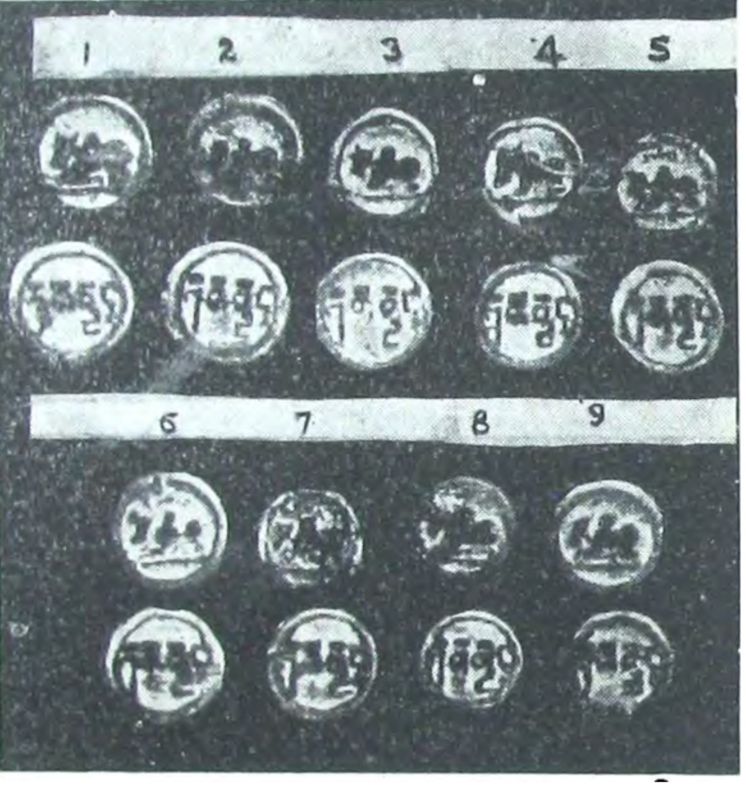
These plates were discovered from Parlakimedi on the 9th Sept. 1955 and acquired by Sri S. C. De, Curator of National Archives, Bhubaneswar, who has kindly lent the plates to me for examination. The inscription will duly be edited by Sri De.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 7·9"× 2·5". They are attached to a copper-ring which bears no seal. The diameter of the hole through which the ring passed is ½". The last plate is cut from the centre and one piece of it is now available. Fortunately, the missing part contained nothing except some customary verses, popularly used in copperplates.

This grant was issued by the same king, mentioned in No. 14, and the style of writing including epithets of the king is same in both the grants, i. e. Nos. 14 and 15. So, I did not give the translation of it here. Of course, the place from which the grant was issued, is a military-camp (स्कन्धावार) fixed near Virañjānagara; the donees to whom the grant, Gollavalli village in Rudrāvati Vishaya, was issued is the Brahmacharin Padmaśarman, son of Dāmodaraśarman and grandson of Mātṛśarman of Bhṛugu gotra and Taittirīya Śākha, and the date when the grant was issued is the king's 49th regnal year in the month of Jyeshṭha and in the 8th tithi of Śukla-Paksha. Except these variations the other content of this grant is similar to that of No. 14 above.

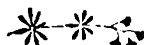


The Gandibedha copper coins of
Śrī Nanda



THE GAṆḌIBEḌHA COPPER COINS OF ŚRĪ NANDA.

In the year 1953 a hoard of copper coins, numbering 147, was discovered by Sri S. N. Rajaguru from the village of Gaṇḍibeḍha in the Balasore District. Sri Rajaguru edited the coins in the O. H. R. J. Vol. V, Nos. 3 and 4, pp. 15.7-9 ff. These coins contain the emblem of a lying bull on one side and the legend 'श्रीनन्द् बु' on the other. The first letter of the legend appears like 'ग्रु' which gives no meaning. The last letter 'बु' appears like a numerical symbol which stands for 1000. If it is read 'बु', then it will give no meaning. But if it is taken as the numerical symbol for 1000, then necessarily we should accept that it was an era, either the Buddhanirvāṇa year or the Mahāvīranirvāṇa year. But, there is no evidence to trace that the usage of either of the above Saṁvat in Orissa. Moreover, we have no evidence to say that this system of recording a Saṁvat on coins was practised. So, this letter created confusion in our mind although the scripts on the coin are box-*head* used in the 5th-6th century A. D. in Kalinga.



HISTORICAL NOTES.

After the Hātigumphā inscription of Kharavela of the 1st century B. C. and the Prakrit inscription of Bhadrakh of the 3rd century A. D. we get no epigraphs of historical value relating to Orissa upto the time of Mahārāja Samudragupta of the imperial Gupta dynasty. During the course of his southern expedition in the middle of the 4th. century A. D. he defeated some petty kings in Kaliṅga, as is recorded in his inscription at Allahabad.[1] The places named Kottūra, Eraṇḍapalli, Devarāshṭra, Pālakka, Pishṭapura etc. were the distinct parts of Kaliṅga, although we have no information regarding the other small territories, namely Kurāla, Avamuktaka and Kusthalapura. Pishṭapura and Devarāshṭra are known to us from Nos. 7, 11 and 14 above. Devarāshṭra is also mentioned as Devapura in No. 10.

In the time of Mahārāja Khāravela the capital of Kaliṅga was located some where near the modern Bhubaneswar, as the king's activities were confined to that area. After the 4th. century A. D. the centres of administration were transferred to the bank of the Godavarī, the Nāgavalī and the Vanśadhārā in the Districts of East-Godavari, Srikakulam and Ganjam.

The Allahabad Praśasti of Samudragupta proves that Kaliṅga was divided into several small principalities in or about 350 A. D., and that among them Pishṭapura was one. Had Kaliṅga been under a single ruler, Samudragupta would not have missed the opportunity of enlisting his name among the kings, defeated in the south, as that would have amplified his glory. But in absence of it, and also the name of Siṁhapura in the Praśasti, we presume that by the time Samudragupta started for his expedition, neither the Māṭharas got any hold in Kaliṅga nor Kaliṅga was a separate kingdom under one rulership.

In the time of the Early-Gaṅga kings the capital of Kaliṅga was at Kaliṅga-Nagara, which has been identified with the modern Mukhaliṅga of the Srikakulam District. It is on the bank of the river

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1. C. I. I., III, P. 13 ff.

Vanśadhāra. According to some scholars, the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga started their rule in or about 498 A. D., and it created much confusion in the chronological history of Kaliṅga. Because, the above date has overlaped the reigning period of the Māṭharas and a few other dynasties of Kaliṅga. Basing on astronomical data and several other reasonable points, I arrived at 626-27 A. D. as the starting point of the Gaṅga-era, from which time onwards the Gaṅgas began to rule in Kaliṅga.[2]

The characters, used in the inscriptions of the kings of the Maṭhara dynasty, are the latter development of the Gupta-scripts, and they are almost similar to the type of characters, used in the plates of the Ballabha king, Dhārasena II of Gupta-era 252 or 572 A. D.[3]

Uptill now we are in possession of only thirteen copper plate inscriptions of the Maṭharas, which were issued from different places, such as: (1) Śrīpura, (2) Varddhamānapura, (3) Sunagara, (4) Siṁhapura, (5)Vijayapura, (or Vijaya-Siṁhapura, (possible same as given in No. 4), (6) Pishṭapura, (7) Devapura (or Devarāshṭra) and (8) Sarapalli. The find-spot of all these plates are within the range of sixty miles from Srikakulam.

Unfortunately we get no clue to find out the date of these epigraphs. Similarly we get no information regarding the Māṭharas from any other source, for which reason we have to depend on palaeography that hits upon the 5th-6th centuries A. D. as the precise period of these inscriptions.

In five grants (i e. Nos.4, 6,8,9 and 13) Siṁhapura was the place wherefrom the charters were issued. We have already stated that the Allahabad Praśasti hinted that Kaliṅga was divided into many small principalities, among which Devarashṭra and Pishṭapura were the two units where Mahendra and Kuvera were ruling respectively, when Samudragupta visited that area in or about 350 A. D. We do not find these names in the inscriptions, so far known to us. Pishṭapura and Devarāshṭra have been identified with the modern towns of Pithapuram

2. J. K. H. R. S. Vol. I, p. 1.

3. I. A. VIII, p. 302. Ojha's Palaeography of India, Pl, XXXVII,>

in the East-Godavari District and Elamanchilli of the Visakhapatna District respectively.[4] Thers are two grants of the Māṭhara kings and one grant of the family of Śrīrāma-Kāśyapa gotra, where Pishṭapura has been mentioned. They are shown here under:—

(1) Mahārāja Śaktivarman who is known as a member of the Māṭhara-Kula and Vāśisṭhīputra and who was designated as Kaliṅgādhipati (Vide No. 7.)

(2) Anantavarman, son of Prabhañjanavarman and grandson of Guṇavarman of Vaśishṭha-Kula and the king of Devarāshṭra, styled as Kaliṅgādhipati (Vide No. 11).

(3) Pṛthivī Mahārāja, son of Vikramendra and grandson of Raṇadurjaya of an unknown family of the Śrīrāma-Kāśyapa gotra (Vide Nos. 14).

From No. 11 we learn that Guṇavarman was the king of Devarāshṭra which has been mentioned in the Allahabad praśsti. He was a powerfull king and took active part in many battles. His son Prabhañjanavarman acquired a large dominion by the valour of his own arms. And his son Anantavarman was styled as Kaliṅgādhipati Most probably. Devaraāshṭra was at first a small principality, but subsequently separated from Pishṭapura and amalgamated with the united kingdom of Kaliṅga during the regime of the Māṭharas.

Before that amalgamation was taken place, it appears that a regular war-fare was going on among some petty chiefs of that locality. In this connection reference be made to an old Tamil work intitled the Maṇimekhalai which is supposed to have been compilled in or about 500 A. D.[5] It narrates that once there

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4 G. Jouveaw-Dubreuil's, The Ancient History of the Deccan, P, 60.

5 According to S. K. Aiyanger it is composed in 200 A. D. But Pundit N. Aiyaswami Sastri has discasded this view and fixed the date of the Manimekhalai at 450 A. D. (Vide J. O. R. Vol. XI, pt. ii, P. 116)

lived "two princes, (cousins) by birth and ruling respectively at Siṁhapura and Kapila in the fertile country of Kaliṅga, fell to fighting against each other in the great heart. This war between Vasu and Kumāra left the country desolate for six gavudas (leagues), and made it impossible for anybody to approach on account of the prevelance of the war." Although this account has a little historical value, we may deduce that when Siṁhapura was the capital of Kaliṅga, a collateral branch of the Royal-family of Siṁhapura (Maṭharas ?) ruled from another town named Kapila and the two branches of the family were at fight. Probably the result of that struggle was that some smaller states were merged with bigger ones, ultimately forming the united kingdom of Kaliṅga during the second half of the 5th century A. D.

Nandprabhañjanavarmn. another powerful king among the Maṭharas, seemed to have introduced the glorious title of Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati in No.13. We find that Prabhañjana-varman's father Śaktivarman ruled over a vast area of land, which extended from the Krishṇā as far as the Mahānadi. The nearest distance between these two rivers is 400 miles. Presumably that extensive land was named as Sakala-Kaliṅga, or the greater Kaliṅga.

As the name of Siṁhapura did not occur in the Allahabad Praśasti of Samudragupta, the Maṭharas seemed to have hardly been taken to the rank of any aristocratic prominance before at least 350 A. D. In the plate No. 1 we find that Viśākha-varman issued a grant from Śrīpura. He did not use the title of Kaliṅgādhipati. Although he was a Mahārāja his status was no more than a subordinate chief, like Mahārāja Dharmaraja of the time of Pṛthivī Vigraha. (see No. 21).

I have identified Śrīpura with the modern Baṭiā-Siripura of the Parlakimedi Taluk of Ganjam, because the plates were discovered from the village of Koroshaṇḍi which is situated within one mile

from the above village. Evidently, the Maṭharas were at first living as minor chiefs in a remote part of Kaliṇga, for which reason Samudragupta did not pay heed either to capture or to liberate them during his conquest.

After Viśākhavarman, slowly and steadily, the Maṭharas increased their power by extending lands from Śrīpura to the Mahendra mounteain on the east-cost. They acquired some towns at the foot of the Mahendra, named Vardhamānapura and Sunagara, which have not yet been identified.

After Viśākhavarman, his son or successor, Umāvarman issued three charters in favour of Brāhmaṇas. The first was granted in his 9th regnal year. from Varaddhamīnapura and the second from Sunagara, where he granted a village called Kuttūra in the District (Vishaya) of 'Mahendra-bhōga'[6] Umavarman did not use the title of Kaliṅgadhipati in the above two grants. Thus his position was not much greater than that of Viśākha varman at least upto his 9th regnal year But in his third grant (N. 4) we mark a change in the royal-title. There he was styled as the Kaliṅgādhipati and the grant was issued from the town of Siṁhapura. It was a record of his 30th regnal year, almost the last part of his reign. After him all other kings of the Maṭhara dynasty used the title of Kaliṅgādhipati uninterruptedly and as a conventional epithet. It shows that Umavarman was the first king of the family, who, not only introduced the above title but also preferred Siṁhapura to be the capital of

6. The District of 'Mahendra-bhoga' has been mentioned in some copper plate inscriptions of the early Ganga kings of Kalinga, who held the reins of administration after the extinction of the Matharas.

7. As Umavarman did not use the title of Kalingadhipati in his Tekkali and Dhavalapeta plates (Nos. 2 & 3), some scholars began to say that he was a differant king from the Umavarman of the Vrihatproshtha greant (No, 4) where he used the above title, In this connection, whille discarding that false notion, Sri R. K, Ghoshal remarks: "the Vrihatproshtha grant seems to have been issued on the occasion of some noble military success won by Umavarman at the expence of some local rulers" (Vide E, I, XXVI, P, 134)

Kaliṅga. Dr. Hultzsch identified that town with the present village of Singupuram, situated between Srikakulam and Narasannapeta in the Srikakulam District.[8] So, Umavarman's kingdom was extended at last between the Mahendra in the north and the Nāgāvalī in the south. Afterwards the area extended to the south as far as the Godāvarī where the Māṭharas possessed of another town named Pishṭapura in the time of Śaktivarman (No.7).

Towards the close of the 6th century A. D. an unknown family, whose gotra was Śrīrāma-Kāśyapa, captured Pishṭapura from the Māṭharas, most probably, after defeating them in Kaliṅga. They also tried to capture the country of Sakala-Kaliṅga. extended as far as the Mahānadī. One Pṛthivī Mahārāja of that family issued a grant from Pishṭapura in his 46th regnal year. Three years later he made another grant in favour of a Brāhmaṇa while he was halting at a military camp, pitched near the town of Virañja-nagara, about which town I will discuss in details later on. His military activities at Virañja, or the modern Jajpur in the Cuttack District, decides that he was engaged in some tough fight with his enemies in north-Kaliṅga. Presumably, after defeating the Māṭharas he attempted to acquire some more lands, lying to the further north of the Mahānadī. But here his attempts seem to have been frosted, for after a little while, Kaliṅga fell to the hands of another powerful ruler, who used the suffix of 'Vigraha' in his name. Therefore, Pṛthivī Mahārāja must have retreated to Pishṭapura where his successors continued to rule untill they were over-powered by the Chalukyas of Bādāmi during the first quarter of the 7th century A. D. *

The Sālaṅkāyanas of Veṅgī, who used the epithet of 'Bappabhaṭṭārakapādabhakta' like the Maṭharas, were succeeded by the Vishṇukuṇḍins of Lenḍulūra, situated on the banks of the river Krishṇā. There

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8. E, I, IV, P, 143 ff,

* In the Aihole inscription it is stated that Pulakesin II has smashed the king of Pishṭapura. "पिष्टं पिष्टपुरं येन" (Vide E. I. VI, p. 6). After this Pulakeśin's brother Kubja-Vishṇuvarddhana rules the country of Veṅgī in the fourth ducade of the 7th century A. D,

9. See, My NOTES in No. 14 above.

is, however, no evidence to trace that the Śrīrāma-Kāśyapas of Pishṭapura were related to the royal families of Veṅgī, either the Sālaṅkāyanas or the Vishṇukuṇḍins. Sri Panchamukhi opines that Pṛthivī-Mahārāja belonged to the Durjaya-family, to which, according to some traditional accounts, the Karikālas and the Chōlas of the South were entangled. 9

The first grant of Pṛthivī Mahāraja (No. 14) was issued from Pishṭapura in his 46th regnal year as we have said before. There the king's epithet runs as follows:-

"प्रवर्द्धमान प्रतापोपनत समस्तसामन्तमण्डलो निजभुज-
विजयोदयाधिगत यशोविशेष भूषण: ... ... "

Sri Panchamukhi translates the passage as quoted here under:-

"…. ... Who has subdued the whole circle of the Sāmantas by his ever increasing prowess and has as his ornament the distinguishing fame acquired by the rise of the victory of his arms .... "

This epithet of him, however, indicates that he was victorious over Kaliṅga. The Parlakimedi plates (No. 15) corroborated the above fact while hinting about his victory over Kaliṅga or Sakala-Kaliṅga as, in the 46th regnal year, he granted a village named Golla-valli from his military-camp, fixed at Virañjā-Nagara. The name of that town was recorded in No. 20 below, as the residence of Mahīpratihāra-Mahārāja Bhānudatta, who granted a village in the Sarepha-hāra Vishaya (District), identified with the modern Soro in the Balasore District. In the grant of a Gaṅga king named Jayavarmadeva, we learn that Jayavarma issued a village in Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala which was under the Bhaumas. For this he (Jayavarma) had to obtain formal approval from Unmattakeśarī (of the Bhauma dynasty) who was living at Viraja.[10] The presiding deity of Viraja-kshetra, situated on the banks of the river Vaitaraṇī, is known as Viraja-Devī. Vaitaraṇī and Viraja-Devī of Virajākshetra are mentioned in the Mahābhārata, Bhahma-purāṇa and Kapilasaṁhitā, as quoted below:-

10. I. H. Q. Vol. XII, P. 492 ff

एते कलिङ्गाः कौन्तेय यत्र वैतरणी नदी
यत्रायजत धर्मोऽपि देवान् शरणमेत्य वै ।
ऋषिभिः समुपायुक्तं यज्ञीयं गिरिशोभितम्
उत्तरं तीरमेतद्धि सततं द्विजसेवितम् ॥" (Vana, Ch.114,Vv.4-5)
"विरजे विरजा माता ब्रह्माणी संप्रतिष्ठिता।
यस्याः सन्दर्शनान्मर्त्यः पुनात्यासप्तमं कुलम्॥"
(Brahma Purāṇa, Ch.42. V.I)
"कथयामि महापुण्यात् विरजाख्यं सुनिर्मलम
यत्क्षेत्रं सृष्टिरक्षार्थं ब्रह्मणा च कृतं पुरा ॥"
(Kapila Saṁhita, Ch.7.V.2)

From the above quotations it is clear that Virañja-Nagara of the Parlakimedi plates of Pṛthivī Mahāraja was no other a town than the said Virajā-Kshetra or the present Jajpur of the Cuttack District which was an important seat of religion and administration since ancient times.

From the plate No.13 we find that Śaktivarman, father of Prabhañjanavarman, was ruling over a kingdom, extended from the banks of the Kṛshṇavenṇa (River Kṛshṇa) as far as the Mahanadī. We have already noticed that that was the actual extent of Sakala-Kaliṅga at the moment when the Māṭharas changed their title to Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati from Kaliṅgādhipati. Thus, after defeating the Māṭharas, Pṛthivī Mahārāja of Pishṭapura must have tried to get into his own possession the entire country of Sakala-Kaliṅga. But, no sooner he attempted to capture the lands to the north of the Mahanadī than he sufferred a defeat at the hands of the Vigrahas, afterwards known as the lords of Kaliṅga and the eighteen parts of Toshali.

From the plate No. 21 we find that Pṛthivī Vigraha was styled as the Governor of Kaliṅga-Rashṭra during the Gupta-era 250 or A. D. 570. His subordinate chief was Maharaja Dharmarāja Thirty years after Dharmmarāja (No. 21), in the Gupta-era 280 or A. D. 600, another king named Śrī Lokavigraha (No. 23) became the ruler of the eighteen parts of Toshali (अष्टादश तोषलाधिपति) which seems to have been extended from the Mahanadī as for as the Rūpanārayaṇa or the Ganges. These two grants prove decidedly that the Vigrahas were victorious and the

Śrīrāma-Kaśyapas, who advanced as far as the banks of the Vaitaraṇī, must have been defeated by them and they retreated to their own place Pishṭapura on the banks of the Godāvarī.

Now, coming to the chronological account of the Maṭharas it is found that Umavarman began his rule in the kingdom of Kaliṅga during the last part of his reign, which might be assigned to about 360 A. D. The title of Kaliṅgādhipati was adopted by Mahāraja Umavarman during his 30th regnal year. After him only ten kings were known from epigraphical sources who ruled Kaliṅga one after the other. When we allot fifteen years in avarage to each king, the total number of years covered by them would be 150. Therefore, the downfall of the dynasty must have commanced from about (360 + 150) = 510 A. D. so that a reasonable period would be left for Pṛthivī Maharaja, and after him for Pṛthivī Vigraha of 570 A. D., to rule over Kaliṅga.

At first the Māṭharas did not use the title of Kaliṅgādhipati which fact has been traced out from Nos. 1, 1-A, 2 and 3. No. 1 belongs to Viśākhavarmn and Nos. 1-A, 2 and 3 to Umavarman, whose first three grants were issued from Varddhamānapur and Sunagara. But his fourth grant, (No. 4), issued in the 30th regnal year, mentioned, for the first time, the royal-title of Kaliṅgadhipati, and it was granted from Simhapura. Eventually Viśākhavarman was succeeded by Umavarman.

The chronology of the Māṭharas can be arranged with the help of the names of the writers, found in their grants. The third grant of Umavarman, issued in the 30th regnal year, was written by an officer named Mātṛvara, son of Haridatta, and he was designated as 'Deśakshapaṭala'. Again, he appeared as the writer of the plates of Anantaśaktivarman (No. 5) whose title was also Kaliṅgādhipati. This grant of Anantaśaktivarman was issued in his 14th regnal year from Vijayapura. There is no evidence to say whether Vijayapura of the grant was the same as Vijaya-Simhapura, although before all the names of capital towns the prefix 'Vijaya' has been added. In the above charter, Maṭhara's designation has been recorded as Deśākshapaṭala-Daṇḍanāyaka. So he was a Deśakshapaṭala in the time of Umavarman and promoted to the post of

Deśākshapaṭala-Daṇḍanayaka in the time of Anantaśaktivarman. On this point we place Anantaśaktivarman after Umavarman.

In the second grant of Anantaśaktivarman (No. 6) the writer was one Arjunadatta, who possessed of the titles of Deśākshapaṭala and Talavara.[11] The same officer again appeard as the writer of the grant of Maharaja Śaktivarman (No. 7), which was issued in the 18th regnal year. Here, his official position was changed from Deśakshpatala-Talavara to Amatya. Thus, it is apparent that he was working in the courts of the Mātharas at lest for thirteen years; and on this point we can place Śaktivarman as the successor of Anataśaktivarman.

After this, in the Bobbili plates of Chandvarman (No. 8) we find that Mātṛvara's son Rudradatta was recorded as the writer; and he was holding the office of Deśākshapatala like his father. Most probably, he was a minor when his father died and Arjunadattta was temporarly appointed as Desākshapatala on his behalf, which must have been taken place in between the 14th and 28th regnal years of Ananta-śāktivarman. Afterwards, when Rudradatta was found fit to hold the office of his father (Mātrvara), he inherited the title of Daśākshapatala and was allowed to record his name as the writea of the grant No. 3, which was issued in the 4th regnal year Chaṇḍavarman.

It is intersting to note here that if Rudradatta, son of Matṛvara, happened to be a miror, for which reason he was not given the duty of a writer duaing the 28th regnal year of Anantaśaktivarman and the 13th regnal year of his successor Śaktivarman, then we should necessarily coclude that he was below twenty-five years old when Arjunadatta held the office of Deśakshapatala on his pehalf. Assuming that Rudradatta was merebaby, say five years old, when the plate No. 6 was issued,

11. Talavara is a title of an officer. In semo Prakrit inscriptions of Nagarjunikonda we come accross the designation of Mahā-Talavara (Vide E. I., XX, pp. 6-7). According to a Sanskrit commentary by Vinayavijaya on the Kalapasutra (Vide the Nirnayasagara Ed. Leaf, 60) the title of Talavara is explained as follows:—

"तुष्टभूपाल प्रदत्त पट्टबन्धन विभूषित राजस्थानीय"

Viz.—A Rajasthaniya is he who is adorned with a silk-turben being presented by a satisfied king for his good work.

then his age must be about eighteen when the plate No. 7 was incised, provided Śaktivarman succeeded Anantaśaktivarman immidiately after the 28th regnal year of the latter. Accordingly, we cannot give a long interval between the grant Nos. 6 and 7.

In the Bobbili plates of Chaṇḍavarman (No. 8) we get the name of Rudradatta; and No. 9 also belong to the same king. Therefore, it is clear that the chronological order of the Māṭharas must be in accardence to the table given in Appendix-I.

Sri R. K. Ghoshal says: "the Vrihatproshṭhā (No. 4) and the Tiritthāṇa (No. 8) grants, between them-selves, reveal the existance of a family of scribes who plied their trade in two Royal courts of ancient Kaliṅga."[12] Probably he is of opinion, like many other scholars, that the donors of the above grants belong to defferent families, which is not a fact. The designations of the writers, namely Deśākshapaṭala, Daṇḍanāyaka, Talavara and Amātya would not have been allowed to be used in public documents by any professional writer who might have shifted, for the sake of his profession, from one royal-court to another. And this type of practice is no where found in the history.

Great confusion prevails among scholars regarding the identification of the family of the Maṭharas while in four grants. (Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 13) they styled themselves as members of the Māṭhara-kula, in three grants they used the title of Vaśishṭhīputra or Vaśisṭha-kula (No. 7. 10 and 11). This variation in recording the name of their family misguided the scholars including Drs. R. C. Majumdar and Altekar, who, in *A new history of the Indian people* (Vol. IV, pp. 79-80), separately grouped the Vaśisṭhas, the Māṭharas and the Pitṛbhaktas of Kaliṅga. With the help of the plates of Śaktivarman (No. 7), however, this problem has been solved. Mahārāja Śaktivarman called himself as माठर कुलालंकरिष्णु वाशिष्ठिपुत्रः Here, the patronymic and matronymic titles of the king were Māṭhara and Vāśisṭhīputra respectively.

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12. E. I. XXVI., P. 133.

And the same position seems to have been maintained by the other kings, inspite of that they used only one of the family-titles, as either Maṭhara-kula or Vāśisṭhīputra.

Unfortunately we get no date from any of the grants of the Māṭhara kings although palaeographically we attribute them to the 5th-6th centuries A. D. I have already discussed regarding the southern expedition of Samudragupta, when probably the Māṭharas gained no political importance in the country, and for which reason their main capital Siṁhapura was not recorded in the Gupta-Praśasti. As a matter of fact, Viśākhavarman, the first known king of the Māṭhara dynasty, did not use the title of Kaliṅgādhipati. But, his successor Umavarman introduced the title during the last part of his reign. After him all kings of the dynasty used that glorious title in their grants. On this point I have assigned the fourth grant of Umavarman, which was issued from Siṁhapura during his 30th regnal year, to about 363 A. D., or a decade after the Gupta-expedition; because there were only ten kings known to us from epigraphical sources who might have covered a period of 150 or 160 years; and their reign ought to have been ended before the middle of the 6th century, when the Śrīrāma-Kāśyapas rose into prominance after capturing Pishṭapura and Kaliṅga. After them, the Vigrahas became overlords of the same kingdom in the Gupta-era 250 or 570 A. D., as per No. 21 below.

In consideration of the above facts, I give below a chronological position of Kaliṅga on tentative basis, from Khāravela upto the Śailodbhavas:—

1)	The dark period in the history of Kaliṅga, after Kharavela. - -	100 B. C.— 350 A. D.
2)	The southern expedition of Mahārāja Samudragupta. - -	350 A. D.
3)	The reigning period of ten Māṭhara kings of Kaliṅga. - - -	360-520 A. D.
4)	The Śrīrāma-Kaśyapas of Pishṭapura. - - -	520-550 A. D.
5)	The Vigrahas & Śaśaṅka's rule. -	560-620 A. D.
6)	The Śailodbhava king, Mādhavavarman -	620-626 A. D.

The plate No. 10 mentioned the date as "Mahāśvayuje saṁvatsare, Māgha paurṇamāsyām". The term 'Mahāśvayuja' is significant in the Indian astronomy. It belongs to the Bārhaspatya–Māna or the system of reckoning of years with the help of the 12-year-cycle of jupiter (Brihaspati). That old system was afterwards revised by Garga and to some extant by Varahamihira. Cunningham says that "Bhaṭṭotpala quotes Garga to the effect that 170 solar years being equal to 157 jovian years, the two names of 'Aśvayuja' and 'Chaitra' must be omitted." So, it is apparent that after Garga the 'Aśvayuja' saṁvatsara was not added to the 12-year cycle of the Bārhaspatya-Māna.[13]

Let us now find out whether the 'Aśvayuja-Saṁvatsara' was used in any other epigraph. So far as my information goes, the Parivrajaka-kings of Central India used that Saṁvatsara in three copper plate inscriptions. In the Khoh plates of Mahārāja Hastin[14] we get the same.

The 'Mahāśvayuja-Saṁvatsara' fell in the Gupta-era 263 which date was revised by Cunningham as 173 or A. D. 492-3. In his Navagrama grant of the Gupta-era 198 or A.D. 518 the same Saṁvatsara is also mentioned.[15] Again, in the Khoh plate of Mahāraja Saṁkshobha, son of Hastin, that Saṁvatsara is mentioned in the Gupta-era 209 or A. D. 528-9. They all prove that the 'Mahāśvayuja Saṁvatsara' was popularely used during the 5th and 6th centuries A. D., or the period when the Māṭharas ruled in Kaliṅga.

In the chronological-table of the Māṭhara-kings. as shown in Appendix-I, I have given the probable date of each

13. For ditails see Cunningham's Indian eras, pp 23-31

14. CII, III, p. 102.

15. E. I., XXI, p. 126 ff.

copperplate grant (Nos. 1-13 including 1-A and 12-A) I assign the plate No. 10 to 469 A. D.[16] It corresponds to the Gupta-year 149 when Mahāśvayuja-Saṁvatsara was current.

The plate Nos. 10 and 11 belong to Anantavarman, son of Prabhañjanavarman and grandson of Guṇavarman. Upto the time of Anantavarman the Māṭharas used the title of Kaliṅgādhipati. But in the Chicacole plate of Nandaprabhañjanavarman (No. 12 and 12-A), for the first time, the family adopted the title of Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati; and after him, according to Niṅgoṇḍi grant (No. 13), Prabhañjanavarman, son of Śaktivarman, and grandson of Śaṅkaravarman, also used the same title (Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati). It shows that towards the latter part of their rule the Māṭharas introduced this new title. On this ground, Nandaprabhañjanavarman might have come next to Anantavarman, the Kaliṅgādhipati.

It is interesting to note here that formerly the Māṭharas used the epithets of Paramadaivata, Paramabhaṭṭārakapādabhakta and Pitṛpādabhakta, as is found from Nos. 1 to 7, i. e. from Viśākhavarman upto Śaktivarman. But Chaṇḍavarman (No. 8) and Nandaprabhañjanavarman (No. 12) called themselves as Parama-bhāgavata, while Prabhañjanavarman used the epithet of Svāmi-Nārāyaṇapādabhakta (No. 13). Except Anantavarman, who in Nos. 10 and 11 used the epithets of Parama-māheśvara, no other king of this family had ever used that epithet. It, however, proves that the Māṭharas were originally the Pitṛbhaktas and subsequently they became Parama-bhāgavata and Svāmi-Nārāyaṇapādabhakta, except in the case of Aanantavarman who was a Parama-māheśvara.

Recently a hoard of copper coins of a king named Śrī Nanda has been discovered from the village of Gandibedha in the Balasore

16. C. R. Krishnamacharlu says that this year corresponds to 528-29 A. D. But he based on a wrong theory relating to the Gaṅga-era which, in his opinion, was started from 493 A. D.

District. On one side of the coin there is the legend of "श्रीनन्दस्य" while the other side contains the figure of a lying-bull or Nandi indicating that the king was a Parama-Māhesvara. The characters, used in them, are box-headed which type was then in vogue in Kaliṅga and Dakshiṇa-Kośala. Therefore, it is presumed that the coins were minted either in Kaliṅga or in Dakshiṇa-Kośala by some sovereign kings of the 5th or 6th centuries A. D. And, that is the period to which these coins are to be assigned on palaeographical grounds. While editing the Gandibedha coins in the Orissa Historical Research Journal (Vol. V, pp. 157-79) I have suggested that Śrī Nanda might be a king of the Māṭhara family of Kaliṅga. In this connection a peculiar system relating to the nomenclature of some Māṭhara-kings are to be poinded out. First of all, we find a group of kings named as Anantaśaktivarman (Nos. 5 and 6), Śaktivarman (No. 7) and Anantavarman (Nos. 10 and 11). Similarely another group of kings has come to our view, namely Nandaprabhañjanavarman (Nos. 12 and 12-A) and Prabhañjanavarman (No. 13). While comparing the first group with the second group, it is found that one name is missing in the latter, and it is Nandavarman. Although this name has not so far been known from epigraphical source, the Gandibedha coins may suppliment the gap.

The Maṭharas were ousted from Kaliṅga in or about the middle of the 6th century A. D. We get a king of the same family named Puñja, son of Bōda, who lived in Bāmaṇḍa-pāṭi as a subordinate chief under Mahābhavagupta, son of Mahāśivagupta-Yayāti, lord of Tri-Kaliṅga.[17] Mahābhavagupta belonged to the Somakula dynasty and was the lord of Dakshiṇa-Kośala where Bamaṇḍa-pāṭi was a principality under Puñja of the Maṭhara family. The period of his rule may, therefore, be assigned to the 10th century A. D. Bāmaṇḍā-pāṭi is identified with the modern Bamanda of the ex-garjat states of Orissa. We fail to understand how and under what circumstance a branch of the Maṭharas had migrated to that remote part of Dakshiṇa-Kośala and lived as subordinate kings under the Somavanśis there.

17. E. I., IV, p. 258 ff.

So for as the city of Siṁhapura is concerned, it seems that, a royal family was living there even in the 13th century A. D. We get the names of some officers of Kaliṅga, residing at Siṁhapura, from two stone inscriptions in the temple of Mukhalingam. They are dated 1175 and 1179 A. D.[18] According to the Siṅghalese chronicle, there lived a king named Vijayabahu (I) in Cylone who ruled from 1054-1109 A. D. His queen Trilokasundarī was a princess of Kaliṅga. The Mahāvanśa (ch. 59, v. 20) narrates that three relatives of her, one of whom was named Madhukaṇṇava, came to Cylone from Sīhapura.[19] According to the Siṅghalese inscriptions, the two kings Niśśaṅkamalla and Sahasamalla of 1200 A. D. were the sons of the king Gōparāja of Kaliṅga whose capital was Siṁahapura.[20] Thus, it is found that Siṁhapura retained its importance in Kaliṅga up to 1200 A. D., although it was no longer a capital city.

17. E. I., IV, p. ; 58 ff.
18. S. I. I., Vol. V, Nos. 11 13 and 1129.
19. J. A. S. B., 1913, p. 519.
20. E, Muller's Ancient Inscriptions of Cylone Nos. 148 and 136.

SUPPLIMENT.

On 11-3-1958 Sri Sarat Chandra Behara, M. A. of Chikati brought two sets of copperplate inscriptions to me which I cleaned and deciphered on the same day. One set belongs to Mahārāja Umavarman whose name is mentioned in Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and the other set belongs to Mahārāja Nandaprabhañjanavarman whose name is mentioned in No. 12. As these inscriptions were noticed by me after the print of the first section of this work was over, I append them as "Suppliment". I am thankful to Sri Behara who permitted me to publish the text of these two new inscriptions before they were duly edited by him.

In order to maintain the chronological order of these inscriptions, I put Umavarmana's grant as No. 1-A and Nandaprabhañjana's charter as No. 12-A. With addition of these two the total number of grants of the Māṭharas, known up to date, is fifteen.



No. 1-A
Baranga Plates of Umavarman

1. Donor ... Umavarman

2. Title ... Mahārāja

3. Place of issue...Sunagara.

4. Date.... ... ...6th regnal year, Vaiśakha-Śukla 5th tithi.

5. Officers ... .Deśākshapaṭala and Amātya-Kumāra leva.

6. Topography······(1) Bhiliṇga-bhoga Vishaya (Dt.)
   (2) Hemaṇḍaka (Village).

7. Donee ··· ··· Bramhaṇa Vishṇuśarman of Kapyasa (?) gotra

8. Authority··· ··· To be edited by Sri Saratchandra Behara, M. A. of Chikati (Ganjam).

9. Remarks··· ··· This grant is issued at Bhalingā-bhoga Vishaya (District). There is a village called Bhillinga near Baranga of the Chikati Taluk where the plates were discovered.

Text

1st Plate; 1st side.

१ ॐ स्वस्ति[।]विजय सुनगरा त्परमदेवत बप्पभट्टारक पाद-
२ भक्त: स(कु)शली[॥]महाराजोवर्म्मा भिलिङ्गाभोग विषये
३ हेमण्डक ग्रामे सर्व्वसमवेताम्कुटुम्बिनहसमा-
४ ज्ञापयस्यस्त्येषग्रामोह्माभि: स्व पुण्याय-
५ र्य्यशोभिवृद्धये आसहस्रांशु शशि तारा ग[प्र]हप्रतिष्ठ-
७ मगहारकृत्वा सर्व्वकर परिहारैश्च परिहृत्य

1st plate; 2nd Side.

७ काप्यस[1] गोत्राय ब्राह्मण विष्णुशर्म्मण (णे)प्रदत्त: [।]

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1 Probably 'काश्यप'

८ तदेवं ज्ञात्वा भवद्भिः पूर्व्वोचित मर्य्यादया सर्व्वोप-
९ स्थानं करणीय[मे]व वरिमादि[2] स[मु]त्प(त्पा)द्य-
१० मान द्रव्यमुपनेयमिति[॥]भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो
११ विज्ञापयत्यम्यतमयोगादवाप्य महीमनुशासद्भि-
१२ रेषोग्रहारोनुपालयितव्यः[॥] भवन्ति चात्र व्यासगीताः

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

१३ श्लोकाः[॥] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपैः[।]
१४ यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम्[।]
१२ स्वदत्तां परदत्तांवा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिरः(र)[।]
१६ महीम्मह्मिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनम्[।]
१७ षष्ठि[ं]वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्ग• मोदति भूमिदः[।]
१८ आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेदिति[।]

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

१९ आज्ञा महाराजाधिवर्म्म[णः][3] लिखितं[॥]देशाक्ष-
२० पटलाधिकृतामात्य कुमार देवेनेति ॥
२१ षष्ठि संव्य(व)त्सरस्य वैशाख शुक्ल
२२ पंचम्याम्[॥]

NOTES

This set of copperplate inscription has been recently discovered from Baranga village of Chikati Taluk in the District of Ganjam, by Sri Sarat Chandra Behara, M. A., of Chikati, who will edit it in due course of time. This set of plates was found burried in a paddy-field along with two more sets of copperplate inscriptions. No. 12-A is the second set of plates and the third set was destroyed by a gold smith.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 4·5″ × 2·2″. They are attached to a copper-ring containing a circular seal. The legend, on the seal, is not visible.

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2 This word is not clear. Probably it is 'हिरण्यादि'.

3 Either it is engraved by mistake for 'महाराजोमवर्म्मं' or 'अधिवर्म्मा' is the second name of the king.

PURPORT.

From the victorious city of Sunagara Mahārāja Umavarman, who is a devout worshipper at the feet of his father, granted the village named Hemaṇḍaka in Bhiliṅga-bhoga Vishaya, to the Brāhmaṇa Vishṇu-Śarman of Kāṇvasa (?) gotra, up to the existance of the sun, the moon and the stars. Knowing this no one should cause any disturbance to the grant.

The document is written by Deśākshapaṭalādhikṛta and Amātya Kumāradeva, in the 6th regnal year of the king and in the 5th tithi of the bright-half of Vaiśākha.



No. 12-A
Baranga Plates of Nandaprabhañjanavarman

1. Donor ... ... Nandaprabhañjanavarman.
2. Title... ... ... Paramadaivata, Bappabhaṭṭārakapādabhakta and Sakala Kaliṅgādhipati.
3. Place of issue ....Vardhhamānapura.
4. Date .... The 15th regnal year, Grīshma, first fortnight, thirteenth tithi.
5. Officer .... Kṛshṇachandra.
6. Topography.... ....(1) Siṅghala (Village).
   (2) Baraṅga (Village).
7. Donee... ... ... Brāhmaṇas of different gotras and charaṇas.
8. Authority ... ... To be edited by Sri Saratchandra Behara M. A. of Chikati.
9. Remarks.... ... The village Baranga of the Chikati Taluk, where the plates were discovered, is the same Baraṅga, mentioned as an agrahāra in this inscription.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

१ [ॐ स्वस्ति] विजयवर्द्धमानपुरात्परमदैवत बप्पभट्टारक-
२ पादभक्तः सकलकलिङ्गाधिपतिः श्रीमा[न्]महाराज न-
३ न्दप्रभञ्जनवर्म्मा सिंघल ग्रामे सर्व्वसमवेतान्
४ कुटुम्बिनः समाज्ञापयत्यस्त्येष ग्रामोस्माभि[रा]त्म-
५ नः पुण्यायुर्य्यस(श)साभिवृद्धये आसमुद्रार्कतारक प्रति-

2nd Plate; 1st Side.

६ ष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा सर्व्वकर परिहारं(रै)श्च परिहृत्य नानागोत्रचरणे-

७ भ्यो वरङ्गाग्रहार ब्राह्मणेभ्य: प्रदत्त: तदेवं ज्ञात्वा भवद्भि[:]
८ पूर्व्वोचित मर्य्यादया मर्व्वोपस्थानं कर्त्तव्य इमेय हिरण्यादय[
९ मोपनेयमिति[॥] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञापयामि धर्म्मक्रम विक्रमा-
१० णामन्यतमयोगादवाप्य महीमनुशासति:(द्भि:)प्रवृत्तकमिदन्दानं

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

११ मद्धर्म्मं मनुपश्यद्भि रेषोग्रहारोनुपाल्यो अपिचात्र व्यासगोता[न्]
१२ श्लोकामु(नु)दाहरन्ति[॥]बहुभिर्व्वहु(सु)धा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपै[:] य-
१३ स्य यस्य यदाभूमि: तस्य तस्य तदा फल:(लम्)[।] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्ता-
१४ म्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर[।]मही म्महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनु पालनं(नम्)[॥]
१५ षष्टो(ष्टि)वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिद:[ ]आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च

3rd plate; 1st Side.

१६ तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥]स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसु-
१७ न्धरां[।]स विष्टायां क्रि(कृ)मिर्भूत्वा पित्रि(तृ)भि:सह पच्यति(ते)[।]क्री(कृ)ष्णचन्द्र[ण]
१८ लिखितं स्वयम(मा)ज्ञा सम्वत्सर पंचदशम् १०, ५ ग्रीष्म पक्ष
१९ प्रथम: दिवस: त्रयोदशी १०, ३[1]

NOTES.

The circumstance under which the plates were discovered at Baranga in the Chikati Taluk of the District of Ganjam is given in the notes for No. 1-A. above. So, it needs no repitition.

This grant consists of three copperplates attached to a ring. Each plate measures about 7″ × 2.1″. The ring contains a seal whereupon the legend is not visible.

No. 12 inscription belongs to Nandaprabhañjanavarman who seems to be the same king, mentioned in this grant. But, there he is styled as 'Taramabhāgavata' which title is absent in the present grant. The last portion of the text of No. 12 seems to be incomplete, as the date of issue and the name of writer are omitted.

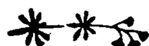
1 The first numerical symbol appears like 20 and the first symbol for 10 in line 18 differs from it. So it awaits further scrutiny.

The place where from the grant was issued is Varddhamānapura. It is also found in Tekkali plates of Umavarman (No. 2). The agrahara Baraṅga of this grant may be identified with the modern Baranga village of the Chikati Taluk where the plates were discovered. The other village Siṅghala, mentioned in this record, is not identified.

PURPORT.

From the city of Varddhamānapura Mahārāja Nandaprabhañjanavarman, who is a Parama-daivata and devout worshipper at the feet of his father, who is the lord of Sakala-Kaliṅga, declared at the village named Siṅghala, where assembled all the 'Kuṭumvins' or householders, that an agrahara was formed, to be endured as long as the ocean, the sun and the stars would exist, and granted to Brahmaṇas of different gotras and charaṇas, lived in Baraṅga agrahara.

The document was written by Kṛshṇachandra by the personal order of the king in the 15th regnal year, during the 13th tithi of the first fortnight of Grīshma.



APPENDIX

SECTION—1

APPENDIX— I.

Chronological table of the Māṭharas of Klinga.

No. (1)	Name & designation of kings. (2)	Place of issue (3)	Name of writers (officers) (4)	Saṁvat & date (5)	Approximate date (6)
1.	Mahāraja Viśākhavarman, Bappabhaṭṭāraka-pādabhakta	Śrīpura	Bodhudeva, Ājñābhogika	Saṁvatsara, 7, Hemaṁ, 7, 20th day	320 A. D.
1-A.	Mahārāja Umavarman, Paramadaivata and Bappabhaṭṭārakapādabhakta.	Sunagara	Kumāradeva, Deśākshapatla and Amātya.	Saṁvatsara, 6, Vaiśākha Śukla, 5th-tithi.	336 A. D.
2.	Mahārāja Umavarman, Pitṛpadanudhyāta	Vardhamānapura.	Keśavadeva of Pishṭapura	Saṁvat, 9, Magha, Kṛ. 7.	339 A. D.
3.	Mahārāja Umavarman, Bappabhaṭṭāraka-padānudhyāta and Paramadaivata	Sunagara.	?	?	
4.	Mahārāja Umavarman, Bappapadabhakta and Kaliṅgādhipati	Siṁhapura.	Matṛvara, son of Haridatta, Deśākshapaṭala.	Saṁvat, 30, Mārgaśira, Di. 20.	360 A. D.
5.	Mahārāja Anantaśaktivarman, Bappabhaṭṭāraka-padabhakta; Narāyāṇapadabhakta; Maṭharakula and Kaliṅgādhipati	Vijayapura.	Mātṛvara, Deśākshapaṭala and Daṇḍanāyaka.	Saṁvat, 14, Śravaṇa, Śukla, 5.	376 A. D.
6.	Mahārāja Anantaśaktivarman; Bappabhaṭṭārakapādaprasada; Paramadaivata; Māṭharakula and Kaliṅgādhipati.	Siṁhapura	Arjunadatta, Deśākshapaṭala and Talavara.	Saṁvat, 28, Phālguna, Śukla, 10.	390 A. D.

7.	Mahārāja Śaktivarman, Vāśishṭīputra; Māṭhara-kula and Kaliṅgādhipati	Pishṭapura.	Arjunadatta, Amatya.	Saṁvat, 13, Vaiśakha-Paurṇamī	415 A. D.
8.	Mahārāja Chaṇḍavarman, Pitṛpādānudhyata; Paramabhagavata and Kaliṅgādhipati (son of Prabhañjana and grandson of Guṇa)	Siṁhapura	Rudradatta, son of Mātṛvara, Deśākshapaṭala.	Saṁvat, 4, Grīshma, 2, Di, 5	430 A. D.
9.	Mahāraja Chaṇḍavarman; Bappabhaṭṭārakapāda-bhakta; Paramadaivata and Kaliṅgādhipati	Siṁhapura	?	Saṁvat, 6, Chaitra-Śukla, 5	432 A. D.
10.	Maharaja Anantavarman, Parama-Maheśvara; Mātāpitṛpādanudhyāta and Kaliṅgādhipati (son of Prabhañjanavarman and grandson of Guṇavarman).	Devapura	?	Mahaśvayuja-Saṁvtsara, Māgha-Paurṇamī	460 A. D.
11.	Maharaja Anantavarman, Parama Maheśvara; Mātapitṛpādanudhyata and Kaliṅgādhipati (son of Prabhañjanavarman and grandson of Guṇavarman).	Pishṭapura	?	Saṁvat ?, 13th tithi, Uttarāyaṇa	
12.	Mahārāja Nandaprabhañjanavarman, Paramabhagavata, Mātāpitṛpādanudyata and Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati.	Sārapalli	?	?	485 A. D.
12-A	Mahārāja Nandaprabhañjanavarman, Paramadaivata, Bappabhaṭṭārakapādabhakta and Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati.	Vardhamānapura.	Kṛshṇachandra	Saṁvatsara 15, Grīshma, 1st fortnight, 13th day.	490 A. D.
13.	Mahārāja Prabhañjanavarman, Bhagvat-śvami-Nārāyaṇapādānudhyāta, Matharakulakīrtivardhanakara and Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati (son of Śaktivarman and grandson of Śaṅkaravarman).	Siṁhapura	?	Saṁvat ?, Kartika-Śukla, 12th tithi.	510 A. D.

APPENDIX— II.

Geneological table of the Māṭharas of Kliṅga.

No.	Name of king.		Probable period of reign.
(1)	Viśākhavarman	...	314- 30 A. D.
	II†		
(2)	Umavarma	...	330- 62 A. D.
	II		
(3)	Anantaśaktivarman	...	360-392 „
	II		
(4)	Śaktivarman I	...	392-426 „
	II		
(5)	Chaṇḍavarman	...	426- 41 „
	II		
(6)	Guṇavarman	...	441- 56 „
	I†		
(7)	Prabhañjanavarman I	...	456- 71 „
	I		
(8)	Anantavarman	...	471- 86 „
	II		
(9)	Nandaprabhañjanavarman	....	486-501 „
	II		
(10)	Śaṅkaravarman	....	501- 16 „
	I		
(11)	Śaktivarman II	....	516- 21 „
	I		
(12)	Prabhañjanavarman II	...	521-36 „

† The two vertical lines between any two kings indicate that their relationship is not known, while a single line indicates their relation as father and son or successor

SECTION—II

[WEST-ORISSA]

THE STAMBHEŚVARĪPADABHAKTAS

&

THE NALAS.

Contents.



No. 16
Terasinga Plates of Tushṭikara

1. Donor ... Tushṭikāra

2. Title ... Mahārāja and Stambheśvarīpādabhakta.

3. Place of issue...Parvatadvāraka and Tarabhramaraka.

4. Date.... ... ...2nd regnal year.

5. Officers ... .(1) Rahasika Suvandhu
(2) Saṁg(r)āmaka.

6. Topography......(1)Debhogaka-kshetra (?)
(2) Prastaradvāra-vāṭaka (Village).

7. Donee ... ... Droṇaśvāmin of Kaśyapa gotra

8. Authority... ... Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in the J. K. H. R. S., Vol. II, No. ii, pp. 107-10 ff. and re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I., XXX, pp. 274-8 ff.

9. Remarks .. ... In the first side of the first plate it is mentioned that the grant was issued from Parvatadvāraka, while in the second side of it the same grant was issued from the city of Tarabhramaraka. It is observed that both sides of the first plate were not engraved by a single writer, as the type of letters differ on both sides of the plate. Actually the first side of the first plate records that the grant was made by Śobhinī, the queen-mother (शोभिनी राज-जननी); and from the second side of the same plate the grant was issued to the same donee, Droṇasvāmin, by the king Tushṭikāra.

Text

1st Plate; 1st Side.

१ ॐ स्वस्ति[।]परमतट्टारका भगवत्या स्तम्भेशि(श्व)र्य्याः[:]पादभ[क्त:]
२ श्री सो(शो)भिनी राजजनन्या[1] वस्तुभसम्य[2] दायज्वरो[ल्का]
३ देभोगकक्षेत्र[ं][3] काश्यपस्य गोत्र ब्र(ब्रा)ह्मण द्रो(द्रो)णस्वा[मि]
४ नस्य[4] आचन्द्रार्क्क कालाय दत्तमिति ॥[5]

1st plate; 2nd Side.

५ स्वस्ति तरभ्रमरकात् स्तम्भेश्वरि(री) पादभक्त: मातापितृ पादानुध्यात: श्री[म]-
६ हाराज तुष्टिकार: प्रस्तरवाटक वासिन: सर्व्वसमवेतान् कुटुम्बिन: स[मा]-
७ ज्ञापयति[।] अस्त्येष वाटकोऽस्माभि: पुण्यायुर्व्वैश्यशोभिवृद्धये[6]
८ आचन्द्रतारकार्क प्रतिष्ठमग्र[7] हारं कृत्वा काश्यपस गोत्राय आर्य्यद्रोण-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

९ स्वामिणे संप्रदत्त:[।] तदेवं ज्ञात्वा भवद्भि: पूर्व्वोचित मर्य्यादोपस्थानं कत्त(र्त)व्य[म्][।।]
१० अपिचात्र व्यासगीता: श्लोकाभवन्ति ॥ भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञापयति[।] यस्य-
११ यस्य(यस्य)यदाभूमिस्तस्य[तस्य]तदाफलम्[।]स्वदत्तां परदत्तांवा यत्न(त्ना)द्र-
१२ क्ष युधिष्ठिर । मही[ं]महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालन[म्][।।]षष्ठिम्वर्ष(र्ष)

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1 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'श्रा शोभणा राज[ज]नन्या' and in the correction slip he writes "the reading of the name may also be 'शोभीण्णा' " Thus he discovers another king named शोभण्णाराज whose mother has granted the charter.

2 Dr. Sircar remarks that the intending reading seems to be 'बोरतुभेश्वर्या'

3 Dr. Sircar reeds 'दायज्वरो[ल्का]दि भोगवक्षेत्र[ं]'. For 'देभोगकक्षत्रं' see my historical notes for section ii below.

4 Read 'द्रोणस्वामिने'

5 Dr. Sircar reads 'यिति' for 'मिति'. The letter 'मि' is clear. The figure of a conch is found at the end of the line.

6 Dr. Sircar reads 'विवृध्ये' for 'विवृद्धये'.

7 The letter 'ग्र' appears like 'त्र'

8 The first line of this verse is not given. The omitted line should be "बहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभि:"

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

१३ सहस्राणि स्वर्गे[9] वसति [भूमिदः] आच्छे(क्षे)त्ता(प्ता) चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [।] स्वद-

१४ त्ता[ं] परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरा[म्] [।]स विष्ठायां कृमिभ(भू)त्वा पितृभिस्स-

१५ ह पच्यते [।] वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजाभिस्सगरादिभि[:] [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि-

१६ स्तस्य तस्य तदा फल(लम्) [।] अग्निष्टोमो(मो)स्त्रिभिय्य(र्य)ज्ञ:[10] वहुभिर्व्विपुल दक्षग:[11]

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

१७ पे(ये)ष्टो[12] भवति राजेन्द्र: य(यो)ददाति वसुन्धराम् [॥] आदित्या(त्यो)वसवोर द्रा:

१८ पुरोगमा[13] [।]शूलपाणिश्च भगवानभिनन्दन्ति भूमिदम् [ ]राहसि-

१९ क सुवन्धोर्व्विदित सङ्का(ङ्ग)मकेन[14] लिखितमिति ॥ सुन्याघे(ये)द्वे[15]

२० प्रस्तरक्षेय प्रमुत्तं

3rd plate; 2nd Side.

२१ [ॐ स्वस्ति[॥]र्व्वन द्वारिकाद्भगवतीस्तम्भेस्वीरया][16]

NOTES

The plates were discovered by some cowherd boys on the banks of the river Tel, near the village of Terasinga in the Madanpur-Rampur P. S. of the District of Kalahandi. On 3-10-1947 Sri Balaram Patajoshi, the then S. D. O. of the Ex-State of Kalahandi, brought them to the

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9 Here also 'र्गे' appears like 'र्त्ते'. It seems that the system of writing 'ग' by the scribe is like that.

10 Read 'अग्निष्टोमादिभिर्यज्ञै:'

11 Dr. Sircar suggests to read 'वहुभिर्वहुदक्षिणै:'.

12 Dr. Sircar reads 'यष्टो(ष्टा)'

13 Read 'हुताशन पुरोगमा:'

14 Dr. Sircar Reads 'सद्गामकेन'

15 It my be taken as the Samvat or regnal year. It is interesting to note here that the word 'सुन्याघे' or 'सुन्याये' seems to have been the earliest form of 'सुनिया' or 'सुन्या' how used in Orissa as the king's regnal year.

16 This line is not clear and readable.

Maharaja of Kalahandi who gave them to Sri S. N. Rajaguru for decipherment. Sri Rajaguru edited the plates in J. K. H. R. S., Vol. II, No. 2, p.107-10. They were also re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I., Vol. XXX, p. 274-78.

The plates are three in number and each measures 5 4/5″× 1 7/12″. They are strung together by a copper-ring, containing a seal on which there is a legend as "Śrī Tushṭikāra". Palaeographically the inscription belongs to the 5th century A. D.* The scripts, used on the obverse of the first plate, differ from those of the reverse and also from the subsequent plates. The former characters seem to be earlier than the second type of writing, although both refer to one and the same grant including the name of the donee.

The places mentioned in the inscription are (i) Parvatadvara (ii) De-Bhogaka-Kshetra (iii) Tarabhramaraka and (iv) Prastaravāṭa. Near the find-spot of the plates there is a village called De-gam which may be identified with De-Bhōgaka-Kshetra. Not far from Madanpur-Rampur there is another village called Poruvaṭa in the Ganjam Agency, which may be identified with Prastaravāṭa of the inscription. Parvatadvāraka may be identified with the modern village of Patharla in the Kalahandi District. The present village of Talabhramara, on the banks of the Tel, may be identified with Tarabhramaraka of the inscription. Probably that was the place where Mahārāja Tushṭikara had his capital.

It is not out of place to point out that at Aska in the District of Ganjam, we find a temple of Stambheśvarī. This locality is still goes by the name of Stambheśvarī-pāṭaṇā. Not far from Aska there are villages named Pathara, De-bhun and Tanra which may be identified with Prastaradvaraka, De-bhogaka and Tarabhramaraka respectively. So, it may be suggested that the inscription was removed from the Aska-area by some one at the latter age to Kalahandi which is an adjecent District.

Not far from Talabhramara in Kalahandi there is another village called Belkhandi where a large number of ancient monuments and ruins

* Dr. D. C. Sircar assigns it to the first half of the 6th, century A. D. (E. I., XXX, p. 274).

of temples have been excavated some years ago and preserved at the spot. I think, it was one of the religious centres of Mahārāja Tushṭikāra and his family.

The goddess Stambheśvarī was the Ishṭadevī of Tushṭikāra. The name of that goddess is found in many other copperplate grants of the latter period, issued by the Bhañjas, the Śulkis, the Tuṅgas etc. of Orissa, who lived between the 8th and 11th centuries A. D.

The following translation is given by Sri S. N. Rajaguru:-

(Ll. 1-4). Hail ! from (the place called) Parvatadvaraka (the king) who is a devout worshipper at the feet of (the goddess) Stambheśvarī, granted (the village known as) Debhogaka-Kshetra, till the existance of the moon and the sun, to the Brahmin Droṇaśvamin of the Kaśyapa gotra, when the queen-mother "राज जननी" Śri Śobhinī Kausthubheśvarī was lying on the bed and suffering from burning fever(दाहज्वर).*

(Ll. 5-7). Hail ! from (the place of) Tarabhramaraka, Śrī Mahārāja Tushṭikāra, who is a devout worshipper at the feet of Stambheśvarī, who meditated at the feet of (his) mother and father, ordered the inhabitants of Prastaravaṭaka :—

(Ll. 7-10). "Having converted this vaṭaka into an agrahara, till the existance of the moon, the stars and the sun, we grant this (village) for increment of our merit, life, valour (and) fame, to the brahmin Arya Droṇaśarmanī of the Kaśyapa gotra. Being known this ye all should continue the ancient rituals and customs (with regard to payment)".

Here follow the verses composed by Vyāsa, (and) let these be remembered by the future kings.

(Ll. 18-20). (This has been) written by Sandhivigrahika at the instance of Suvandhu, the king's Private Secretary (Rāhaśika).

Sunya ghetra etc. (the inhabitants of) Prastara-kshetra (?)**
[Line 21 is only a repitition of the first line].

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* The correct reading should be श्रीशोभिन्या राजजनन्याः कौस्तुभेश्वर्यां दाहज्वरे-

** The meaning of this sentence is not clear.

No. 17
Kesaribeda Plates of Arthapati

1. Donor... ... Arthapati.

2. Titles... ... ... Śrī Mahārāja, Bhaṭṭāraka, Tripatākī-dhvaja, Nalanṛpatikulānvaya and Maheśvaramahāsenātisṛshṭarājyavibhava.

3. Place of issue ... Pushkari.

4. Date ... ... Mārggaśira - Amāvāsya.

5. Officer ... . Rahasyādhikṛta Chaulla

6. Topography ... Keselaka grama (Village).

7. Donee ... (1) Durggārya
   (2) Ravirārya
   (3) Ravidattarya
   All belong to the Kautsasa gotra.

8. Authority ... Edited by G. Ramadas in J. B. R. S., Vol. XXXIV, p. 33-42 and re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I., XXVIII, p. 12-16.

9. Remarks...

Text

1st Plate; 2nd Side.

१ स्वहित[।।]पुष्कर्य्या: महेश्वरमहासेनातिसृष्टराज्यविभ:[1] त्रिपत(ता)-

२ काध्वज: नलनृपतिकुलान्वय: श्रीमहाराजार्त्थपति भट्टारक:

३ केसेलक ग्रामे ब्राह्मणोन(त)रान्[2] कुटुम्बिनश्शीर्पकंचाज्ञापय[ति]

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1 Read 'विभव:'

2 Read 'ब्राह्मणोत्तरान्'

2nd plate; 1st Side.

२ यूयमस्माभि[:]कौत्सस गोत्राय दुर्ग(र्गा)र्य्याय रविरार्य्याय रविदत्तार्य्याय पुत्रपौत्रि(त्रि)क[।]

५ अर्त्थे रति भटा(ट्टा)रकस्य(स्या)नुगृह(हा)र्थं[।] उदकपूर्व[कं]दत्त आचन्द्रतारक-
मभटप्रवेश[:]सर्व्वकर-

६ विसर्ज्जित: अ(आ)वहः३ [ ]रकेनचि[त्]कंचिद्वक्तव्या: (व्यम्) यत: भवद्भि:

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

७ ध्रुव कर्म्मन्तारारम्भे:(म्भैः)सुनिवृत विश्वस्तैर्व्विस्तव्य[।] विपयोचिताश्च शुश्रूशा (षा)

८ कर्त्तव्या हिरण्यायश्च प्रत्याय(या)देया:[।] ततश्च भटा(ट्टा)रकराजस्य(स्या)-

९ व्यायन[।]प्रस्माभि: परितुष्ट(ष्टै)रेन[:][।]य: कश्चित् व्यपेत धर्म्मो

3rd plate; 1st Side

११ रागा[द्] द्रोहाद्वा ग्रामे किंचित्प्रलेपयेत् स महापातक(कै)-

११ यु(यु)क्त: पंचभिन्न(र्न्न)रकं व्रजेत्[।]उक्तंच[]षष्टि(ष्टि) वर्ष सहस्राणि

१२ स(स्व)र्गे नदति भूमिद:[।]आक्षेप्ता च(चा)नुम[न्ता]च तान्येव नरके वस(से)त(दि)ति[॥]

3rd plate, 2nd Side.

१३ संव्व ७ मार्गशीर्ष मास(सि) अमावास्यां लिखित[।] स्वमुखा-

१४ ज्ञा(ज्ञ)प्तेन रहस्याधिकृतेन चुल्लेन ॥

NOTES.

This inscription was edited by Sri G. Ramadas of Jaypur (Koraput District) in the Journal of Behar Research Society, Vol. XXXIV, Pts. i & ii, pp. 33-42 ff. It was re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in the E. I., Vol. XXVIII, pp. 12-16 ff. Sri Ramadas says that with the help of the Assistant Dewan of the Ex-Jaypur Zamindary (Koraput District), he could secure the plates in 1944 from the village of Kesaribeda of Umarkot Thana of the Koraput District. He also gives a short account of the discovery and discussed about the Nalas in the Telugu Journal "Bharati" of June, 1944. *

* Sri Ramadas gives an elaborate account relating to historical importance of the place where the plates were discovered. (Vide J. B. R. S., XXXIII, p. 7).

This set consists of three plates, attached to a ring. Each plate measures about 7½″X1½″. The legend on the seal is not traceable. The English translation of the text is given neither by Sri Ramadas nor by Dr. Sircar who edited the inscription.

Regarding the date of the grant Sri Ramadas writes: "compared with the Junagadh inscription of Rudradāman (E. I., VIII, No. 6) those of our plates appear to be at least a century later". He further writes: "before the age of the Vishṇukuṇḍins the royal charters were written with three lines on each face. It may be taken that the charters with four lines on each page were of the times subsequent to A. D. 350, the last year of Samudragupta's champion". *

This principle is not applicable to the plates of Umavarman as three grants of him (Nos. 2, 3 and 4) are written with four lines on each side of a plate and one grant No. (1-A) contains six lines on each side of a plate This disparity is also found in No. 1 2 and 12-A which belong to Nandaprabhanjanavarman.

No. 18
Rithapur Plates of Bhavattavarman

1. Donor ··· ······ Bhavattava·man.

2. Title ·· ··· ······Mahāraja.

3. Place of issue ··· Nandivardhana.

4. Date ··· 11th regnal year.
   Kārtika, Vahula 7th tithi.

5. Officers ... (1) Paddopadhyaya's son Voppadeva
   (2) Rahsyādhikṛta Chulla.

6. Topography... Kadamvagiri (Village).

7. Donee ··· Eight sons of Mātradhyārya:-
   (1) Devārya
   (2) Devadattārya
   (3) Kumāradattarya
   (4) Viradattarya
   (5) Vasudattārya
   (6) Gauridattārya
   (7) Dhruvadattarya
   (8) Durgadattārya

8. Authority ··· Edited by Y. R. Gupte in E. I. XIX, P. 100-104.

9. Remarks ··· ···

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

१ सिद्ध[म्] ॥ स्वस्ति[ ] न न्दि व र्द्ध ना त् [।] महेश्वरमहासेनातिसृष्ट-
२ राज्यविभवः न ल नृ प वंशप्रसूतः त्रिपताकाध्वजः श्रीमहाराज
३ भ व त्त व र्म्मा क द म्ब गि रि ग्रामे [ब्रा]ह्मणपुरोगान् समहत्तं(त्त,र¹-

1 Read समहत्तरान्'

४ कुटुम्बी(म्बि)नः समाज्ञापयति यूयमस्माभिः भगवतः प्रजापतिः(तेः)
५ प्रसादसिद्धक्षेत्रे गङ्गायमुनयोस्संबै(वे)द्ये प्रयाग स्थितैरुदकपूर्व्वकं

2nd plate; 1st Side.

६ मम चावपी(पि)[2] भट्ट(ट्टा)रिकायाश्च दंपत्य[3] स्यास्माकमनुग्रहार्त्थम् (र्थं) पराशरस-
७ गोत्राय मा श्रा ढ्या र्य्या य पुत्राणां चास्याग्रानाम (नां) यथा दे वा र्य स्य
८ दे व द[*] त्ता र्य्यस्य कु मा र द त्ता र्य्यस्य वि(वी) र द त्ता र्य्यस्य व सु द-
९ त्तार्य्यस्य गो (गौ) रि द ता र्य्यस्य ध व द ता र्य्यस्य दु र्ग त्था(दत्ता)-र्य्यस्य चेत्येवम्
१० आत्मनेवमाय(र्य्य) मा त्रा ढ्या र्य्य दत्ता(त्तो)यत एतेषाम(षां) ब्राह्मणा[ना]म(नां) वि-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

११ प(यो)चिताः हिरण्य(ण्या)दयः सर्व्वप्रत्यायाः दातव्याः शुश्रूषाच्च(च)कर्त्त-
१२ व्या एष च ग्रामः आचन्द्रतारकया स्थित्या सर्व्वकरविसर्ज्जितः आ(अ)भ-
१३ ट प्रवेशः आवद्धः अशुल्कैः (ल्कः) सर्व्ववादपरी(रि)हीनः निरुचालय-
१४ लाशपद्रकमर्य्यादया न किंचदूवक्तव्यः [।] योत्राकश्चिलो(ल्लो)भा द्रागाद्वा कर-
१५ प्रवर्त्तनं भूमि लोप(पं)स्वा(वा) कुर्य्यात् स पञ्चभिर्म्महापातकैस्संयुक्तोभ-
१६ वेत्[।] अस्माभिरत्र सदशानिवर्त्तनिकः सहलः सवाटकः

3rd plate; 1st Side.

१७ ग्रामोयम्(यं) दत्त : यत एतदर्त्थम(र्थं) न क(के)नचित् वक्तव्यः [।] नि(सी)मा स्यास्य
१८ ग्रामस्य उत्तरेण पश्चिमतः निप्र सि(सी)मान्तिको कर्ज्जन्तकेन सह मा-
१९ लु क वि र कः मधुक लतिका[*] पिण्डरकवृक्षेण वकसाम लकप(कं)त्रिमन्दर-
२० श्च विरकः राज्ञ सि(सी)मेति । या[*] चैकादशेथवर्षे कार्त्तिकमासस्य वहुल

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2 Perhaps 'अपिच'

3 Read 'दाम्पत्य'

* The letter 'द' is added below the line by way of interlineation.

* The letter 'का' is written below the line.

* The letter 'या' is written above the line.

२१ सतम्याम[।] स्वमुखाज्ञा(ज्ञ)याभिलिखित: (ता) रद्द स नियुक्तेण(न) चु ल्ले न* श्री महारा-

२२ जा र्थं प नि भट्टारकेण आत्मनः मातापित्रोः पुण्यकीर्त्तिवर्द्धनधर्मस्थान[।]

3rd Plate; 2nd Side.

२३ [पुत्राणामष्टाना] [मा]चन्द्रार्कस्थिति का[लि]कः च४(म) [वि]चाल्य' भवित-व्यतिचति आत्म-

२४ न (ना) आर्यक पादप्रसादानुगृहीतेन ताम्र(म्र)शासनमेतत् कारितमि-

२५ ति [ ]स्वस्ति गोब्राह्मण प्रजाभ्य: = सिद्धिरस्तु (स्तु)।

२६ पद्दोत(पा)ध्यायपुत्रस्य पुत्रेण वो प्य दे वे ण (न) क्षतमिद[म] [ ]

NOTES.

This inscription has been edited by Sri Y. R. Gupte in E. I., Vo. XIX, pp. 100-104 ff. It is stated that the plates were discovered at the village of Rithapur in the Morsi Taluk of the Amaravati District of Madhyabharat. These plates, along with another set of plates of Vākataka queen Prabhāvatigupta, were brought to the 'Bhārata Itihasa Saṁśodhaka Maṇḍala', Poona, by Mahanya Dattaraja.

According to the editor, the plates are measured 7 ?/11"×3 ¾" in average. The ring and seal are missing.

The editor remarks: "Palaeographically the record may be assigned to the latter half of the 5th or the first half of the 5th century A. D.

Regarding the identification of Nandivardhana, Hiralal points it to Nagardhana of Nagpur. But, Sri Gupte suggests that Nandur in the Yestnal Taluk of Madhyabharat might be the place called Nandivardhana and Kadambagiri grama might be the same as Kalamba of the said District. The other villages mentioned in the grants were not identified.

The following translation is given by Sri Y. R. Gupte:-

(Lines 1-21). Perfection has been attained ! Hail ! From Nandivardhana. The illustrious Mahārāja Bhavattavarmman, whose banner

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* These two lines are written in verse form in 'आर्यावृत्त'

4 The editor of E. I. XIX (Hirananda sastri) suggests that the "correct reading may be "का[लि]कम [वि]चाल्य' भवतिवति".

bears the Tripatākā (hand with three fingers stretched out or whose banner consists of three pennons), who is born of the lineage of the Nala kings, upon whom has been bestowed the glory of royalty by Maheśvara (Śiva) and Mahāsena (Kārtikeya), * orders the house-holders and great men headed by the Brāhmaṇas, residing in the village of Kadambagiri, as follows:- (Know) ye (that) by us while staying at Prayāga, the place blest by the favour of the Divine Prajāpati (Brahmā) at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, (this village) is bestowed for blessing the matrimonial relationship of ours, i. e., myself and (my) queen, with libations of water, on Matrādhyāryya of the Parāśara-gotra and his eight sons, namely, Devāryya, Devadattāryya, Kumāradattāryya, Vīradattāryya, Vasudattāryya, Go(Gau)rīdattāryya, Dhruvadattāryya and Durggattha-(datt)āryya, he himself being the ninth (recipient).

To these Brāhmaṇas, therefore, all the taxes including gold, duly accruing from the place (mentioned below), should be given and (all customary) services should be rendered. And this (grant of the village is to endure with the moon and the sun (i. e., for ever), free from all taxes. It is not to be entered by soldiers or horses. [1] It is to be free from tolls and custom duties and from disputes.

Nothing shall be said (against this grant) with (reference to some) *tamarind* or *palasa* tree or any of the boundaries in the village Who ever out of covetousness or passion, levies taxes or takes away the land (granted), shall incur the five great sins. This village, measuring in extent ten *nivartanas* is given together with (the right of) ploughing and the garden, for which nothing should be spoken (against) by anybody. The boundaries of this village are: to the north is the mountain, the extreme limit of the Vishaya (District), Māluka-viraka [2] with the cultivated

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* The correct translation would be:— 'Who bestowed the glory of royalty upon the Great Lord Mahāsena (Kārtikeya)'. (S. N. Rajaguru).

1 'वह:' may either stand for a horse in particular or a conveyance in general.

2 'विरक' apparently stands here as well as below (l. 8) for a village or its suburb.

ground, Madhuka-latikā,[3] Bakasāmalaka with the pomegranate tree, Trimandaraviraka, and the boundary of the District (*rājya*);[4] which (royal grant) has been written at our oral command by Chulla, the Confidential Officer on the seventh day of the dark-fortnight of Karttika in the eleventh (regnal) year.

(Lines 21-26)-This copperplate charter, which is the abode of the virtue of increasing the sacred fame of his father and mother, has been caused to be made by the illustrious Mahārāja Artthapati Bhaṭṭāraka, who has been favoured by the kindness of respectable people, so that it may last undisturbed (in the possession) of the (said) eight sons (enduring) with the sun and the moon. (May there be) prosperity to cows, Brahmans and subjects ! May there be success ! Engraved by Boppadeva, the son's son of Paddopadhyāya.

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3 'मधुकलतिका, वकसामलकम्' and 'त्रिमन्दर विरक:'
are apparently the names of bordering villages or suburbs.

4. 'राज्यम्' does not mean a kingdom here. It is used for a division of a kingdom.

5. See f n 5- on p. 103 ante.—Ed]

6. This is apparently, as suggested by Mr. K. N. Dikshit, M. A., an epithet of king Bhavattavarmman. In construing the sewords as I have done, there will be I must admit, the fault of 'duranvaya.' (Y. R Gupto).



No. 19
The Podagadh Stone Inscription of Skandavarman, son of Bhavadatta

1. Donor ... ...Skandavarman.

2. Title ... ...?

3. Place of issue...?

4. Date.... ... ...12th regnal year. Maddhva-masa, 27th day.

5. Officers ... .Chauli, son of [Jān]tura Dāsa.

6. Topography ...Pushkari (Town).

7. Donee ...Śrī (Chakradro)ṇa.

8. Authority Edited by C. R. Krishnamacharlu in E. I., XXI, P. 153-7. ff.

9. Remarks .. Some letters at the end of each of the lines from 6-8 have been damaged.

Text

१ सिद्धम् ॥ हरिणा जितं जयति जेष्यती(त्ये)षाग् णस्तुतिर्न्न [हिसा][ ] ननु भगवा[नेव]
२ जयो जेतव्यं चाधिजेता[च]। [१]श्रीनलान्वयमुख्यस्य विक्रमक्षपति द्वष.[।]
३ नृपतेर्भवदत्तस्य सत्पुत्रेणान्य संस्थिताम्[1] ॥ [२]भ्रष्टामाकृष्य राजर्द्धि
४ शून्यामावास्य पुष्करीम्[।]पितुर्न्पितामहानाच जनन्याश्च(श्च)(कृ)तिना[ततः][॥][३]
५ कृत्वा ध[र्म्मा]र्थनभ्याशानि(मि)दमातृहितैषिणा[।]पादमूलं कृतं विष्णो[राज्ञा]
श्रीस्क[न्दव-]
६ र्म्मणा ॥ [४] पूजार्थमस्य चैवेह सोदकम्भूरिदक्षिणम् [।]पुर[ू]षाय पुरं[द] ......
७ वकंतारका[म्][2] ॥ [५] सत्रोप भोज्यं[3] विप्राणां यतीना च विशेषत[ः][ ][दीनानाम]प्य-
नाथानां ...

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1. The editor of E. I. Vd-XXI remarks; "it is also possible to read as 'सत्पुत्रेण व्यवस्थिताम्.'

2. The etdior of E. I. XXI suggests to read as 'पुरुषाय पुरंदत्त मचाचन्द्रार्क्क तारकम्'

3. The editor deciphers 'सत्रोपभोज्य'

८ ष सव्वंशः ॥ [६] मप्रवेश्यं भटैश्चेदं सदा कर विवर्जितम् । श्री च[न्द्रो]ण पुत्र (त्रा)य...
९ यथोचित[म्]॥ [७] स्थितिश्चेयं पुरोवद्धा धर्म्यास्तम्भेनिवे[शि]ना[।]यश्चे मां ह्रापये[त्सं]-
स्थाम्महापा[तक]...॥ [८]
१० व्यतिक्रमेद्योहि महीपते[ः]स्थिति[म्]कुलाधमःपार्थिंव किल्विषम्पिवे[त्] [।]
११ समन्वियाद्यश्च[नरेन्द्र]सत्पथम् (थं) सवासुदेवाश्र[य]माप्नुयाच्चिर[म्] ॥ [९]
१२ द्वादशेब्दे नरेन्द्रेण माघवेमासि चोत्तमे [।] [सप्तविशे]दिने पुण्ये
१३ स्तम्भोयं[गा]हिन स्स्वयम् । [१०]श्री(स्थि)ति भागवते[नं]वम् भर्तुःप्रिय[चा]...
१४ सेनापतिना[4] कल्पिता माल्लिने हा(ह्व)ल्पवुद्धिना ॥ [११]....
१५ लिखितं [चौ]लि सूनुना भवत्या [जां]तुरदासेन [।] [१२]
१६ [आ]जेन विश्वरूपेन(ण) निर्गुणेन गु[णंपिणा] [॥] [१३]

NOTES

This insaription was discovered in 1922 by the late G. Venkoba-Rao the then Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology for epigraphy section, Southern circle, Madras, and noticed in the Madras Epigraphical Report for the years 1921-22, page 95, where an estampage of it has also been given. It was edited by Sri C.R. Krishnamacharlu of Madras in E. I. Vol. XXI, pp. 153-7 ff.

Podagada is a village in the Umarkot P. S, in the Koraput District of Orissa. A dilapidated Śiva temple is found near this village which is not far from Baster of Madhyabharat. The way to the hill, where the inscribed stone is found, is passing through Nawaranagpur in the District of Koraput.

The inscription consists of thirteen verses and most of them are composed in the Anushṭup-chhanda. The following translation is given by Sri C. R. Krishnamacharlu:-

(Verse 1.) Victory. The praise of (His) qualities (in) such (words) as "Hari was victorious, is victorious (and) will be victorious,"

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4. The editor of E I. XXI remarks: "reading is 'कल्याणमालि'. One Pāda is apparently lost at the end of the lines 14 and 15. The existing two Pādas in L. 15 seem to be the second and first Pādas respecitvely of an अनुष्टुप half-verse."

is not that (i. e., appropriate). For, verily, the Divine (Hari) is himself the conquest, the object to the conquered and the conqueror. [1]

(Vv, 2 to 4). This foot-print (or sanctuary) [2] was made by the illustrious king (Skanda)verman, the noble son of king Bhavadatta, who was the foremost (scion) af the glorious Nala family (and) repelled his enemies by his valour—(on) having reclaimed the lost royal prosperity which had fallen into other hands (or was unsettled) and having repeopled the deserted (town of) Pushkari, with the hope of obtaining religious merit for his father, other ancestors and mother and desiring welfare for himself.

(Vv. 5 and 6). And for his worship in this (temple), with (libation of) water and with abundant dakshiṇā .... a holding (pura) [3] for the supreme Being (Purusha) to last as long as .... the Sun and the stars. The proceeds have to be used entirely for the (free) feeding in a satra of Brahmaṇs, especially of ascetics, of the poor and of the destitute........

(V. 7.) This (holding) (shall remain) impenetrable to State servants and permanently tax-free to the son of the noble (Chakradroṇa).... as may be suitable.

(V. 8). This order (of the king) was composed and recorded on the pillar in front (of the temple). Whoever causes damage to this (shall incur) great sin.

(V. 9). Whoever transgresses the order of the king, that low-born (one) will commit offence against the king; he who will conform

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1. Compare this statement with the discription of Vishṇu as "vijayo jetā" given in verse 16 of the Vishṇusahasranāma.

2. (The word padamūla is evidently used here in the sense of a sanctuary; see E. I Vol. XI, No 19, p. 93,—Ed.)

3. Though the word 'pura' generally means a 'town' or a 'city', it appears in certain inscriptions to have a special reference to the tax-free lands possessed by temples or Brahmans. The latter are referred to in Kanarese inscriptions as 'Brahmapuri' or 'Brahmapura'; see Ep. Carn, Vol. VI, Kadur Nos. 10, 125; Vol. XI, Chitaldrug No. 12; and Ep. Ind, Vol. III, p. 47; Vol. V, pp. 18, 22, 150; and Vol. VI, p. 207, Text 1, 23. Dr. Kielhorn suggests that it might have been some establishment set up for Brahmans.

to the good path followed by kings will for long find refuge in (god) Vasudeva.

(V. 10). This pillar was caused to be planted by the king, personally, on the sacred twenty-seventh day in the excellent month of Mādhava (i. e., Vaiśākha) in the twelfth year (of his reign).

(V. 11). Thus was promulgated (the ordinance) on all sides (i. e., everywhere) by the General Pritibhāgavata (who was) devoted to his master(and it) was composed by Mālina of poor intellect ('alpabuddhi')[4]

(Vv. 12 and 13). (The edict) has been written with devotion by Janturadāsa, the son of (Chau)li,[5] (and engraved ?) by Viśvarūpa, the son of Aja (who is) devoid of qualities (and aspires for good qualities ?).

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4. This epithet as also 'nirgunona' in the next line is prompted set up for Brahmans.
5. (Probably Chauli of this record is the same as Chulla, the writer of the Rithapur plates of Bhavattavarmna. (Ed, Ind,. Vol, XIX, p, 103—N, P, Chakravarti),

No. 20

Rajim Stone Inscription of Vilasatuṅga

1. Donor··· ··· Vilāsatuṅga.
2. Title··· ··· ··· ?
3. Place of issue ··· ?
4. Date ··· ··· ··· ?
5. Officer ··· ··· ··· Jalahasti's son Sūtradhāra Durggahasti, the engraver.
6. Topography ··· ?
7. Donee ··· ··· ?
8. Authority ··· Edited by V. V. Mirashi in E. I., XXVI, p. 49-58 ff.
9. Remarks··· ··· ··· The inscription is written in Sanskrit poetry. On the whole, there are 29 verses, composed in poetic talent. Unfortunatly out of twentytwo lines not a single line is escaped from illegible portion.

Text

१ ··· ···[.] — — — — U U U U U — — U — — U — —, — — — — U U U U U — — U — — चरित्र: । प्राप्तक्षीणानृप U U U — — U — — U — —, — — — — U U U U U — — U — — U — — [॥ १ ॥] — — — — U — — U U U U U U — — U — — U — —, — — —

२ — U — — U U U U U U — — U — [त्तारि]च[क्रं (क्रम्)] । नि-[र्मा]ध्य[क्षीर सिन्धुं] व्यदधद [म]र[नां] संप्रहृष्टः सुराणा म्प्राप्त श्रीध्य:सदिश्या-

1 The correct grammatical form would be 'ददद्यार्'.

च्छ्रियमनुपहतामायुरप्यूर्ज्जि[तेपन् ?]₂ [॥ २ ॥] रम्ये धावनमेलह (न ?) प्रवि-कसन्नीलो[त्पल] – U —,³ – हृदयानुप [मां] U U U

३ [वराह ?] – U सौम्योचिताम् । प्रोत्फुल्ला[म्बु]रुहस्थित द्विजव[रां]विभ्रच्छ्रियं सारसंी सन्तापप्रश्म(शम)क्षमः स जगतः [शशत्सु]स्वायास्तुवः ॥ [३ ॥] कस्त्वं देवि हरिः स्पृशस्यपसर क्रोडीकृतः कश्यया ⁴ – – – निपुणामुख[प्र] U U

– – स्नतिं माक्षमा । हि(ते ?)वारिभन्न[तु],⁵ कम्पणा प्रकटितं वि[म्मा ?]इच का[मे]-रतिः सत्यन्नः श्रियमित्यपास्तरभसां श्लिष्यन् प्रभुः पातुवः ॥ [४॥] शौर्य्यच्छ्लेन्द्रगृङ्ग-प्रपतनरभसा[बु]यदम्भाधिवीचि[स्या]सङ्गा – [मह]त्रोच्छलदति U U – – U – –

• U धारम् । उच्चैर्य्योगीन्द्र लीलाविरचितवपुषो व्यक्तचन्द्रार्कतारं यस्याभूद्‌वस्व-मध्या तृक्षय इव स बलिश्रीनिहन्ता हरिव्व :*॥ [५॥] जयति प्रथित महीभृत्तुङ्ग शिरो निहित निज पादः । [नित्यो]दित प्रतापो(पः)⁶ [पुण्यं ?]-दित्यो……⁷ [॥६॥]

६ [आ]सिद्धिलासिनिजरप्रजितस्मरोपि शान्तात्मनाभुवि मदास्पृहणीयवृत्तः । स्यातो नृपो नल ईनि प्रणतारिचक्रचडामणिभ्रमरचाम्बतपादपद्मः ॥ [७॥]तस्याभून्नि[ज] – U – U U U – – – U – भूभृतो विन्यस्य[व]न[ग][स्य]

७ – U U U [रदृ ?]ष्टातिकान्तोन्नतेः । पृथ्वीराज इति क्रमोपचयिनीं विभ्रच्छ्रियं निर्म्मलां सेव्यः सर्व्वजनस्य पाप विगमाद्देवाप्रवाहोपमः ॥ [८॥] – – – व जगुप्सितः[स]म [गुणैः ?] – – U – – U – , – – – U U – U – U U व[धं]र्य्योनस्सयोपि U – ।

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¹ The context requires a reading like 'अनुजिर्जतेवः'

³ Restore 'श्यामलां'

⁴ According to correction slip for 'कश्यया……' read काम्तया कामौया

⁵ According to correction slip for 'हि(ते ?) वारिभन्न[सु] read कि वारिभन्न न्'

* The learned editor put some letters within brackets which are not necessary, as they are clear and readable from the estampar, at page 56 of E, I, XXVI, (S, N. Rajaguru.)

6 According to the correction slip for 'प्रतापो(पः) read 'प्रतापी'

7 Some four Aksharas like 'द्रवोवंशः' are lost, It is curious to not that the name 'श्रीपुण्यादित्य' in characters of the 8th century A, D, occurs on two pillars of this temple at Rajim, A, S, I, R, Vol, XVII, plate X, [The Visarga-sandhi in the preceding word 'प्रतापो' does not justify the proposed reading 'पुण्यादित्य' in the present instance.—B,C, C],

८ [नि]श्चिन्त्याति कलि प्रपातमलिनामालोक्य लोकस्थिति' धात्रा सर्व्वगुणैः कृतः क्षितिपति [र्म्मा] – [तृ] – – U मः[8] ॥ [९॥]नस्योच्चै[र्ल पृथे ?]श्वरख्यति[करव्याप्तास्म] कार्य्यो U –, [मि]त्राणां U U – U – U U U – – – U – – U – । [वि]ख्याता हिमवानिवा U U

९ U दः पुमः पनिर्भूभृतां धर्त्तेनाम विरूराज इति गो दिग्वन्दिवृन्द[स्तुतम् ॥१०॥][रू]पेणाप्रतिमः[श्रु]तेन च पां[9] सत्यान्विनस्त्यां U –[10] [शौर्य ?] स्यायतन [मभयं परमि]-ति – – U – – U – । – – – U U – U – U U U – – – U – – [गु]-णौर्य्यस्योच्चै[र्मन्] – U –

१० U सकलं कीर्त्तिर्ज्जगद्भ्राम्यते ॥ [११॥] शत्रुघ्नोति वलेन – U [मद]नो द[र्प्पे]ण कीर्त्या U –, – न्त्यारामतनु[र्व्व]ध:[11] पृथुरणे भीष्मः प्रतापेन च । – – – U U – U – U U U – – – U – – U –, – – – U U U – U U U – – – U –प्यः कृतः ॥ [१२॥] प्रति[प]

११ [र्वो]दयभाजः सवितुरि – – दृगमोनुरागाधरः ।... णपरा ... ... [॥१३॥] विलासिनस्तुङ्ग[12]त[मा] U – –, विलासतुङ्गः U U – U – – । U – U – – U U – U – –, U – U – – U U – U – – [॥१४॥] – – [ख] [डग]लता-भिघात U U

१२ – [शङ्का]रिवृन्दाम्भुवं पश्येमान्त समोन्त्यमेन विजयाधी[श ?][13]स्तु[वं ?]ते न्यतः । प – – U U – U – U U U – – – U – – U –, मन्ये धीरपि – U – U [वसु ?]-धा(धां) कालेन[ना] – U – [॥१५॥] [म]त्वास्वदे[हान्त]रिते[न] – –, – – U [वण्ण] स्य[मु]धा खि[लानि]

१३ [अ]न्तस्तमुद्दिश्य विधाम[दृ]ष्टदाना(न)क्रिया[भि]र्न्न्नु सद्य एव ॥[१६॥] यथो[च्च ?]पि – U U भूतलो[के]पु[ना] U – – U U मेव [राज्ञा]म् । युगस्य य – U U – U – –, पुत्त्रैप्र[पश्य]न्नि परं स्मृतिज्ञाः ॥ [१७॥] U – U – – U U – U जे[भ्यः] चातुर्य्यशा[स्त्र ?] U U –

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8 The last 7 aksharas of this verse were probably 'मानधातृराजोपमः'

9 The context requires a reading like 'श्रुतेन विमलः'

10 Read 'स्त्यागिनां'

11 In the correction slip it is suggested to read 'गगुणैः' for '[व्व]ध'

12 According to the correction slip "after 'विलासतुङ्गः' read 'प्रविन'"

13 According to the correction slip for 'विजयाधी[श ?]' read विजयी धीरः'

१४ भवात् [।]धर्मस्य मूलं च यशो वदन्ति U – U [त]स्मात्तदुपार्जनीयम् । [१८॥] मत्वाचलं जीवितमल्पसारं [बुद्ध्वा]स्वचित्तेन नमेव कायम् । कीर्त्तिः स्थिरा यस्य स[जी]वलोके तन्तुण्यम् नि॑श्चि[रजीव]रव[॥१९॥] – – – – U राजा दशवदनभुजोत्–क्षि[प्त]कै[लास]-

१५ [श्]ङ्गश्रीहारि[स्वे]न धाम्ना स्फुरदमलसुधा[नि]त्य न[ध्वे]न्वु[14]नेद[म्] । देवस्याशेषदुःखप्रभवभयनुदः कारितं स्नानमुच्चैर्विष्णोः पुण्याभिवृद्ध्यै[त्रि]दशजनसुखातिथ्य भाजः सुतस्य ॥ [२०॥] प्रान्तर्वालार्करोचि र्द्युतिकरविलसच्चारुवामाधराभां बिभ्राणं भूमिभाजां U U[15]

१६ U[द]ममलं दृश्यते दृष्टिरस्याम्[16] । यद्दूरादेवसिद्धैरपरमतिमहद्दूषणं भूरिधाम्नः पुण्याधारं सुमेरोः शिखरमिव[प]नल्लोलगङ्गाप्रवाहम् ॥ [२१॥]अग्रे नावबुधप्रमाण[कर]णं प्रख्यात – – U – त्कोशप्राय[मिदं]व्ययेनमहता सम्भार सम्पा[दनम्] ।

१७ तस्मिद्धेरल[मुत्सु ?]खस्य पुनरध्या[भो]गचिन्तापरा लोके सर्वललाम कीर्त्तिनकृतामायाम एवादितः ॥[२२॥]कर्त्तुर्व्वरैः पालयिता मतो मे पा[ल्यं]निरायासमपे U – – । सर्वोतिलोभा U U – वरं यत्सदशतां याति U – पिराज्ञां (ज्ञाम्) ॥ [२३॥] विष्वस्तैः प-U –

१८ U रेतन च पराः पापात्मनां सम्पद साधूनामपि पूर्वपुण्यविहिता दृश्यन्त एवोज्ज–(उज्ज्व)लाः । तस्माद्धर्मफलप्रपंच रचितं दृष्ट्वा विचि[त्र] U –,[17][न]तत्त्वं पुरुषेण धन गुणिना – – U वि[रक्त][म्य]ो ॥ [२४॥] मत्वैवं स्वशरीरकं च कृतिभि[र्नित्यं]दव-द्व[द्धि] [र]-

१ [प्य]स्थिरं लोलालोक U – U – मुखमपि प्रत्यूह जालावृतम । शत्वाशक्रपुरस्सरा[श्च] विभवैः पुण्यात्मभिः सेविताः कार्य्याः कीर्त्त[न]दान पालन विधौ धर्मस्य यत्नः[परः] [॥२५॥] – – – U [18] विकासिनो मतिम[तां]भासन्ति[19]भाचो(वा) U – ,

[14] According to the correction slip for '[नि]त्यान[ध्वे ?]' read 'जन्मनेवे'

[15] The Aksharas lost here and at the begining of the next line may have been 'सुविश'

[16] According to the correction slip for 'दृष्टिरस्याम्' read 'दृष्टिरम्यम्'

[17] Read 'जगत्'

[18] This and the next Pada must here begin with 'यावत्'

[19] This is incorrect for 'भासन्ते'

२० - - - [यु ?]त बुध सि[वध ?][20]धवला - - [ति][21]वक्ष[स्थले] । यावद्गगधवहो च - क्ति च जगत्तावत प्रयत्नादिमाङ्कीर्त्तिम्पालयत: प्रिया[नर]पतेर्व्यासाङ्कयया स[ज्ज]ना: ॥ [२६॥]भूम्यो मित्रमन[न्यं] U [अभू]नस्यैव भूपते: दुर्गगोल इति - U [22]

२१ U U U U U - U U [।२७॥] - - - U U U U [नो]न्यमार्गमा[र्ग]विज्ञेया प्रावर-षिता प्रशस्ति - -।[23] राज्ञे - U U वचना वि[जा]तभावा सद्वृत्तेस्यति महतादरेण मान्या ॥ [२८॥] अलट्[स्ति] [सुते नेयं प्रशस्ति: शिल्पशालि[ना] [।]

२२ उत्कीर्ण्णा सूत्रधारेण [साधुना] दुर्गहस्तिना ।[२९॥]

NOTES.

This stone inscription was edited by V. V. Mirashi of Amaraoti in E. I., Vol. XXVI, pp. 49-58 ff. Prier to it Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar noticed the inscription and attributed to the 8th century A. D.[1] It was also noticed by Rai Bahadur Hiralal (Vide Hiralal's Inscriptions of C. P. and Berar, 2nd edition, P. 112.)

The inscription is found at the left side of the Maṇḍapa of Rājīvalochana temple at Rajim, which is a holy place and 28 miles to the S. E. of Raipur. The epigraph consists of 22 lines of writing and measures 3 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 4 inches.

The learned editor writes:-"Verses 10-12 are devoted to the glorification, equally conventional, of Prithvirāja's son Virūparāja. Verse 14th mentions Vilasatuṅga who was probably a son of Virūparja".[2] On palaeographical grounds Cunningham says that it belongs not later than the 8th or 9th century A. D. (A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII, p. 7) and D. R. Bhandarkar says that it belongs to the middle part of the 8th century A. D. (J. R. A. S. W. I., for 1903-04, p. 48). Mirashi opines that it belongs to about A. D. 700.

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20 According to the correction slip for 'सि[वध ?]' read 'सिन्धु'

21 Some word like 'निहति' is expected here, but the first akshara appears like 'हु'

22 Read 'प्राज्ञ:'

23 Restore 'रेखा'

1. Vide Cousen's Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of Western India for 1903-04, p. 48.

2. "No word specifying this relation occurs in the extant portion, but the word 'विलासित:' in the ablative or genitive case in verse 14 probably refers to 'विरूपराज' (Mirashi).

THIRTY-TWO GOLD COINS OF THREE NALA-KINGS.

(1) Varaharāja
(2) Śrī Arthapatirâja
(3) Bhavadatta.

In 1939 a hoard of gold coins was discovered in the Edenga village of the defunct Bastar State in Madhyabharat.[1] Only 32 coins have been secured so far. They are single—die coins, containing legend embossed on one side. The larger coins measure from 20 to 21 m. m. in diameter and weighs from 19. to 24. 6 grs. each, while the smaller coins are about 15 m. m. in diameter and weight about 7.5 grs. each. Six large size, one middle size and twenty-two smaller size coins belong to Varāharāja; one large size coin belongs to Śrī Bhavadattarâja and two larger size coins contain the name of Śrī Arthapatirāja.

The scripts used on them are box-head type of the 5th-6th centuries A. D. The embossed face of the coins contain the figure of a lying bull and crescent moon at the top and the legend at the bottom, the central part being marked with a horizental line.

1 J, N, S, I,, (1939) No, 1, p, 29,

According to the Allahabad posthumous piller inscription of Samudragupta of the 4th century A. D., Maharaja Samudragupta marched towards the Deccan after crossing over the countries of Kośala, Mahākāntāra and Kaurāla. Following is quoted from lines 19-20 of the said inscription:-

"कौसलक महेन्द्र मह(हा)कान्तारक व्याघ्रराज कौरालक मण्टराज पैष्टपुरक महेन्द्र गिरिकौट्टूरक स्वामिदत्त ऐरण्डपल्लक दमन काञ्चेयक विष्णुगोप अवमुक्तक नील-राज वैङ्गेयक हस्तिवर्म्म पालक्ककोग्रसेन दैवराष्ट्रक कुवेर कौस्थलपुरक धनञ्जय प्रभृति दक्षिणापथ राजग्रहण मोक्षानुग्रह प्रतापोन्मिश्र महाभाग्यस्य ....''[2]

Dr. Fleet gives the translation of this passage as follows:-

"Whose great good fortune was mixed with, so as to be increased by (*his*) glory produced by the favour shewn in capturing and then liberating Mahendra of Kośala, Vyaghrarāja of Mahākāntāra, Maṇṭarāja of Kerala, Mahendra of Pishṭapura, Svāmidatta of Koṭṭūra on the hill, Damana of Eraṇḍapalla, Vishṇugōpa of Kāñchī, Nīlarāja of Avamukta, Hastivarman of Veṅgī, Ugrasena of Palakka, Kubera of Dēvarāshṭra, Dhanamjaya of Kushthalapura, and all the other kings of the Region of the South............"[3]

Fleet could not correctly identify the city of Kaurāla, but tried to substitute the name of Kerala which is a country, situated in the far south. Samudragupta passed through the countries of South-Kośala and Mahakantāra to arrive at Kurāla. It suggests that he crossed over the

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In the note Fleet suggests:— "Read Kairalaka, for which the word in the text is obviously a mistake. The text, as it stands, would give "the country or city of Kurāla"; but, though Kurāla occured in the sence of 'a light bay horse with black legs', it is not known as the name of a country or a city. Kerala, on the other hand, is so well known as one of the countries in the south India, that it would be strange if it were omitted in a passage like the present one; and it is easy to see how the engraver, or perhaps the writer from whose draft he engraved, formed Kaurālaka, by mistake for Kairalaka, through a stroke on the right of the top of the 'K' in 'KAI' and of the 'RA'. "

Dr. Fleet did not perhaps know that there was a city known as 'Kulāḍa' just by the side of Mahākāntāra otherwise he would have not gone so far off a country like korala.

2 C. I. I., III, p. 7.
3 Ibid, pp.11—13

river Tel at the District of Kalahandi before he entered into the forest regions of the Ganjam Agency. This whole area, covered with dense forest, was called by the name Mahākāntāra. From there he came to the head-quarters of Gumsur in Ganjam, which, up to the present day, is known as Kulāḍa, probably a corrupted form of Kurala.

Although the other places in the Allahabad-Praśasti were not recorded inaccordence to geographical order, it was not so in the case of three contiguous territories, namely Kośala, Mahākantāra and Kurāla where Mahendra, Vyaghrarāja and Maṇṭarāja were ruling at the time of Mahārāja Samudragupta. These territories were extended roughly from the present District of Raipur in Madhyabharat as far as the Ganjam Agency in Orissa. At the centre of this tract was situated the country of Mahākāntāra, which may be located within the modern District of Kalahandi.

Up till now we have got only one copperplate inscription from this area, i. e. the District of Kalahandi. It belongs to Mahāraja Tushṭikara (No. 16). He was a devote worshipper at the feet of the goddess Stambheśvarī. We have neither any account at our disposal to trace the royal family to which he belonged, nor the period when he ruled although palaeographically he may be assigned to the 5th-6th centuries A. D. Further, it is not known whether he was a king of Mahākantāra which name occurred only in the Allahabad-Praśasti. It might or might not be that Mahārāja Tushṭikara belonged to the family of Vyaghraraja; but his capitals were at Parvatadvāraka and Tarabhramaraka. The latter is identified with the modern village of Talabhamrā, near the ancient site of Belkhandi (Rajapadar) in the District of Kalahandi. A large number of monuments of about the 7th century A. D. have been discovered from there. [4] A place named Amatha-gada is situated very close to Belkhandi where No. 16 was discovered. It is, therefore, plausible that Belkhandi and Amatha-gada possessed of antiquarian value pointing to as far back as the 5th-6th centuries A. D. These places are located on the banks of the Tel river, a tributary of the Mahānadī. About twenty

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4. Cunningham's Arch-Sur. Ind., Vol. XIII, pp. 130-3; J. K. H. R. S., Vol. I, No. 3, pp. 266-8

miles from Amathagada there is a place to the east called Mohana-giri, where, in a ruined temple, some stone inscriptions of the 6th century A.D. are found. One of these inscriptions contains the name of Chitrachaṇḍa[5] of the Maudgala family. Some kings of this dynasty used to rule the kingdom of Toshali as known from No. 24 below, which grant was issued by one Mahārāja Śivarāja whose time, according to R. D. Banerji, is 283 Gupta-era or 603 A. D. But, instead of the Gupta-year, the name of the era has been put as 'Māna-Saṁvat[6] In that epigraph we find that the donor Śivarāja was a subordinate king under one Sagguyayyana or Śambhuyaśa of Maudgala dynasty. It is not improbable to suggest that the Maudgalas were living in the ancient country of Mahākantāra, to which family, not only Chitrachaṇḍa of the temple inscription of Mohana-giri and Sugguyayyana of the plate No. 24 belonged, but also Vyaghrarāja of the Allahabad-Praśasti and Mahārāja Tushṭikāra of the plate No. 16 were associated.

There is a Sub-division in Madhyabharat named Debhoga which may be identified with Debhogaka-kshetra found in No. 16. It should be noted here that the term 'Debhogaka-kshetra' may be similar to that of 'Debhogaka', mentioned in some Pallava inscriptions. Dr. Hultzsch interpreted it as "cultivated lands enjoyed by temples"[7] Dr. Fleet says that it is "with the exception of the plough of the possession of the god".[8] But in No. 16 Debhogaka-kshetra was granted to a Brahmaṇa instead to a god. Therefore, the above interpretations are not applicable in this case.

THE NALAS

We are now in possession of two copperplates and two stone inscriptions of the Nala kings of Madhyabharat and Orissa. Adding to them we have got 32 gold coins of them, discovered from the Ex-State of

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5. Ibid, January, 1950, pp. 146-7 ff.

6. For details regarding the 'Māna-Saṁvat' see my paper in O. H. R. J., Vol. IV, No. 1 and 2, pp. 6-10,

7. E. I., VIII, p. 165 ff.

8. I. A., V, p 157 ff.

Bastar in Madhyabharat. In the copper plate inscriptions the epithet of the Nalas run as follows:-

"महामहेश्वर महासेनातिसृष्ट राज्यविभव:
नलनृपवंश प्रसूत:-त्रिपताकाध्वज: ... ..."

It shows that they claimed to be the descendants of the epic-king Nala of Nishadha [9] According to the Matsya Purāṇa and Harivaṁśa he belonged to the solar dynasty; but the Mahābharata narrates that he was an off-spring of the lunar race.

At first the Nalas began to rule from the city of Pushkari, located in the modern Umarkot Taluk of the District of Koraput, where from the Nos. 17 and 19 were discovered. From no. 18 we learn that their capital was afterwards transferred to Nandivardhana near Nagpur. The reason for this transfer is, however, known from No. 19, where it is stated that owing to some troubles initiated by external enemies of the Nalas, When Skandavarman son of Bhavadatta was reigning, the town of Pushkari was desolated; but restored to the normal position by way of resurrection.

G. Ramadas opines that Pushkari might be identical with the famous Pushkara-tīrtha of the Mahābhārata. But, I am not able to offer any suggestion on this point for want of necessary evidence. It is not, however, out of place to note that Nundolal Dey in his Geographical

9, Following is quoted from the Geographical Dictionary Ancient and Medeaval, p. 14., of Nundolal Dey:-

"Narwar is the capital of Nala Rāja (Tod's Rajasthan, Vol. I, p. 140; MBh. Vana, ch. 53). Narwar is the contraction of Nalapura. It was the kingdom of the nine Nāgas of the Purāṇas. It is situated on the right-bank of the Sindh, forty miles to the S. W. of Gwalior. Lassen places Nishadha, the kingdom of Nala, along the Satpura hills to the N. W. of Berar. Burgess also places it to the south of Malwar (Burgess's Antiquities of Kathiawad and Kacch, p. 131).

2. The mountains which lie to the west of the Gandhamādana and north of the Kābhul river, called by the Greeks Paropamises, now called Hindu Kush (Lassen's History traced from the Bactrian and Indo-Scythian Coins in J. A. S. B., Vol. IX (1840), p. 469-Note). Paropamises is evidently a concentration of Parvata-Upa-Noshad, or the name perhaps is derived from the Pāriyātra (the name of the western most peak) of the Nishadha range (Brahmanda P., ch. 44, V. 9). Pamir is perhaps a corruption of Pāriyātra. The Paropamisos, the Hindu Kush, and the Koh-i-Baba appears to the the name of the different parts of the westerly continuation of the great Himalayan chain".

Dictionary, Ancient and Medeavel, writes that there was an ancient city named Pushkaravati-nagara which has been identified with Rangoon. In this connection he refers to a peper, published in J. A. S. B., 1859, p, 473, entitled the History of the Shew Dagon Pagola of Rangoon, written by Col. A. P. Phayer who remarks that the said pagoda was built during the ancient Mon or Talaing race, among whom a king was ruling from the city of Okkalaba. He was living before the birth of Buddha. Once the king of that place had two sons called Pa-oo and Tapau[10] who started with a ship-load of rice to distribute among the hungry people of the western contries. They passed through the Gangetic regitons and met Gautama Buddha there. A detailed account of this legend is published with English translation by the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet, Vicar Apostolic in Ava and Pegu. No reference is made in it regarding the city of Pushkaravatinagara, which Nundolal Dey refers to in his work. However, the names of Okkalaba or Ookala and Talaing tempt one to identify them with Utkala and Tailaṅga respectively, because Tapoosa and Palakat, the merchant brothers of Ookal, are beleived to have gone from Utkala which was a deśa, according to No. 30 below.

The second capital of the Nalas, as stated hitherto, was at Nandivardhan. Erom there Mahāraja Bhavattavarman issued his grant in favour of some Brāhmaṇas on the occasion of his sacred-bath at the confluence of the Gaṅgā and Yamunā in prayāgatīrtha (vide no. 18). Here the king used the same epithet what Mahārāja Arthapati introduced in no. 17.

\+ अनिचित्स्तु कुशाज्जज्ञे निषधस्तस्य चात्मजः ।
नलस्तु नैषधस्तस्मान्नभस्तस्मादजायत ॥ Matsya Purana,(P. 21)
"नलौ द्वावेव विख्यातौ पुराणे भरतर्षभ ।
वीरसेनात्मजश्चैव यश्चेक्ष्वाकुकुलोद्वहः ॥" (Harivamśa Sa. 15-34)

++ "आसीद् राजा नलो नाम वीरसेनसुतो बली ।
उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टै रूपवानश्वकोविदः ॥" (Mahābhārata, Vana, 3-53-1).

* According to the Puranas Pushkalavati belongs to Gandhara and it was near Takshasila in Punjab. It is identified with a place in Peshawar schoff, Periplus p. 183-184).

10. According to Bishop Bigandet's translation, the names of the two brothers were Tapoosa and Palakat, and they were merchants They came from Ookala.

Hiralal identified Nandivardhana with the modern Nagardhana near Nagpur. Formerly it was a capital of the Vākāṭakas who were very powerful in that region after Devagupta and up to the time of Pravarasena II.

The scripts employed in no. 18 are almost the same as found in the grants of Pravarasena II.[11] This type of letters is popularely known as 'Box-head' also used in the grants of the Māṭharas of Kaliṅga and the Śrīrāmakāśyapas of Pistapura. Presumably after Pravarasena II the Vākāṭakas lost thir impor tance when a portion of their kingdom, including Nandivardhana in central India, went to the position of the Nalas, so that Bhavattavarman issued his charter from Nandivardhana after he returned from Prayāga.

It is very interesting to note here that the Nala kings used an epithet which is almost similar to the following appellation, found on the seal no. 25 at Excavation at Bhita (A. S. R. 1191-12, p. 51):—

"श्री विन्ध्यवेधनमहाराजस्य माहेश्वरमहासेनातिसृष्टराजस्य वृषध्वजस्य गौतमीपुत्रस्य..."

Sir John Marshall attributed the seal to the 3rd or 4th century A. D. After a close examination of the letters on the seal, I found that they are almost similar to the characters used in the copperplate grants of the Matharas of Kaliṅga, the Śrīrāmakāśyapas of Pishṭapura and the Sālaṅkāyanas of Veṅgī. The Bhita seal discloses that the king who used a similar type of appellation, used in the Nala inscriptions (nos. 17 and 18) is named Vrishvadhvaja. He is also styled as Gautamiputra like the early Andhras. Although his name is not known from any epigraphical source for the sake of similarity in style, we may say that he belonged to the Nala family, who participated themselves with the matronymic group of south India. With regard to the above appellation, namely "महेश्वर महासेनातिसृष्टराज्य". Marshell suggests:

11. E. I. XXIV, p 55.

"it seems to indicate that in ancient times there may have existed a pious custom; according to which rulers on the occasion of their accession entrused their kingdom to their Ishṭadevatā and considered themselves as mere agents".

In this connectian I should say that 'Mahāsena' was a title used by the kings of Ujjayini, as described by Bhāsa in his Sanskrit drama 'Svapna Vāsavadatta'. Accordingly, I presume that the Nalas were presented with a prosperous portion of their kingdom by Mahesvara Mahāsena, who was a king of Ujjayini, either as dowry or reward.

Sri G. Ramadas tried to explain the same in an obscure manner.[12] It is howver, too premature to suggest any more than that Vrishadhvaja of the Bhita seal might be a member of the Nala family. It should further be noted that Bhita is a village, near Prayāga or the modern Allahabad where, at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamuna, Mahārāja Bhavattavarman took sacred bath, which fact suggests that after capturing the city of Nandivardhana the Nalas might have extended their territory as far north as Allahabad.

The reigning period of the Nala kings may be assigned to the 6th century A. D. and it continued till the Śarabhapuriyans and the Pāṇḍuvaṇśis got supremacy over Madhyabharat.

Inspite of the fact that the Nalas lost their suzerainty from the northern parts of South-Kośala, they continued to rule at the modern Distsicts of Bastar and Koraput of Madhyabharat and Orissa respectively atleast up to the time of the great Chalukyan king Pulakeśin II of Badāmi. Mention is made in the Aihole inscription that Pulakeśin defeated the kings of Kośala, Kalinga, Pishṭapura etc; immediately before he established his own brother Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana on the throne of Vengi. It was taken place during the first half of the 7th century A. D. Probably that was

12. For other details see J, B, R, S, Vol, XXXIV, pp, 37-9 ff,

the time when the Nalas sufferred a defeat at the hands of either the Chālukyas or the Sarabhapuriyans.

The chronological account of the inscriptions of the Nalas is to be ascertained with the help of the writer's name in No. 17 as Chulla. He is styled as Rahasyādhikṛta, while in No. 18 he is called Rahasiniyukta. Both the terms refer to one and the some office. But, the script in No. 17 differ fram that of No. 18, although the same writer appears in both records. In No. 18 the letters belong to the Box-headed type and they are same as the scripts used in the plates af the Vākaṭaka Mahāraja Pravarasena II and the Sarabhapuriyan king Mahāsudevarāja; and that type was very popular in Kalinga and Dakshiṇa-Kaśala between the 5th and 7th centuries A. D.

In addition to the name of Arthapati and Bhavattavarman of Nos. 17 and 18 respectively, we get another name from their gold-coins. It is Varāharāja. With the help of the Bhita-seal and the gold-coins of Bastar, I give below a list of the Nala kings:

Vrishdhvaja (of the Bhita-seal)
/
Varaharaja (of the gold-coins)
/
Arthapati (No. 17)
/
Bhavattavarman
alias
Bhavadatta (No. 18)
/
Skandavarman ( ) (No. 19)
/
Pṛthvīraja
/
Virupsrāja
/
Vilāsatuṅga (No 20)

I have placed Skandhavarman after Bhavattavarman, because the writer of No. 19 is one Janturadāsa, son of Chauli, who happens to be the writer of Nos. 17 and 18. In addition to it, Skandhavarman claims to be the

son of Bhavadatta, who might be the same as Bhavattavarman.[13] As the style of scripts adopted in No. 20 appears to be a later modification from that of the other inscriptions of the Nala kings, I place Vilāsatuṅga, son of Viruparāja and grandson of Pṛthvīrāja, after the Podagadh stone inscription (No. 19) of Skandavarman and his son whose name seems to have been lost.

After the Nalas the kingdom of Dakshiṇa-Kośala passed into the hands of the Śarabhpurīyans; and after them the Pāṇḍuvaṁśis occupied that area. Thus, it is quite apparent that the Nalas lost their supremacy in Madhyabharata some time in the 7th century A. D.

Several centuries after the Nalas disppeared from the history, a king of the same dynasty appears as the king of Khiṇḍirasṛṅga-Maṇḍala in Ganjam. His name was Bhīmasena Deva and he used a glorious title of 'Mahārajadhirāja' and Parameśvara'. His head quarter was at Bhīmapura and he used the epithet at 'Nalavaṁśodbhavakulakamalālaṁkārabhuto'. Recently a copperplate grant of him was discovered from the village of Pandiapathar near Aska in the District of Ganjam.[14] The Ex-Zamindars of Dharakota call their dynasty as 'Nala'. Most probably, in this family Bhīmasena was born and ruled the country of Khiṇḍirasṛṅga which was later on called by the name of 'Khiḍisiṅga rājya', comprising of the zamindaries of Dharakota, Seragada, Badagada and Sorada in the District of Ganjam. This territory was located in between Kaliṅga and Khiñjili-Maṇḍala.

From palaeographical point of view the inscription of Mahārājādhirāja Bhīmasena is assigned to the 10th century A. D. There is a date mentioned in it as 'Saṁva(t) 189, Magha, Va-di, Duti(ya).' I think, that the above Saṁvat can be no other than the Bhauma-era which started from 736 A. D.[15] Therefore, the time of issue of the grant was 926 A. D. Presumably, the Nalas were the subordinates of the Bhauma-Karas, like the Bhañjas and many other small feudatory chiefs of Orissa.

13 'Bhavatta' seems to be the prakrit form of 'Bhavadatta' It has rightly been observed by Y.R. Gupte and also approved by Hiranandu Sastri (Vide E. -. XIX; P 101 and Note)

14 This copper plate inscription is being edited by me in the Orissa Historical Research Journal; Vol VI No 1, p 11 ff.

15 For a detailed study on the starting point of this Saṁvat see my Paper in O H R J Vol I PP 108—13 and Vol IV, PP 67—78

SECTION—III

[NORTH-ORISSA]

THE VIGRAHAS, THE MAUDGALAS
&
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FAMILIES.

Contents.

No. 21

(1st Plate; 2nd Side)

No. 21

(2nd Plate; 1st Side)

No. 21

Sumandala Plates of Dharmaraja of the Time of Prthivi vigraha.

1. Donor ... ... Dharmaraja.

2. Title ... ... Mahārāja.

3. Place of issue ... Padmakholi.

4. Date ... ... Guptakala 250, Māgha, Krshṇa, 11th tithi, Uttarayaṇa.

5. Officer ... ... (1) Lekhaka-Adhikaraṇika Dāsuka
   (2) Tāpita-Lakshmaṇasvāmin.

6. Topography ... (1) Kaliṅgarashṭra (country)
   (2) Parakkalamārga Vishaya (Dt.)
   (3) Maṇḍukagrāma (Village).
   (4) Chandanavāṭaka (Village).

7. Donee ... ... The Vṛttādhyana Brāhmaṇas of different gortas and charaṇas.

8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Satyanarayana Rajaguru in O. H. R. J. Vol, I, P. 66-69. Re edited by Dr. D. C. Sirkar in E. I. XXVIII, P. 79-35.

9. Remarks ... ...

Text

1st Plate; 2nd Side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति[॥] चतुरुदधिमेखलायां सप्तद्वीप पर्व्वतसरित् पत्त[न]-

२ भूषणायाम्वसुन्धरायां व्व(व)र्त्तमान गुप्तराज्ये वर्षशतद्वये-

३ पंचाशदुत्तरे कलिङ्गराष्ट्रमनुशासति श्रीपृथिवीविग्रह-

४ भट्टारके तत्पादानुध्यातः पद्मखोल्यां महाराजोभयान्वयो-

५ वंशादेश्यामुत्पन्नतनुः सहस्ररश्मि प(पा)दभक्तो महाराजधर्म्मरा-

६ जः कुशली[।] गरक्कलमार्ग विषये[1] वर्त्तमान भविष्यत्समा[न्त]-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

७ महाराज राजपुत्र कुमारामात्या(त्यो)पर(रि)कनदाण्डवा(पा)स(शि)कस्थान(ना)-
८ न्तरीकानन्यांश्च वल्लभजातीयान्राज पादोपजीविनो व्यवहारिवैष(य)-
९ यिकांश्च यथार्हम्मानयत्यादिशति च विदितमस्तु वो यथा-
१० स्माभिः माघकृष्णस्यैकादश्यामुत्तरायने(णे)एतद्विषयम्-
११ द्धिवंद्धाक[2] मण्डुकग्राम[3] श्चन्द्रनवाटक सहितोगृहारीकृत्य[4] होम्बकाग्-
१२ हारीय ब्राह्मणोपाध्याय मद्भट स्वामि[5] प्रमुखानां नानागोत्रचरणा-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

१३ नां व(वृ)त्ताध्ययनवतां ब्राह्मणानां(ना)मा(आ)चन्द्रार्क्क समकालस्थित्या(त्या)ताम्[प]-
१४ ट्ट(ट्टे)तिलिखित:[7] [।]सर्व्वकरपीडा वर्जितः सोद्देशः सोपरिकरः माता-
१५ पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभि वृद्धये प्रतिग्रहेण प्रतिपादिताः]
१६ तदेषास्मद्दत्तिद्धर्म्म गौरवान् प्रतिपालनीयेति[।]उक्तं चधर्म्म-
१७ शास्त्रे । बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः यस्य यस्य य-
१८ दा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फल(ळम्)[।]षष्ठिम्वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

१९ भ मिदः[।]आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ताच तान्येव नरकं(के)वसेत्[।]माभूद फ-
२० लशङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः स्वदानात् फलमानन्त्यं परदा-
२१ नानुपालनं(ने)[।]स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां । स विष्टा-
२२ यां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते [।] लिखिताधिकरणि-
२३ क दामुकेन[8] । लक्ष्मणस्वामिना
२४ तापितमिति [।]

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1 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'पर[वख]लमार्ग विषये'

2 Probably it should be written as 'सं वद्ध'

3 The first two letters 'मण्डु' of this word are not free doubt.

4 Dr. D C Sircar reads 'कृत्य'

5 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'मट्टस्वामि'

6 Probably it should be correctly read as 'वृत्ताध्ययनव्रतां'

7 Dr Sircar reads 'पट्टाभिलिखित:'

8 Dr. Sircar reads 'द(दा)मुकेन'

NOTES

This set of copperplate inscription was discovered from the village of Sumandala in the Khallikota Taluk of Ganjam and they were secured by Pandit Ananta Tripathi Sharma who handed over them to Sri Satyanarayana Rajaguru, for decipherment. Sri Rajaguru edited the inscription in the Sanskrit Journal 'Manorama' Vol. I, Pt. i, published at Berhampur in the District of Ganjam. Again, he re-edited it in O. H. R. J, Vol. I, No. i, pp. 66-9 ff., and noticed in J. A. H. R. S., Vol. XIX, pp. 117-30 with notes relating to the Vigrahas of Orissa. After this Dr. D. C. Sircar re-edited the same inscription in E. I. XXVIII, pp. 79-85 ff.

The set consists of three plates attached to a ring containing a seal. Each plate measures 6.4″ × 2.8″. The emblem on the seal appears like a bell-like symbol, representing the god 'Sahasrarasmin' or the Sun-god, whose devote worshipper was the doner of the grant, Mahārāja Dharmarāja. The Sun god is sitting on a chariot or 'Viman' to which Dr. Sircar says as the figure of Garuda.

Purport of the text as given by Sri S. N. Rajaguru as follows:-

"Om. hail ! Śrī Pṛthivī Vigraha Bhaṭṭāraka (who) is ruling the Kalinga Rāshṭra, while (the year) two hundred followed by fifty is current in the Gupta kingdom which is surrounded by the four oceans, consisting of islands, mountains rivers and cities, each seven in number—

Mahāraja Dharmarāja, the worshipper of his (Pṛthivīvigraha's) feet, belonging to the family of [A]bhaya (?) (and born to Bappā Devi,) is a devout woshipper at the feet of Sahasrarasmin (the sun-god) is Prosperous at Padmakholi.

Let the (following) order be known to the present and future Sāmantas, the Mahārājas, the Rājaputras, the Kumāras, the Amātyas, the Ayuktakas, the Daṇḍāpāśikas, the Sthānāntarikas (and) others, such as the Ballabhas etc. (who are) Supported by the king. and also the Vyavahārin and the Vaishayikas, of the District of Parakkalamarga, by issuing this 'Tāmra-Paṭṭa' till the existance of the sun and the moon.

(On the occasion of) Māgha-Kṛshṇa-Ekādāśi of Uttarāyaṇa we grant the agrahāra, free of all oppressions (taxations) including soddeśa and soparikara of the villages (called) Maṇḍuka-grāma and Chandanavāṭaka, in order to increase the merit of our mother, father and relatives, to the Brāhmaṇa Upadhyāya (named) Mañchasvāmin and others, who migrated from Homvaka agrahāra and belonged to the (school of) Vṛttadhyayana Vrata (?)

[After this follow the usual benedictory and imprecatory verses, quoted from Dharmmaśāstras.]

It is written by Dāsuka, the Adhikaraṇika (and) incised by Lakshmaṇasvāmin.

No. 22
Soro Plate of Śambhuyaśas

1. Donor ... ... Śaṁbhuyaśa.

2. Title... ... ... Mahārāja & Bappapādānudhyāta.

3. Place of issue ....Taṁparavaḍama.

4. Date .... Saṁvat 260, Kārtika, di, 30

5. Officer .... (1) Mahāsandhivigrahi Nārāyaṇa
(2) Tāpita-Mahattara Videśaśvāmin

6. Topography.... ....(1) Uttara Toshali (Province)
(2) Sarephāhāra Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Ghaṇṭākarṇa kshetra
(4) Sarepha-aṅga grāma (Village).

7. Donee... ... ... Bharaṇa Svāmin of Bhāradvāja gotra and Kaṇva-Śakha.

8. Authority ... ... Edited by N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIII, p. 201.

9. Remarks.... ... The name of the Saṁvat is not given.

Text

(Obverse)

१ ॐ [॥] जयस्कन्धावारात्सम्परवडम वासकाच्छ्रुत विनय विभू-
२ षण: प्रणयिजन यथेष्टभोग्य विभव: सर्व्वदिक् परिसर-
३ प्रतिष्टितानन्त पुण्यकीर्त्तिरापन्नाभयमन्त्रदिक्षितो निज-
४ भुजपराक्रमाक्रान्त शत्रुपक्ष: प्रजापालनदक्षिणो मुद्गल-
५ कुलाम्बरेन्दु श्रीचूडामणि: परमदैवत बप्पपादानुध्यातो महा-
६ राज श्रीशम्भुयशा: कुशली [॥]उत्तरतोसल्यां वर्त्तमान भवि-
७ ष्यन्महासामन्त महाराज राजपुत्र कुमारामात्योपरिक-
८ विषयपति तदायुक्तक दण्डवासिक स्थानान्तरिकानन्या[ं]-
९ श्च वल्लभ जातीयान् सरेफ(फा)हार विषय महामहत्तर
१० [कू]टकोलसादया(श्या)धिकरणं मानयति विदितमस्तु वो यथै-

Reverse

११ तद्विषयसम्बद्धा[1] **सरेफासङ्ग** ग्रामे **घण्टाकर्णक्षेत्रे** टिम्पिरा-
१२ ष्टौ स(श)स्य सहितावास्तु शतद्वयद्वय समेता: सोपरिकरा:
१३ सोद्देशा[:]सर्व्वपीडावर्ज्जिता आचन्द्रार्क्कसमकाल मातापित्रो-
१४ रात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये भारद्वाजसगोत्त्र काण्वेय
१५ **भरणस्वामिने** प्रतिपादितास्तदेवास्मद्दत्ति: प्रतिपाल-
१६ यितव्येत्याज्ञा स्वयं । उक्तंच धर्म्मशास्त्रे[।।]वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता
१७ राजभि[:]सगरादिभि[:] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि: तस्य तस्य तदा
१८ फल'(लम्)[।।] लिखित'(तं) **महासन्धिविग्रहिक नारायणेन**
१९ तापित'(तं)**महत्तर विदे[श]स्वामिन**(ना) । सम्वत् २००. ६०. कार्त्ति[क] दि १०.

NOTES.

This copperplate was discovered along with three other copper-plates (nos. 26, 28 and 29) while digging the foundation of a house of Karman Bibi, wife of Abdul Rasid of Badakhey P. S. of Soro in the District of Balasore. She presented them to the Orissa State Museum where they are now preserved.

These plates (four in number) have been edited by Sri N. G. Majumdar in E. I, XXIII, pp. 197-203, under the heading A, B, C & D.

This plate (A) measures about 3¼" by 3 4/5"

Sri Majumdar gives the following gist of the grant:-

"This plate records a grant of eight Timpiras of land by aharaja Śambhuyaśas of the Maudgala family in a village called Ghaṇṭakarṇṇa-kshetra adjoining Sarepha, evidently the head quarters of the same Vishaya, in Uttara-Toshali. It was issued from the royal camp at Tamparavāḍama to a Brahmin named Bharaṇa Svāmi, belonging to the Bhāradvāja gotra and the Kāṇva śākhā (of the Yajurveda). The draft was made by the Mahāsandhivigrahika Narāyaṇa and the plate was heated by the Mahattara Videśa Svāmin. It is dated in the year 260,

1 This word which was omitted at first has been added below.

the 30th day of Kārttika. This date, in view of palaeography, referable to the Kālachuri-era and becomes therefore equivalent to A.D. 508-09."

It should be noted here that the Kālachuri era was never used in any incriptions of Toshali or Kalinga. On the other hand we find from Nos. 21, 23 & 32 that the Gupta-era was then in vogue. Therefore, I am inclined to take this date as the Gupta-Saṁvat and attribute the plate to A. D. 580.

No. 23

Kanas Plates of Śri Lokavigraha

1 Donor ... . Śrī Lokavigraha.

2. Title... ... . Bhaṭṭa Mahāsamanta and Ashṭādaśa-Toshaladhipati.

3. Place of issue ... Taticchapattana.

4 Date ... Gupta year 280.

5. Officers ...
(1) Sūryadikshita (Lekhaka)
(2) Bhavanāga (Vaiśvasika)
(3) Śudra ... (Vishayapati)
(4) Śūdrapaka (Vṛhadbhogika)
(5) Nāgadatta (Karaṇika)
(6) Kaścha (Durga-pati)

6 Topography....
(1) Dakshiṇa-Toshali
(2) Svasida-Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Urddhvaśṛṅga (Village)

7. Donee
Śrī Maṇināgeśvara Bhaṭṭāraka (deity) and the Brahamaṇa students who belonged to Maitrayaṇīya Section.

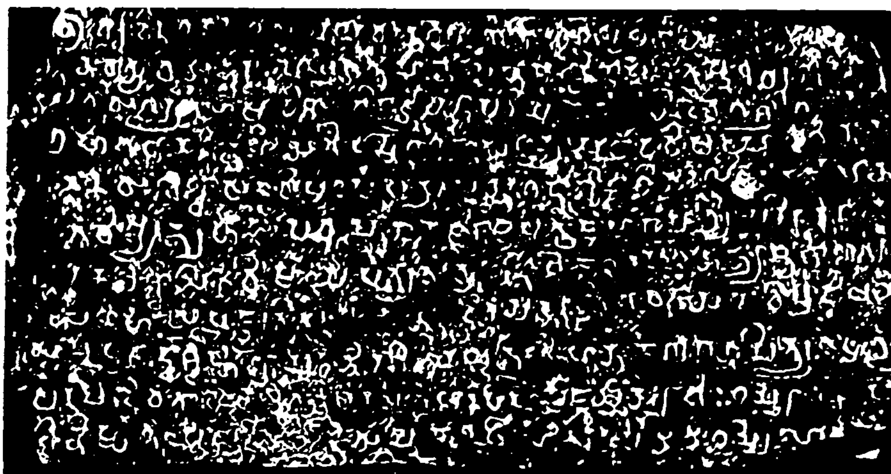
8. Authority ....
Edited by Sri Satyanarayana Rajaguru in the Journal of Kalinga Historical Research Society, Vol. III, pp. 261-66 ff. Re-edited by Dr. D. C.-Sirkar in E. I. XXVIII, p. 331.

Remarks ....
The reading of Sri S. N. Rajaguru differs from that of Dr. D. C. Sirkar in many places. It is due to illegibility of the letters.

Kanas plate of Śrī Lokavigraha

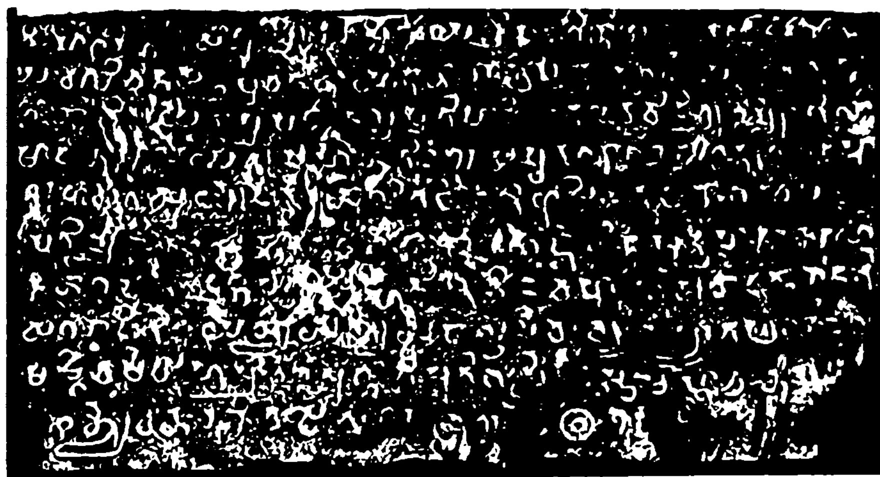
No. 23

(Obverse)



No. 23

(Reverse)



Text

(Obverse)

१ ॐ स्वस्ति[।]चतुर् दधि सलिलवीचीमेखला. . . . . वलय[1] सद्वीपा(प)गर(गिरि)प-
२ त्तनवत्यां वसुन्धरायां वर्त्तमाने गौप्तकाले २०० शतम् शिवर-
३ य(या) तोसल्यायामष्टादशाधिराज्ययां[2] परमदैवताधिदैवत श्रीलोकवि-
४ ग्रहभट्टमहासामन्तो[3] दक्षिणतोसल्या[ं]सांटद्विषयात् ततिच्छप-
५ त्तने सखस्त्रासिदविषयपत्या सम् हू[4] ज्ञाप[य]ति वर्त्तमान
६ भविष्यन् महासामन्त महाराज राजपुत्र कुमारामात्य(त्यो)परिकरादय(या)
७ द(दि)कं च श्वाटिद्र विषयपत्य(त्या)नन्यांश्च ततोन्यं ज-
८ यवाह[5] + स पूज्य विज्ञ(ज्ञा)पयन्ति(ति) ।। विदितमस्तु वा भवतां यथास्मिन् विषय[6]
९ सम्बद्धऊर्द्ध्वशृङ्गग्रामः विधीयन्या(नी)नमान काल(ले)ग (न)मि(ई)त्यवधृत्य[7]
१० परमदवताधिदैवत श्री परमभट्टारक पादयोस्माभिधर्म्मोय[8] पा-
११ लनीय त्तया. . . . . .सम् पभ् जा[न]मया स्व स्व धर्म्मेण तत[9]

(Reverse)

१२ सीमालिङ्गानि स स्थाप्य मु(ग्)भवद्वय[10] श्रीमणिनागेश्वर भट्टारकम-

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1 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads '[मेखलानिली]नायां'

2 „ 'प्रवर्त्तमाने गुप्त[का]ल[सम्वत्स]रे अ[सी]त्यु[त्त]र शत[द्व]
(ये) तो[स]ल्यॉ साष्टादशा[ट्]ट(ट)]वीराज्यायां' For this readers may refer my note in O.H.R.J. Vol Iv, p. 6 n.

3 „ 'भट्टार[कैप्र]शासनि'

4 „ उटिद्दविषया[त्]विनि[यु][क्त्त का[:] स वैद्दवासिक विषयपत्य' [स]वृहद्भागिकाधिकर[णा]'

5 „ 'कुमा[रा]मात्योपरिक[त]दायक(क्त)क[वैदवासिक]विषयप[त्य' स]वृ[हद्भोगि]काधिकरणानन्यांश्च[भाग]भु ज(जो)य[था] ह[ँ]'

+ „ 'जयवराह''

6 „ 'यथास्मद्विषय'

7 „ 'ग्रा[मः]चि[रखिलश्]न्यमनेकगुणमित्यवधृत्य'

8 „ 'पाद[ानु]ज्ञ]यास्माभिःधर्म्माथकाम'

9 „ 'विनष्पत्त[ये][आचंद्रार्क]सम[कालीयाक्षयनी]वीधर्म्मेण च[तुः]'

10 „ 'संस्थाप्य[चै]क(का)दश[की]य'

१३ या[11]वलि चर् सत् प्रवर्त्तनाय ना ना गोत्र मैत्रायणीय छ(छा)त्र ब्राह्म-
१४ णं वोधितव्य ताम् फलकेदृय[12]प्रतिपादित: तदेव[।] विदित्य(त्वा) धर्म्माभिला-
१५ षादान् पालयितमिह् इति[13] ॥ सम्वत् २००. ८०॰ फाल्गुण दि १०[14]
१६ ॥ लिखितं[15]सूर्य्यक्षि[त]सलितटे ॥ वैश्वासिक भवनाग विषय-
१७ पति शुद्र[16]..... वृहद् भोगिक सु(शू)द्रपाक[17]करणि-
१८ क नागदत्त दुर्गपतथोकश्चेति[18] । वहुभि वंसुधा दत्ता राजभिः
१९ सगरादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य त[दा]फलं(लम्) ॥
२० षष्टि[ं]वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे वसति[19]भूमिदः[।]आक्षेप्ताचा(श्चा)नुमन्ता च(श्च)
२१ तान्येव नरके वसेत् ॥०॥०॥

NOTES.

This copperplate grant was discovered from the village of Kanas in the Puri District in possession of Sri Harekrishna Das Bābāji of the temple of the above village. Pandit Sadaśiva Ratha Śarma of Puri secured the plate and gave it to Sri Satyanarayana Rājaguru in 1948 for decipherment, who edited the same in J. K. H. R. S., Vol. III, pp. 261-66 ff. It was re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I. XXVIII, p. 331 ff. The plate measures 4·8"×2·5" and a semi-circular seal, attached to the plate, is broken.

The condition of writing of the plate is so bad that a large number of variations is found in the readings of Sri S. N. Rajaguru and Dr. Sircar.

Sri Rajaguru gives the purport of the text as quoted below:-

11	Dr. Sircar reads	'म[ग]य'
12	,,	'ब्राह्मणानांसि(स्थित)[त]य(ये)ताम् प[ट्टी]कृत्त प्रतिपादित[:][।]'
13	,,	'[पा]लयि[तुमह]र्थेति' ॥
14	,,	'फाल्गुण(न)दि ५ [॥]'
15	,,	'[ध]न् स (स्)त''
16	,,	'पति[श्रीदत्त]'
17	,,	'जिरोदां[स]वृहद्भोगिक सुडुमाक ।'
18	,,	'नागदत्त[।द्रक्षपा]........कश्चेति'
19	,,	'तिष्टति'

"Om, Hail : In the country, encircled by the girdle of waves of the four oceans (and) consisted of islands, castles (and) cities (there lived) Bhaṭṭa Mahā Sāmanta Śrī Lokavigraha (who is) the worshipper of the supreme divine of the divines and who is the lord of eighteen-Toshalis—declares, in the Gupta-era 280, from (the town of) Taticcha-Pattana (situated in the District of) Saṭida Vishaya in Dakshiṇa-Toshali (or the Southern-Toshali), (and) in the presence of the friendly lords of Svāsida-Vishaya, that :-

Know ye; the present and future Mahāsāmantas, Mahārājas, Kumaras, Amātyas, (and) the servants (Parikaras) of the lord of Svāsida-Vishaya after having worshipped the victorious Boar (the god incarnate), we proclaim that in order to enhance our 'Dharma' the village (named) Ūrdhva-Śṛṅga, attached to the District (Saṭida Vishaya), whose boundaries have already been fixed up, is granted by us, at the sacred feet of 'Parama-Daivatadhidaivata', for the purpose of providing Bali, Charu (and) Satra of Śrī Maṇināgeśvara Bhaṭṭaraka * the (deity) in favour of the Brāhmaṇa students, belonged to different gotras (of the Maitrāyaṇa Section), on the 10th day of (the month of) Phālguna, in Saṁvat 280.

Having known this from this copperplate, incised today, those. who observe 'Dharma' (the religious code), should obey this (order) accordingly.

This is written by Sūrya Dīkshita (at) the banks of the Sali (river ?) before the officer (named): Nāgadatta, the Karaṇika (Registrar) and the two Durga-patis (the Fort Commanders).

(After this follow two usual benedictory and imprecatory verses, quoted from the 'Manava-Dharmaśāstra')

Sri S. N. Rajaguru identifies the modern Teispur village of the Puri District with Taticcha-Pattana, Olasinga with Ūrdhvasṛṅga and the Saliā river with Sali of the inscription.

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* Maṇināgesvara deities are installed at the mouths of the Nagavali and the Suvarṇarekhā.

No. 24

Patiakella plate of Sivaraja

1. Donor ...Śivaraja.

2. Title ... ...Maharaja.

3. Place of issue...Vorttanoka.

4. Date.... ... ...Māṇa (?) Saṁvat 283.

5. Officers ... .?

6. Topography ... (a) Dakshiṇe—Toshali (Province)
   (b) Taṇḍralvalu (Village)

7. Donees ... ... (1) Anuruddha Śvamin.
   (2) Gomideva Svamin.
   (3) Śūra Sv.
   (4) Voppa Sv.
   (5) Pitṛ Sv.
   (6) Haruṅga Sv.
   (7) Chandra Sv.
   (8) Bhadra Sv.
   (9) Chhedi Sv.
   (10) Pushya Sv.
   (11) Kara Sv.
   (12) Rohiṇī Sv.
   (13) Buddha Sv.
   (14) Mahāsena Sv.
   (15) Vishṇu Sv.
   (16) Yadu Sv.
   (17) Matraḍa Sv.
   (18) Nāga Sv.
   (19) Bhoga Sv.
   (20) Ana(nta) Sv.
   (21) Prabhākar Sv.
   (22) Nāva ..ra Sv.
   (23) Dīpi Sv.
   (24) Jaṁ (Vu) Sv.
   (25) Gomi Sv.
   (26) Vala Sv.
   (27) Jyeshṭha Sv.
   (28) Adarśana (Deva)
   (29) Dhaṇa Deva
   (30) Kumāra Sv.
   (31) Jyeshṭha Sv.
   (32) Revati Sv.
   (33) Praya Sv.
   (34) Pushya Sv.
   (35) Chheḍḍi Sv.
   (36) Sarva Sv.
   (37) Gopāla Sv.

8. **Authority** ... Edited by R. D. Banerji in E. I. IX; pp. 285-88 ff.

9. **Remarks** ..... The date of this inscription is found in two places, Viz. in line 2 : "माणवशराज्य कालेत्र् यधिकाशीत्युत्तर" and in line 18 : "सम्वत् २००...."

(Obverse)

१ ॐ स्वस्ति[।]सलिल निधिवेला वल[यितच]ल तरङ्गाभरण रुचिर मङ्ग र......

२ पतनवत्या[ं]वसुमत्या[ं]प्रवर्त्तमान माणवंश राज्यकाले त्यधिकाशीत्युत[र]

३ मोद्गलामलकुले गगनतल शीतदीधितिनिपाते सितचरिते परममाहेश्वर **श्रीशशगुपत्यने**[1]

४ शासनि **दक्षिणतोसल्या[ं]वोर्त्तनोकात्** परमदैवताधिदैवत श्रीपरमभट्टारक **चरण**-
कमलामल क्षो-

५ णि[2] हाराधिगम **प्रतिहत**[:]कलियुगागत दुरितनिचय:(यो)**महाराज शिवराज:** कुशली[॥]
अभिमन्त्रेव

६ विषये समुपगताभविष्यत सामन्तराज राजस्थानीयोपरिककुमारामात्य तदायुक्तक
महामहत्तर

७ वृहद्भोगिकाधिकरणान्येव राजपादोपजीवी यथार्ह [ं]श्रावयति मानयति च विदितम[स्तु]
भवतां य[था]-

८ न् विषय सम्बद्ध तण्डल्वलु[3] ग्राम(मो)वोर्त्तनोक[4] [।वधामरे] (?) दत्तोस्माभि:[ ]माता-
पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्या-

९ भिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पूर्व्वकेणाचन्द्रार्क समकालिया क्षय[5] निवि(नीव.)धर्म्मेण नानागोत्र

(Reverse)

१० चरणेभ्य:] **अनुरुद्धस्वामि-गोमिदेवस्वामि-शूरस्वामि- वोप्पस्वामि पितृस्वामि**

११ **हरुङ्गस्वामि चन्द्रस्वामि भद्रस्वामि च्छेदिस्वामि पुष्यस्वामि....करस्वामि
रोहिणीस्वामि**

१२ **वुद्धस्वामि महासेणस्वामि विष्णुस्वामि यदुस्वामि मात्तडस्वामि नाग स्वामि
भोगस्वामि**

१३ **अन[न्त]स्वामि प्रभाकरस्वामि नाथ....रस्वामि दीपिस्वामि ज[वु]स्वामि गोमि
स्वामि वठस्वामि**

१४ **ज्येष्ठसवामि अदर्शनदेव धणदेव कुमारसवामि ज्येष्ठसवामि रेवतीसवामि
प्राय(?,सवामि-**

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1 The editor of E. I. XI at page 145, Sten konow remarks the following—
"I am unable to see 'सागुपरयने' but I cannot suggest a satisfectory reading; I think I see 'शम्भ्यय्येनु'

2 I read 'श्रेणि' [in the plate of 'क्षोणि']

3 I see 'तुण्डल्वलुजग्राम'

4 I read 'वोर्त्तनोकेचावास' but cannot make out tne rest.

5 Read, कालमक्षय' and compare E. I. VI, p 139. and Vol VII, p. 101 not I.

१५ पुष्यस्वामि चक्रेडिनस्वामि •वप्पस्वामि सर्व्वस्वामि गोपालस्वामि गोमिस्वामिन्नाम्-

१६ पट्टीकृत्य सम्प्रदत्तः[।] पूर्व्वराजकृतो धर्म्म(र्म्मो)नुपालनी येति(यं इति)मत्वा भवद्भिः [।] धर्म्मशास्त्रेष्वपि श्रूयते [।]

१७ बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः[।]यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य [तदा फलम्] [॥][षष्ठिं] वर्ष-

१८ सहस्राणि स्वर्गे तिष्ठति भूमिदः[।] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥] सम्वत् २८०......

NOTES.

This copperplate inscription was discovered from a corn-field at the village of Patiakella in the Cuttack District. The plate was secured from the ex-Zamindar of Patiakella by Babu N. N. Basu, the honorary Archaeological Surveyer to the Ex-State of Mayurbhanj. The inscription was edited by the late R. D. Banerji in E. I. IX, pp. 285-88 ff.

This is a single copperplate which measures 7·25"X2·75". The seal is not in good condition although it is traced at the extreem cornor of the plate.

R. D. Banerji gives the translation of the text as follows:-

In the (two hundred) and eighty-third year of the rule of the Mana family of the earth, full of cities, which has shores of the ocean as its bracelet, the moving waves as its trinkets and the radiant 'mangura' fishes as its······In the spotless family of Maudgala, when the great worshipper of Maheśvara (Śiva), the illustrious Sagguyayyana, whose character was white and who ~~was~~ undisturbed like the moon in the sky, was rulling in Southern Toshali, Mahāraja Śivarāja, whom the accumulation of sins could not approach on account of his obtaining from the lotus-like feet of the Paramabhaṭṭarada, the God of Gods, the spotless position of a rurel of the earth, being in good health, from Vorttanoka honours all present and future feudatory chiefs, and other dependants of the king in this Vishaya in due form and proclaims:- "Be it known to you that the village Taṇḍralvalu belonging to this Vishaya, from (the residential house at ?) Vorttanoka, for the increase of the merit of my father and mother

and myself, as a permanent endowment, is given by writting on copper-plates to Anurudhasvāmi, Comidevasvāmi, Savasvāmi, Voppasvāmi, Pitṛsvāmi, Haruṅgasvāmi, Chandrasvami, Bhadrasvāmi, Chhaḍisvāmi, Pushyasvami,......karasvami, Rohiṇīsvami, Vu (Bu)ddhasvāmi, Ana(nta)svāmi, Prabhākarasvāmi, Nāvarasvāmi, Dīpisvāmi, Jam(bu)svāmi, Gomisvami, Balasvāmi, Prayasvāmi, Pushyasvāmi, Chheḍisvami, Vappasvāmi, Śravasvāmi, Gapālasvāmi, Gomisvami, belonging to various gotras and charaṇas. A law laid down by former kings should be observed, thinking so (you should observe my gift). It is heard in the laws (two of the ordinary benedictory verses follow). Saṁvat 200



No. 25

Balasore Copperplate Inscription of Śrī Bhānu.

1. Donor ... ... Śrī Bhānu
2. Title ... ... Mahāpratihāra; Mahārāja-Mahāsāmanta.
3. Place of issue ... Sagaḍhā.
4. Date ... ... Saṁvat 5, Mārga(śira), 4.
5. Officer ... ... (1) Sandhivigrahika Aruṇadatta (Lekhaka)
   (2) Peḍāpālaka-Pratishṭhitachandra (Tāpita).
6. Topography ... (1) Chiraṅkhilaśunya (Village ?)
   (2) Vandīraka-grāma (Village)
   (3) Sagaḍāhāra Vishaya (Dt.)
7. Donee ... ... (1) Mahāmahattara-Priyamitrasvāmin
   (2) Chāṭumitra Svāmin
   (3) Dhruvamitra Svāmin.
   (4) Araṅgamitra Svāmin of Vatsa gotra and Vājasaneya charaṇa.
8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Haridas Mitra in I. H. .Q. Vol. XI, P. 611-18. A note on this plate was given by Sri R. K. Ghoshal in E. I. XXVI, pp. 239-40.
9. Remarks ... ...

Text

(Obverse)

१ ॐ स्वस्ति[॥]सगढावासकान्महाप्रतीहार महाराज महासामन्त श्रीभानु:
२ कुशली[॥]सगढाहार विषये समुपगतान्वर्त्तमान भविष्यन्महासा-
३ मन्तमहाराज राजपुत्र कुमारामात्योपरिक विषयपति तदा-

४ युक्तक दाण्डवासिक स्थानान्तरिकानन्यांश्च चाटभटादीन् महामहत्तर वृहत्(द्)-
५ भोगिकाद्यधिकरणांच यथार्हम्पूजयति वोधयति चास्तु वो विदित-
६ मेतद्विषय सम्बद्ध चिर खिलजो(शू)न्य चन्द्रीरक ग्रामोस्माभि: श्रीपरम-
७ भट्टारक[1] पादानामाचन्द्रार्क समकालम्पुण्याभिवृद्धये वत्सगोत्र
८ वाजसनेयचरणेभ्य: महामहत्तरप्रियमित्रस्वामि चाट्टुमित्र-
९ स्वामि ध्रुवमित्रस्वामि आरुह(रु)मित्रस्वामि[2] नामाग्रहारीकृत्य प्रतिपादित:
१० तदेषां समुचित राजपत्ति(त्ति:)दानन्दत्वा भुंजानानां नकेनचिद्वाधा करणीया[॥]

(Reverse)

११ श्री परमभट्टारक पादानां गौरवाच्चपापत्ति(त्ति) परिपालयितव्येति[॥]
१२ सम्वत् ५ मार्ग[शीर्ष]दि ४॥ उक्तंच धर्म्मशास्त्रे [।]वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता
१३ राजभि: सगरादिभि:[।] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि: तस्य तस्य तदाफल(लम्)[॥] माभू-
१४ दफलशङ्का व: प[रद]त्तेति पार्थिवा[।]स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्यम्परदाना-
१५ नुपालनं(नम्)॥ षष्टि [र्वर्ष]सहस्राणि स्वर्ग्गमोदतिभूमि[द:][।]
१६ [आ]क्षेप्ता चानुमन्ताच तान्येव नरकं वसेत्॥ पूर्व्वदत्तां दि्वजाति[भ्य]:
१७ [य]त्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्टिर[।]मही महीमतां श्रेष्ट: दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं(नम्)।
१८ लिखितन(म्) सान्धिविग्रहिकेनारुणदत्तेन[।] तापित पेडापालक[3] प्रतिष्टित-
चन्द्रेणेति॥

NOTES

Mr. Ziauddin of the Viśvabhārati gave this plate to Sri Haridas Mitra who edited it in the Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XI. pp. 611-26. It is stated that the plate, along with several other copperplates. was discovered from a village near the town of Balasore. The seal of the plate is said to have been destroyed. The plate measures 3·2″ × 3.7″ and both sides of the plate are inscribed. A note on this plate is given by Sri R. K. Ghoshal of Calcutta in E. I. XXVI, pp. 239-40. Sri Ghoshal identifies the donor correctly with Bhānudatta of the Soro plates. Palaeographically the scripts in this plate may be assigned to the last part of the 6th century and the first part of the 7th century A. D.

1 Sri Haridas Mitra wrongly reads 'भट्टारक' for 'भट्टारक'

2 Basing on his own erronious reading Sri Haridas Mitra infers as follows—

"Perhaps from the name Āruha, it is to be derived the Bengali form 'Ha-ru' which might also be from Nbr.' (I. H. Q. Vol. XI, p. 624)

3 Sri Mitra wrongly reads 'पीडापालक' for 'पेडापालक'

Sri Haridas Mitra gives the following translation of the text:-

"Om ! Blessings ! (attend upon you). From the camp (of the army) of Sagaḍhā, the mighty Guard (of the realm) the Great King, the Great Feudatory Śrī Bhanu, hale (and hearty), in the province of Sagaḍhāhāra offers respectful greetings, unto those, assembled presently as also as would flourish in future - Great Feudal Lord-and others,-the Governors of the big provinces and other State Officials-(one and all) accordingly as becometh them, and declares for information (and guidence), that let this be known unto you all, that we have made for the enhancement of the merits of His Exalted Highness of the lesser Baṅdiraka village, lying along fallow and under this Province-a permanent donation lasting even until the Sun and Moon, unto Mittra Svamins, Chief Officials with the family surname of Vatsa and belonging to the Vājasaneya School. And that-whereas genuine (and authentic) is their royal charter (of gift), once the gift has been made, by no one, should be offered any hinderence to those enjoying (their legitimate rights); and that-out of respect unto (the person and majesty of) His Most Exalted Highness, must this deed of gift be fully acted upon. Saṁvat 5 Mārgga di 4, (Year 5 Agrahāyaṇa day 4).

Thus, hath it been said in the Sacred Texts-Respectful acquiscence, rendered unto the acts of gift by other persons, is even more infinitely meritorious, than one's own personal gifts O'. Yudhishṭhira ! protect carefully the previous gifts, unto the twice-born-

(Drafts) Written (drawn up) by the Minister of Peace and War, Aruṇa Datta; (plate) smelted by Chandra, under the establishment of Pīḍapālaka."*

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51. * 'Pīḍapālaka' is a mistake for 'Peḍāpālaka'.

No. 26
Soro Plate of Bhānudatta

1. Donor ... ... Bhānudatta
2. Title ... Mahāpratihāra Mahārāja
3. Place of issue ....Virañja
4. Date .... Samvat 5, Phālguna; di. 10.7
5. Officer .... (1) Sandhivigrahika-Aruṇadatta.
   (2) Peḍāpālaka-Pratishṭhita Chandra.
6. Topography.... ....(1) Sarephāhāra Vishaya (Dt.)
   (2) Va(hurva)ṭa (Village).
7. Donee ... ... (1) Mahāmahattara-Priyamitra Svāmin.
   (2) Vāṭamitra Svāmin
   (3) Dhruvamitra Svāmin
   (4) Aruṅgamitra Svāmin of Vatsa gotra and Vajasaneya Charaṇa.
8. Authority ... ... Edited by N. G. Majumdar M. A., in E. I. XXIII, pp. 203-4.
9. Remarks.... ... The donor, the donees and officers, recorded in this grant, are same as found in No. 25 above.

Text

(Obverse)

१ ॐ स्वस्ति[॥] विरञ्जावातकान्महाप्रतिहार महाराज भानुदत्तः कुशली[॥]
२ सरेफाहार विषये समपगतान्वर्त्तमान भविष्यन्महासा-
३ मन्त महाराज राजपुत्त, कुमारामात्योपरिक विषयपति-
४ तदायुक्तक दाण्डवासिक स्थानान्तरिकान् न(न)न्यांश्च चाटभट आती-
५ यान्(म्)नद् विषय विनियुक्तकांश्च समहामहत्तर व्रि(वृ)हद्भोगिक
६ कटकोलसाद्या(ध्या)धिकरणान् यथा हं पूजयति मानयति चास्तु

७ वो विदितमेतद्विषय सम्बन्ध त्विरखिला(ल)शून्य व[हिर्वा]टक-
८ ग्रामोस्माभि: श्रीपरमभट्टारक पादानामाचन्द्रार्क सम-
९ काल पुण्याभिवृद्धये वत्सगोत्र वाजसनेय चरणेभ्यः
१० महामहत्तर प्रियमित्रस्वामि वाटमित्रस्वामि ध्रुवमित्रस्वामि
११ आरङ्गमित्रस्वामिनां(भ्य:)प्रतिपादित: सर्व्वपीडा वर्जित:[।]

(Reverse)

१२ तदेषां समुचित ताम्रपट्टदानं दत्वा भुञ्जानानां नकेनचित्
१३ वाधा करणीया श्रीपरमभट्टारक पादानां गौरवा(च्चं)षा दत्ति:
१४ परिपालयितव्येति[।]सम्वत् ५ फ(फा)ल्गु[न]दि १०.७ उक्तं च धर्म्म-
१५ शास्त्रे[।]बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभि: सगरादिभि:[।]यस्य
१६ यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) ॥ माभूयफलप(श)-
१७ ङ्का व: परदत्तेति पार्थिवा:[।]स्वदानात फलमानन्त्यं परदाना-
१८ नुपालनं(नम्) । स्वदत्तां परदत्तांम्वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां(राम्)[।]
१९ स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि: सह पच्यति(ते) ॥ लिखितं
२० सान्धिविग्रहिक अरुणदत्तेन[।]तापितं पेडापालकप्रति-
२१ ष्टित चन्द्रेणेति ।

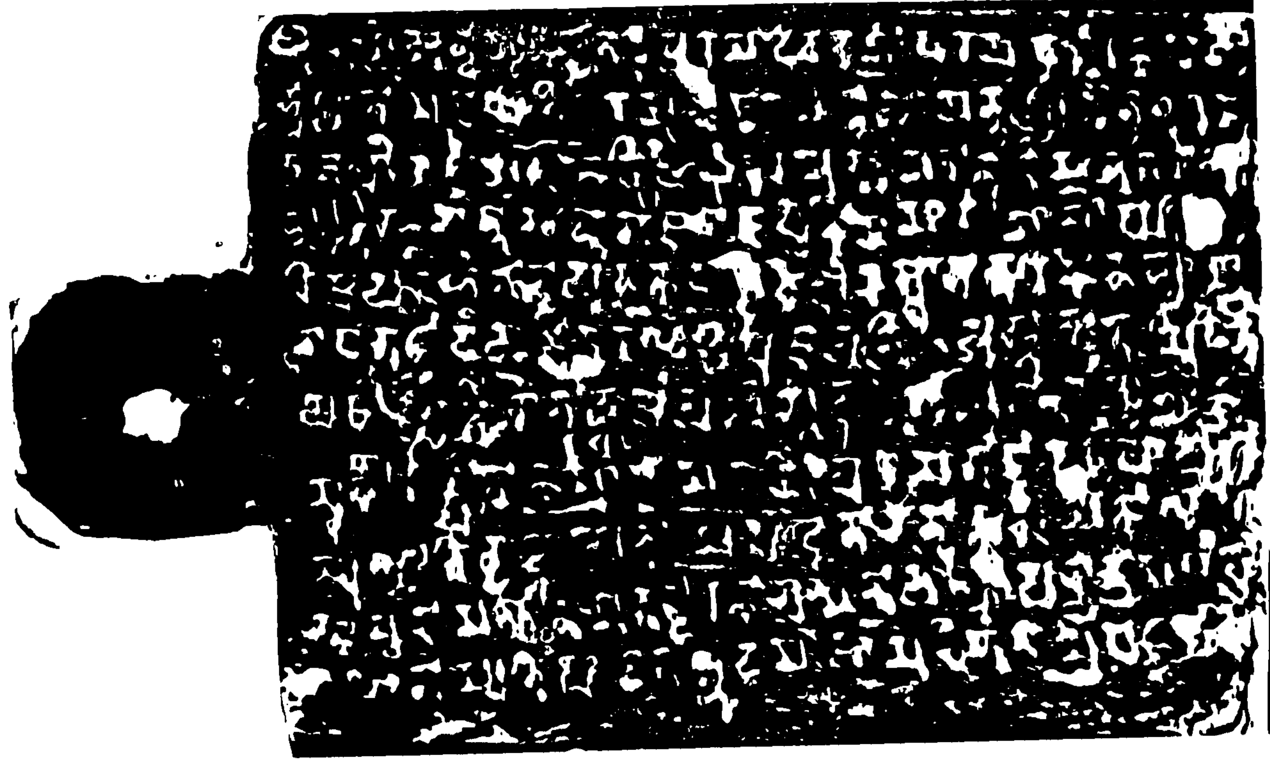
NOTES.

This plate is one of the four plates discovered from the land of Karman Bibi of Soro as stated in the note in No. 22 above. Along with the other three plates this was also edited by Sri N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIII, and it is named as the plate 'D' by him. This plate measures $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. There is a seal at the centre on the top of the plate. The legends of it are not clear. Sri Majumdar gives the following note on the text :-

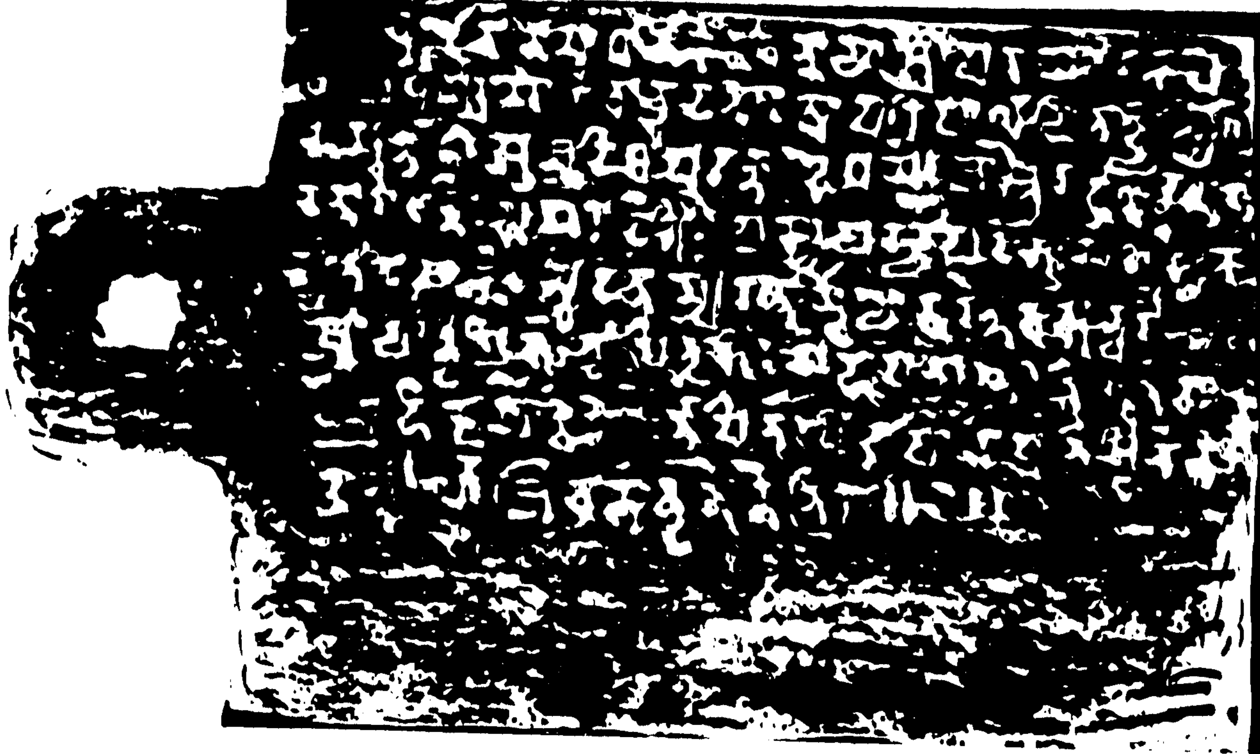
"This plate (D) was issued from a place called Virañjā by the Mahāpratihara, Mahārāja Bhānudatta. The same Bahirvāṭaka village which is mentioned in plate C as having been granted to Druvasvāmin and Aruṅgasvāmin, is hereby granted once again. The donees this time are Priyamitrasvāmin, Vatamitrasvamin, Dhruvamitrasvāmin and Araṅgamitrasvamin, all of them belong to the Vatsa gotra and Vājasaneya Charaṇa. In this plate the village is stated as being within the Sarephahāra Vishaya and not Varukaṇa Vishaya as in plate C. The grant was written by the Sandhivigrahika Aruṇadatta and 'heated' by Peḍāpālaka Pratishṭhitachandra. The date is the year 5, the 17th day of Phalguna".

(Vide E. I. XXIII, P. 199).

Olasing plate of Bhanuvardhana
No. 27
(Obverse)



O. 27
(Reverso)



No. 27

Olasing plate of Bhānuvardhana.

1. Donor ...Bhanuvardhana.

2. Title ... ...Mahapratihara, Maharāja-Mahāsāmanta

3. Place of issue... ?

4. Date.... ... Saṁvat (1 or 7) A (Ashaḍha or Aśvina), Su. di 24.

5. Officers ... .(1) Mahasandhi vigrahika-Govinda
   (2) Pedāpala,- Pratishṭhita
   (3) Engraver- Śivanandana

6. Topography ...(1) Ujjāmaloka Vishaya (Dt.)
   (2) Śuṅkhalāka (Village)

7. Donee ... ... (1) The Brahmaṇa Students of the Maitrāyaṇīya (Śākhā)
   (2) Maṇināgeśvara Bhaṭṭāraka (the deity)

8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in J. K. H. R. S. Vol. II, p. 31-46. Re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sirkar in E. I.XXVIII, p. 331.

9. Remarks ..... There is a lot of difference between the readings of Sri S. N. Rajaguru and Dr. D. C. Sircar.

Text

(Obverse)

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] प्रश्रमुनिमुत:(।)परमदेवत[1] श्रीपरमभट्टार[क] [पादा]
२ नुध्यातो महाप्रतिहार महाराज महासामन्त श्रीभानु[3] वर्द्ध[नः][2]

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1 Dr D. C Sircar reads "[सिद्धि॥] स्वस्ति[॥] प्रश्रसुभिक्षत: परमद(दै)वत"
2 " "श्री[भानुदत्त:]"
3 The letters 'भा' and 'नु' are not clear

कुशली[॥]उद्ध्रामलोक विषय[4] समुपगतान वर्त(र्त्त)मान [भविष्य]-
न्महासामन्त महाराज राजपुत्र कुमारामात्यो[परिक]
विषयपति तदायुक्तक दा[ण्ड]वासिक स्थानान्तरिकानन्यान् श्च
चाटभटा[न अधि]करणान श्च पूजयति[। ग्रस्तु दति(त्ति)म्विदित[5]
यथास्माभिरेतद्विषय सम्बन्ध × × × ल क्षे त्रा कु-
न्वकर्ण कुलाक ग्राम: श्री परमभट्टारक पादा[ना]-
म्पुण्याभिवृद्धये ताम्र पट्टेनाचन्द्रावर्क समकाल
अम्विका मणिनागेश्वर भटटारकाय[7]मैत्रायणीय च्छात्र[8]ब्रा-
ह्मणानाम्प्रतिपादितस्तदेषां सम् चितान् ताम्रपट्टकान्[9]

(Reverse)

स्ववर्ण नानाव्वाधा[10] नकेनचित् कार्या[।]श्री परमवन्दित म-
दीयधर्म्म गौरवाच्च दत्तिरेषा परिपालयितव्येति ॥
सम्वत् ७12 आ शु दि २०. ४[13][।]उक्त च धर्म शास्त्रे[॥]वहु भि र्व सुधा-
दत्ता राजभि: सगरादिभि[।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य त-
स्य तदा फल(लम)। [।] स्व दत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यो: हरेति(त)बसुन्धरां[।]सवि-
ष्ठायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभि: सह पच्यते । [।] लिखित संन्धि-
विग्रहिक गोविन्देन[।] तापित पेडापाल प्रतिष्ठितेन[।]
उत्कीर्ण्ण शिवनन्दनेनेति ॥०॥

NOTES

This plate was discovered from Olasingh in the District of Puri,and preserved in the Emar Muth, Puri.The plate measures

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4 Dr. Sircar reads "उ[न्न]मा[लो]क विषये"
5 " "ग्रस्तुव:[स] वि(सम्वि)दित[।]"
6 " "सम्वद्ध चि[रखिल]शून्य कु[वृ]कीरिक्षलाक ग्राम:"
7 " "समकाल[चं]काम्वकामणीनागभट्टारकाय"
8 " "च्छात्त्[मठ]"
9 " "स्तदमीषाम् चित ताम्र[पट्टदान]"
10 " "दत्वा(त्त्वा)भु जानानाव्वाधा"
11 " "श्री परमभट्टा[र]क पा-"
12 Sri S. N. Rajaguru remarks in the note that the symbol my also be read as '।'
13 Dr. Sircar reads "सम्वत् ५ ग्राश्व दि २०.४"
According to sri Rajeguru the letter 'ग्रा' denotes either 'आषाढ' or 'आश्विन'
Then follow the letters 'शु' denoting 'शुक्ल' and 'दि' for 'दिन'

5.5"×4". In March, 1953, Sri Satyanārāyan Rajaguru examined the plate and edited it in O. H. R. J., Vol. II, pp. 31-46. Subsequently it was re-edited by D.C. Sircar in E.I.XXVIII, p. 331. As the writing on the plate is not clear owing to mutilation, there is a lot of difference between the readings of Sri Rājaguru and Dr. Sircar,

Following translation of the text is given by Sri Rajaguru:—

"Om. Hail. Sri Bhanuvardhana (whose designation is) Mahāpratihāra (and) Maharaja's Mahāsāmanta, (who is) the son (or descendant) of ANDHAMUNI,(who is) a great believer in gods (paramadaivata) (and) a devote worshipper at the feet of parama Bhaṭṭāraka is well.

The future and the present Mahasāmantas, the Mahārājas, the Rājaputras, the Kumāras, the Amatyas, the Uparikas, Daṇḍavā-(pā)śikas, the Sthānāntarikas and the other Chāta, Bhaṭṭa and Adhikaraṇas, who assembled in the Vishaya (named) Uḍḍāmaloka, are being honoured,

We granted a village named Kuṁvarka Suṅkhalāka, attached to this Vishaya (District) of .....lam Kshetra, in favour of Aṁbikā Maṇināgeśvara Bhaṭṭāraka, in order to increase(our)merit (Dharmma) through the feet or Śri Parama-Bhaṭṭaraka (the god) as long as the existanee of the moon and the sun, by (issuing this) copperplate, (It has been) ordered for the sake of our 'Dharmma-gaurava' (religious glory) that the Brāhmaṇas (who are) the students of the Maitrāyana (Section) (are to) mautain the charter of copperplate without any sort of obstruction whatsoever caused by any of their cast-peaple to it,

(The grant is made in) Saṁvat 7, on the 24th day of the bright fortnight of Aśvina (or Asbāḍha ?)

(Here follow two Ślokas quoted from Dharma-sastra)-

It is written by the Sandhivigrabika Govinda, beated by the peḍapāla pratishthita (and) engraved by Sivanandana,

No. 28

Soro Plate of Somadatta.

1. Donor ... . Somadatta
2. Title... ... . Mahabalādhikṛta and Mahāsandhivigrahika.
3. Place of issue ... Sañchītaka
4. Date ... Saṁvat 10. 5. Magha, di 20-4
5. Officers ... (1) Lekhaka · Śubhasiṁha
   (2) Peḍīpala- Divakara
   (3) Engraver- Nārāyaṇa
6. Topography.... (1) Varukaṇa Vishaya (Dt.)
   (2) Sarephahara (Dt.)
   (3) Vahirvaṭaka (Village)
7. Donee (1) Dhruvamitra Svāmin.
   (2) Aruṅga Svāmin *
8. Authority .... Ed. by N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIII, p. 202 -3 ff.
9. Remarks ....

Text

(Obverse)

१ ॐ स्वस्ति[॥] शाञ्चाटकात् परम दैवत श्री परमभट्टारक पादानुध्यातो महा-

२ बलाधिकृतान्तरङ्ग महासन्धिविग्रहिक सोमदत्तः कुशली[॥] सरेफाहार

३ सम्बद्ध वरुकण¹विषये वर्त्तमान भविष्यन्महासामन्त महाराज राज-

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* They appear to be the same as found in no. 26 above.

1 There is a village called Varukana near Bhadrakh, not far from Soro It may be identified with Varukana of this inscription.

४ पुत्र कुमारामात्योपरिक विषयपति तदायुक्तक दण्डपाशिक स्थानान्तरिका
५ नन्यांश्च चाटभटवल्लभ जातीयान् विषय महामहत्तर कटकोल म-
६ पुस्तपा द्यधिकरणंश्च यथार्हं पूजयत्यवगमयति च विदितमस्तु भव-
७ तामेतद्विषयसम्बद्ध त्रिरखिल[ण्]त्यो वहिर्वाटक ग्रामः परमदैवत
८ श्री परमभटा(ट्टा)रक प(पा)दानामाचन्द्रार्क समकालं पुण्याभिवृद्धये वत्स्यगो-
९ त्र वाजसनेय चरण ध्रुवमित्रस्वामा(म्या)रुङ्गस्वाम्यां राजताम्रपट्टस्थित्या
१० प्रतिपादितस्तदनयोस्समुचित राजदत्तिनाम पट्टदानं दत्त्वाभुञ्जानयो ·
११ केनचिद् बाधा कार्या एषा च दत्तिः परमदैवत श्री परमभट्टारक पादानां

(Reverse)

१२ धर्म्मस्य च गौरवात्प्रतिपालयितव्या ' उक्तं च धर्म्मशास्त्रे [।]बहुभिर्व्वसु-
१३ धा दत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः[।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा
१४ फल (लम्) ॥ माभूदफलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः[।]स्वदानात् फल
१५ मानन्त्यं परदानानुपालनं(नम्) । षष्टिं वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे ति-
१६ ष्ठति भूमिदः [।]आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेदिति इति[2] ॥
१७ सम्वत् १०. ५ माघ दि २०. ४ [।] लिखितं शुभसिंहेन ।
१८ तापितं पेडापालक दिवाकरेण । उत्कीर्ण्णं नारायणेन ॥

NOTES.

This copperplate grant is one of the four plates discovered from Soro and edited by Sri N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIII. The circumstance under which the plates were discovered is given in note to No. 22 above. This plate is No. C of Sri Majumdar's paper. The plate measures 6·75" by 4.2".

Sri Majumdar gives the purport of the grant as follows:-

"This plate is another grant of the same Mahabaladhikṛta, Antaraṅga, and Mahasandhivigrahika Somadatta. It was issued from a place called Sañchāṭaka, the grant consisting of a village called Bahirvāṭaka, situated in Varukaṇa Vishaya in Sarephahāra. The donees are Dhruvamitrasvāmin and Aruṅgasvāmin of the Vatsa gotra and the Vājasaneya charaṇa (of the Yajurveda). The grant was written by Śubhasimha and 'heated' by the Peḍāpālaka Divākara, while it is engraved by Nārāyaṇa. The date of the grant is the regnal year 15, the 24th day of Māgha.

It should be noted here that Verukeṇa Vishaya is in Sarephahāra which was also a Vishaya, known from Nos. 22 and 29.

2 The word 'इति' here is superfluous.

No. 29

Soro Plate of Somadatta

1. Donor ... Somadatta.

2. Title ... Mahabaladhikrta, Antaraṅga and Mahā-Sandhi-vigrahika.

3. Place of issue ... Amratakshaka.

4. Date ... ... Saṁvat 10.5, Vaiśākha, Di. 1 3.

5. Officer ...
   (1) Sandhivigrahika Keśavadatta - Lekhaka
   (2) Mahattara Sūryadeva - Ta,ita.

6. Topography ...
   (1) Uttara - Toshali (Province)
   (2) Oḍra Vishaya (Dt.)
   (3) Sarephahara Vishaya (Dt)
   (4) Aḍayāra grāma (Village).

7. Donee ...
   (1) Dhruvamitra Svāmin
   (2) Araṅgamitra Svāmin etc.
   of Vatsa gotra and Vājasaneya-(charaṇa).

8. Authority Edited by N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIII, p. 202.

9. Remarks... The donees of this grant seem to be the same as found in Nos. 26 and 28 above.

Text

(Obverse)

१ ॐ स्वस्ति[।।] जयस्कन्धावारा दा म्र त क्ष क वासकात् परम दैवताधि दैवत श्री-
२ पर[म]भट्टारक पादानुध्यातो म हा ब ला धि कृ ता न्त र ङ्ग म हा सा न्धि-
३ वि ग्र हि क सो म द त्तः कुशली[।] उ ड़ विषये उ त्त र तो स ल्यां स रे फा-
४ हा र विषये वर्त्तमानभविष्यन्महासामन्त महाराज राजपुत्र कुमारा-

५ मात्योपरिक विषयपतितदायु(यु)क्तक दाण्डपाशिक स्थानान्तरिका न-
६ न्यानश्च चाटभट वल्लभजातीयान् महामहत्तर कुटकोल स-
७ पुस्तपालादृयधिकरणांश्च यथार्हं पूजयत्यवगमयति च विदित-
८ मस्तु भवतां यथास्माभिरेतद्विषय सम्बद्ध अ ड या र ग्रामो[1] श्रीपरम
९ [भ]ट्टारक पादानामाचन्द्रार्क समकालं पुण्याभिवृद्धये राजदत्ति
१० ताम्रपट्टस्थित्या वात्स्यगोत्र वाजसनेय ध्रु व मि त्र स्वा मि र क्ष-
११ स्वा म्या श्चैतां प्रतिपादितस्तदेषां समुचित ताम्रपट्टदा[न]न्द्त्वा(त्वा)
१२ भुञ्जानानां न केनचिदन्यथा करणीया एषा च दत्ति: परमदे (व)-

(Reverse)

१३ श्री परमभट्टारक पादानां धर्मस्य च गौरवात् प्रतिपालयितव्या ।
१४ उक्तं च धर्मशास्त्रे [।] ब(ब)हुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता राजभि: सगरादिभि: ।
१५ यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं (ल)[।] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा
१६ यो हरेत वसुन्धरां[।] स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि: सह पच्यते ।
१७ माभूदफलशङ्का व: परदत्तेति पार्थिवा:[।]स्वदानात् फलमानन्त्यं
१८ परदानानु पालनं(नम्) । षष्ठिं वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मो[द]ति
१९ भूमिद:[।]आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेदिति । इति ।[2]
२० सम्वत् १०.५ वैशाख दि १०.३ [।]लिखितं सान्धिविग्रहिक
२१ केशवेन[।]तारितं महत्तरक सूर्यदेवेन ।

NOTES.

This copperplate is one of the four plates discovered from Soro and edited by Sri N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIII under the heading 'B'.

This plate measures 7″ by 5·2″.

It is interesting to note here that Udra Vishaya (District) was in Uttara Toshali. In some ancient literature it is found that Odra was a separate tribe. Even in Bharata's Nāṭyaśāstra we find the mention of Odhra or Odra in the following verse :-

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1 Adayara village may be identified with the moderen Ada village, situated at a distance of about seven miles from Bhadrakh Ry. Station.

2 The word 'इति' is superflous

अङ्गा वङ्गाः कलिङ्गाश्च वत्साश्चवोड्रमागधाः ।
पौण्ड्रनेपालकाश्चैव अन्तर्गिरबहिर्गिराः ॥*

THE FOLLOWING GIST OF THE GRANT IS GIVEN BY SRI N. G. MAJUMDAR:-

This plate records the grant of a village called Aḍayāra situated in the Sarephāhara Vishaya in Uttara-Toshali which again formed a part of the Oḍra Vishaya. The donees are Druvamitra Svamin, Aranga-Svāmin and others of the Vātsa gotra and the Vājb aneya charaṇa (of the Yajurveda). The grant was issued by the Mahāvalādhikṛta, Antaranga and Mahāsandhivigrahika Somadatta, from his camp at Amratakshaka. It was written by the Sandhivigrahika Keśava and 'heated' by the Mahattaraka Sūryadeva. It is dated in the 15, the 13th day of Vaiśākha."

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* Nāṭya Sāstra, Gaekwad's Oriental Series, Vol. LXVIII, (1934). Vol. II, p. 209.



No. 30.

Midnapur Plate of Somadatta

1. Donor ... ... Somadatta
2. Title ... Śrī Sāmanta Mahārāja
3. Place of issue ... ?
4. Date Saṁvat 19, Bhadrapada, Di. 19.
5. Officers .... Amātya Prakīrṇṇadāsa
6. Topography··· (1) Utkaladeśa (Country)
   (2) Daṇḍabhukti (Province ?)
   (3) Kumbhārapadraka (Village).
7. Donee .... Bhaṭṭeśvara of Kāśyapa gotra,
8. Authority ... ... R. C. Majumdar edited the plate in J.A.S.B., Vol. XI, (1945), No. 1, pp. 7-8
9. Remarks ... ... A small part at the top and bottom of the plate is broken which caused missing of a little portion from the text.

Text

१ [स]म्वत् १०. ९ भाद्र दि १०. ९ [।]विष्णोः पोन्नाग्र विक्षेप क्षणभा[वितसाध्वसां
शेषा]-

२ शेषशिरोमध्य मध्यासीनमहावनु ॥ कामारानि शिरोभ्रष्ट [ग]ङ्गोघध्वस्त

३ कल्मषां[ ]श्री श शा ङ्के मही पाति चतुर्जलधि मेखलां ॥ तस्यपाद [रजज्योत्स्ना]

४ विभूषित शिरोमणौ[।] श्री सामन्त महाराज सो म द त्ते गुणाधिके । सो + + +

५ गमोत्पन्न कालेय ध्वान्तसंहतौ[ ]सहिता मु त्क ल दे शे न द ण्ड भुक्ति
प्रशा[सति ॥]

६ सत्यशौर्य्यकृतास्त्रत्य रूपविद्यादयः पृथक् [।]पाण्डवेषु स्थिता[:]सन्ति य[स्मि]

७ न्नेकत्र ते गुणाः ॥ अमात्यो यस्य गुणवान् प्र की र्ण दा स इति श्रुतः[।]साधुकारि-

८ तयानित्यं यः पूज्यैः पूज्यते द्विजैः ॥ आगामिनो नृपान् सर्व्वान् ज्ञापयित्वा

९ प्रणश्य च [।] प्राह नात्वीरकं सर्व्वं करणं लोकसङ्कतं ॥ भूमेर्गोचर्म्ममात्रा[या:]
१० दाने स्वर्गः फलं स्मृतं[ ]पराशर सुतम्योक्तैक्त्राचंश्रुत्वेतिभाषितं । तेने[दं च]
११ समाम्नात[ ] मनुशास्त्रानुवर्त्तिना[ ]श्रीसामन्तेन कृतिना सोमदत्ते न]
१२ धीमता[।]भट्ट श्वरायगुणिने काश्यपाया धुर्य्यते[।]म हा कु म्भा र प द्र को।
१३ दत्तः सर्व्वमण्डल वर्ज्जित[:] ।
१४ पापं प्रकुरुते लोभात् महापातकवान् भवेत् । सुखानामन्त××
१५ ××स्यात्यल्प धीमत:[।]द्विजदेवस्य माहेनोःश्लोका:× × ×सहिता×

NOTES.

Two copperplate grants were secured by Mr. B. R. Sen, I. C. S. in August, 1937 from some inhabitants of the district of Midnrpur. The find spot of the plates is not known. Sri Manishinath Basu published a short account of the plates in a local Bengali Journal 'Madhavi' of Ashadha, 1345 Sana. Subsequently the plates were removed to Calcutta when Dr. D. C. Sircar and R. C. Majumdar jointly published a short account on these records in the 'Pravāsi', a Bengali Journal in its Śravaṇa, 1350, issue.

The plate measures 8″ by 5½″. A circular seal is soldered to it and its diameter is 1½″. There is a legend on the seal which is read by Dr. Majumdar as "Tāvirakaraṇasya".

Dr. Majumdar admits that he was not able to read the symbols given as date; but suggests to read it as Gupta year 309 or 319 (=629 or 639 A. D.)

Translation as given by Dr. Majumdar—

"(Ll. 1-2):- Year 19, 19th day af Bhādra. While the illustrious Śaśāṅka is protecting the earth,—whose girdle is formed by the four oceans; whose sins are washed away by the Ganges fallen from the head of the enemy of the Cupid (i. e. Śiva); whose great body is placed in the middle of the infinite hoods of the Śesha (Nāga); and who was agitated when Vishṇu (in the form of a boar) cast his snout (to raise her)

(Ll. 3-9) :- While Daṇḍabhukti, along with Utkala, is being ruled by the illustrious feudatory Mahāraja Somadatta - the jewel on

whose head shines by the light of the nails of his (Śaśāṅka's) feet; who has excessive virtues: by whose ...... the mass of darkness, due to Kali age, is dispelled: in whom found together the virtues as truth, prowess, skill in wielding arms, beauty and learning which were possessed separately by the (five) Pāṇḍaves; whose excellent minister, known as Prakīrṇṇadāsa, and daily worshipped for his good deeds by the Brahmaṇas who are themselves worthy of worship, having saluted and informed all the future kings, addressed all the officers and people of Tāvīra (as follows):

(Ll. 9-10):- It is loudly proclaimed by the son of Parāśara (Vyasa) and (consequently) held that the gift of even a 'gocharma' measure (i e. 150 cubits square) of land to the attainment of heaven.

(Ll. 11-13):- Hence the successful, intelligent and illustrious feudatory Somadatta, who follows the Law-code of Manu, has ordered as follows :-

The village of Mahā-Kumbhārapadraka, detached from the District (?), has been given to the meritorious priest Bhaṭṭeśvara (of the) Kaśyapa (gotra).

(Then follow the imprecatory verses).



No. 31.

Midnapur plate of Śubhakirtti

1.	Donor	Śabhakīrtti
2.	Title	Mahapratihāra
3.	Place of issue ...	Daṇḍabhukti
4.	Date	Saṁvat ? 8, Pushya, Di. 12.
5.	Officers	?
6.	Topography	(1) Daṇḍabhukti (Dt,). (2) Ketakapadraka (village) (3) Kumbhārapadraka (Village).
7.	Donee	Dāmya Svāmin of Bharadvāja gorta and Mādhyandina Śākhā.
8.	Authority?...	Edited by R. C. Majumdar in J. A. S. B., Vol. XI. (1945), No. i p. 9
9.	Remarks ...	

Text

(Obverse)

१ [सम्ब]त् ८ पौष दि१०-२. अस्मिन् दिवसपासम्यत्सरे ॥ विष्णोः पोत्राग्र विक्षे-
२ पक्षणभावित माध्वसां [।] शेषाशेषशिरो मध्य मध्यासीन महानतु [॥] कामारा-
३ तिशिरोभ्रष्ट गङ्गौघस्त्र[स्त]करूपणां[।] श्री श शा ङ्क महींपाति चतुर्ज्जलधिमेखलां [।]
४ यस्यगाम्भीर्य लावण्य बहुरत्नतयातया [।] न ममः क्षारकालुष्यं[1] ष्यालोपय +
५ त्योदधि[ः][2]. यस्यपादनखज्योत्स्नाविभूषित शिरोमणौ[।] श्री मा म्म द्दा प्र ति (ती)

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1 Dr. Sircar reads 'क्षरकालेप्यव्यालो[पाङ्क]नयोदधि[ः]' But 'काल्ुष्य' is clear on the plate. R. C. Majumdar)

2 The metre will not stand if "ष्यालोपय - त्योदधिः" is read So, it may be "ष्यालोपयमहोदधिः" The suggested two letters as "ताङ्क" for 'पय' are not traceable from the inscription (S. N. Rajaguru).

६ हारे शुभकीर्त्तौ विचक्षणे: (णे)॥ दण्डभुक्तिमिमां पाति पितृवत् पाप-
वर्जिते [।]
७ धर्मशास्त्रानुरोधेन न्यायान्यायं विचेरति। अस्यां तावीरकरणं विप्र प्र-
८ धान सङ्गतं [।] भविष्यद् वर्तमानानाधीन् विज्ञापयति सुनृतं ॥ क्रीत्वास्मत्तो
९ यथान्यायं शुभकीर्तिरेयं (रिंम) बुधः[।] चत्वारिंशद्दौद्रोणान् द्रोणघापं च
१० वास्तुनः। केत(?)क पद्रिकोद्देशे ग्रामेकुम्भारपद्रके[।] भारद्वाजसगोत्रा-
११ य माध्यन्दिनाय धीमते[।] दामस्वामिन एनसं पित्रो[:] पुण्याभिवृद्धये[।][3]
१२ तद्यो वास्मत्कुले जातो मोहादन्योपिवानर:[।] पापं प्रकुरुते मोहात् महा-

(Reverse)

१३ [पा]तकयान् भवेत् ॥

NOTES.

The discovery of this plate is same as No. 30. This plate measures $6\frac{1}{2}''$ by $4\frac{1}{2}''$. The seal is a replica of No. 30. Its diameter is 1·.''.

According to Dr. Majumdar "the alphabets belong to the type used in North-East India during the period 550-650 A. D. and shows some divergence from those used in Ganjam plates of Śaśāṅka".

THE FOLLOWING TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT IS GIVEN BY SRI MAJUMDAR :

"(L. 1)- Year 8, 12th day of Pausha; in this day, month and year

(Ll. 1-3): Vr. 1-2, As in No. 1 plate of Midnapur (No. 30).

(L. 4): who (Śaśāṅka) possesses profundity, beauty and many gems like the ocean, but cannot be compared to the latter (on account of its) pollution by black salt. [1]

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3 The first half of the verse is not given

1 The full meaning of the verse cannot be grasped on account of the uncertainty of reading at the end of l.4. The last part of the translation is, therefore, only conjectural (R. C. Majumdar)

(Ll 5-7)): While this Daṇḍabhukti is being ruled like a father by the wise, illustrious Mahāpratihāra Śubhakīrtti, the jewel on whose head shines by the light of the nails of his (Śaśaṅka's) feet; who distinguishes right from wrong in confirmity with the Darmmaśāstras; and who is free from sin;

(Ll. 7-8): The administrative office of Tāvira, full of eminent Brāhmaṇas, situated within this (Daṇḍabhukti), communicates the (following) true and pleasant words to the present and future (officers?)

(Ll 9-11): Having purchased from us, according to rules, the learned Śubhakīrtti gave 40 Droṇas (of land) and one Droṇavāpa of homestead, in the village Kumbharapadraka in the Keta (?)kapadrika to the intelligent Dāmya Svāmī, of the Bhāradvāja gotra and Mādhyandina (Śakhā) for increasing the religious merit of his parents.

(Here follows an imprecatory verse)



THE HISTORICAL NOTES.

The name "Toshali" occurs in the first and second Rock Edicts of Aśoka at Dhauli.[1] Therefore, its existance can be traced from the 3rd century B. C. or before. These Rock-Edicts were addressed to the Mahāmātras or Governors, posted at Toshali by Aśoka.

Princep identified Toshali with Toshalai metropolis of the Geography of Pto'emy. Vogel suggests to connect her with Dosara of the said Greek writer or Dosarene of Periplus.[2] Wilford identified her with Toshala Koshalaka of the Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa (Ch. 51).[3] Kittoo, in his note on the Aswastāmā inscription at Dauli near Bhubaneswar in Orissa, observes that in the Sanskrit language the words 'Tush' and 'Kuśala' render the same meaning i. e. 'pleasure'. So, the names Toshala and Kośala were identical; and for that reason the large tank Kośala-gaṅga near Dhauli was so named. While writing a paper on 'Ptolemy's Geography of India and Southern Asia' J. W. Mc.Crindle writes the following :-

"Tosalei, called Metropolis, has become of great importance since recent archaeological discoveries have led to the finding of the name in the Aśoka inscriptions on the Dhauli rock. The inscription begins thus: "By the orders of Devanāmpiya (beloved of the gods) it is enjoined to the public officers charged with the administration of the city of Toshali," &c. Vestiges of a larger city have been discovered not far from the site of this monument, and there can be no doubt that the Toshali of the inscription was the capital in Aśoka's time of the province of Orissa, and continued to be so till at least the time of Ptolemy. The city was Situated on the margin of a pool called Kosala-Gaṅgā, which was an object of great religious veneration throughout all the country. It is pretty certain that relative to this circumstance is the name of Tosala-

1. Hultzsch's Inscriptions of Aśoka (C I I.—I, pp. 92—100);
   Prof Korn's separate Edicts of Dhauli and Jaugada in
   J. R. A. S. Vol. XII, (1880), p. 384
2. E. I, XX, p. 8.
3. J. A S. B, 1838, p. 449
4. Ibid, p. 450.

Kośalakas, which is found in the Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, which Wilford had already connected with the Tosala of Ptolemy."[5]

Lassen, in Indische Alterthumskunde, Vol. iii. p. 159, says that Tosali, mentioned by Ptolemy, VII, 2, 73 sq., cannot be identified with Aśoka's Tosali. But while writing on the Separate Edicts at Dhauli and Jaugada, prf. Kern writes the following regarding the location of Tosali city: —

"About the name of the city Tosali little is to be added to what has been already remarked by Lassen in Indische Alterthumskunde, Vol. iii, p. 159. He pointed out that the Tosali mentioned by Ptolemy, vii, 2, 73 sq ,cannot be identified with Aśoka's Tosali, on account of the difference in site. General Cunningham comes to the same conclusion (Cor. Inscr. p. 16). Even if we are willing to accept Ptolemy's statement as a correct one, it does not follow that Tosali in Katak should mean any thing else but the "capital of the people called Tosalas". There may have been two divisions of the same people inhabiting different tracts of country. This much is certain, that the Tosalas, Toshalas as the name of a people are known from Sanskrit sources viz. Toshala in Harivaṁśa 4736; the form of Tosalaka 4734, 4741. Tosala occurs in a Pariśistha of the Atharvaveda, extracts from which are given by Prf. Weber in his Catalogue of the Berlin Sanskrit Manuscripts. In the passage alluded to the Tosalas are enumerated in connexion with the Veṇātaṭa, the people living on the banks of the Veṇā river, which goes for to prove that the people in Katak is meant."[6]

In the Hatigumpha inscription of Kharavela of the 1st century B. C. we are not getting the name of Tosali, although Kaliṅga is mentioned there. Most probably, Tosali was a division of Kaliṅga, for which reason it was not separately mentioned in that inscription. Subsequent to Khāravela and before the 3rd century A. D. it appears that Tosali was separated from Kaliṅga

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5. I. A. Vol. XIII (1884), p. 382.
6. J. R. A. S. Vol. XII, (1880), pp. 384-5.

and formed into an independent kingdom. After the rock-edicts of Aśoka, for the first time, however, we get the name of Tosali in a Prakrit inscription of Nagarjunikonda. One Vīrapurisadata of the Ikshvāku lineage was living there in the 3rd. century A. D. During his regime, according to the said Nāgarjunikoṇḍī inscription, Toshali was enlisted among many independent kingdoms whose inhabitants received happiness through the Cylonese Theris. [7]

In Bharata's Nāṭyaśāstra[8] we come accross the name of Toshali as quoted below:-

"कोशलास्तोसलाश्चैव कलिङ्गा यवनाः खसाः"

There too, Toshali has been treated as a separate kingdom. Although it was described as an independent country in an epigraph of the 3rd century A. D, and in Nāṭyaśāstra of about the 4th century A. D., we have enough reason to believe that it was neither a full fledged kingdom nor disintegrated from Kaliṅga with which it was attached from the time of Khāravela, i. e. the 1st century B. C.

The Atharva Veda Pariśisṭha, Ch. 56, places Kośala and Toshali along with the people of the South-coast. The Matsya Purāṇa, Ch. CXIV, Vr. 53 and the Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa Ch. 54. Vr. 51 mention the following:-

"तोसलाः कोसलाश्चैव त्रैपुरा विदिशस्तथा"

Vāgbhaṭṭa writes as follows:-

"वाराणस्या परतः पूर्वदेशः यस्याङ्गकलिङ्ग कोशलतोपलोत्कल......"

Hemachandra refers to it in his Kāvyānuśāsana. The Harivaṁśa II, 30, 50, 48 and 55 and the Vishṇu Purāṇa of Wilson's edition, (Vol V, p. 39) describe a wrestler defeated by Śrī Kṛshṇa, as from Toshala or Toshalaka. Avaśyaka, nijjhuti 8, Ind. Stud, XVII, 63, and Hemachandra Pariśisṭhaparvan, XIII, give the name of 'Toshaliputta' to the Jain teacher of Arya Rakshita or Rakshita-Svāmin, pupil of Vajra, the last Daśapūrvins

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7. E. I., XX, p. 7 ff.
8. The Nāṭyaśāstram, Ch. 13, V. 40 (Vide Gaekwad's Oriental Series, Vol. LXVIII, p. 208).

It is not out of place to quote here from an unpublished passage of the Buddhist work in Sanskrit called Gaṇḍavyūha, referred to by Silvan Levi and cited by the late Rajendra Lal Mitra in his 'The Sanskrit Buddhist Literature of Nepal', p. 90. It was a work translated by Prājña for the third time into Chinese, some time in 796-98 A. D., from a manuscript sent by Śubhakarakeśarī, a Bhauma-Kara king of Orissa, to the then Emperor of China. Śubhākarakeśarī of Orissa was then ruling the country of Toshali. The following passage is found in that work :-

"गच्छ कुलपुत्र इहैव दक्षिणापथे अमित तोषले जनपदे तोसलं नामनगरं तत्र सर्वगामी परिव्राजकः प्रतिवसति . येनामित तोसलो जनपद स तेनोपजगामपेत्य तोसलनगरं परिमार्गन् परिगवेषमाणोऽनुपूर्वेण तोसलं नगरम् अनुप्राप्तः सूर्य्यास्त गमनकाले स तोसलं नाम नगरं अनुप्रविश्य मध्ये नगर शृङ्गाटकस्य स्थित्वा वीथि मुखेन वीथिमुखं चत्वरेण चत्वरं रथ्यया रथ्यं सर्वग्रामेण अद्राक्षीत् रात्र्यां प्रभातायां तोसलस्य नगरस्योत्तरे दिग्भागे सुरभं नाम पर्वतं तस्य शिखरे र विविधतृण गुल्मौषधि वनाराम रचिते महावभासप्राप्तं भास्करमिवोदितं तस्य तमवभासं दृष्ट्वा.........."9

Sudhana, the desciple of Mañjuśrī, has set out for a town of India to seek instructions. Achalasthirā, the Upāsikā, after instructing all that she could say :-

"Now, youngman, go hence; in this Deccan where we are, there is a country Amita Toshala; there is a town there named Toshala, it is there that dwells a wandering Parivrājak of the name Sarvagramin"...... He went from there to the country of Amita Toshala, in search of the town of Toshala. At the time of sun set, he reached by stage the town of Toshala. He stopped at the midst of the carrefour of the place, and from lane to lane, from place to place, from chariot-ways to chariot-ways he roamed and ended by seeing Sarvagrāmin. And when the night drew to a close, he percieved in the northern region of the town of Toshala the mountain called Surabha, the top of which was covered with grass groves, plants, forests and gardens......"

Buddhabhadra translates Amita-Toshala as pou-ko-tch'eng, rendered 'atulya' by Mahavyutapatti (246, 116 and 247,123). But Śikshā-

9 Banerji Sastri's Early Inscriptions of Behar and Orissa, p 145.

nanda and Prājña place the mountain "to the east of the town" and give the forms Toshala, Tosala and Tosara (from root tush to satisfy).

In the 4th Canto of Raghuvaṁśam of Mahākavi Kālidāsa we find that Raghu marched towards Kaliṅga from the banks of the Kapiśā or the modern Kaśai of Manbhum and Midnapur Districts of W. Bengal. There, the Utkalas had shown the way to Mahārāja Raghu to proceed to Kaliṅga.** If Kalidasa's time is to be attributed to the 5th century A.D., then during his period Toshali must have been treated as a part of Kaliṅga; otherwise, Kālidāsa should have named Toshali instead of Kaliṅga as a neighbouring territory of the Utkalals.

After the 5th century A.D., however, Toshali was separated from Kaliṅga for some unkown reasone, and it is known to us from epigraphical sources (see. Nos. 21-31 above). The period of these inscriptions range from 570 A. D. to 620 A. D. Presumably, Toshali got the position of an independent kingdom during the middle of the 6th century A. D. Then it was divided into two divisions namely. (1)-Dakshiṇa-Toshali and (2)-Uttara-Toshali, perhaps for administrative convenience. In No 23 Mahāraja Mahasāmanta Srī Lokavigraha styled himself as the lord of Eighteen Toshalis. It shows that the whole territory consisted of eighteen parts, which, in the latter age, seem to have been converted into the eighteen Gaḍajāt States of Orissa. During the time of the Somavaṁśi kings that number was doubled, immediately after the amalgamation of Kośala with Utkala.*

From Nos. 23 and 24 we get the name of Dakshiṇa-Toshali, while from Nos. 22 and 29 we get Uttara-Toshali. No. 30 mentions that Somadatta was the Governor of Daṇḍabhukti which was a part of Utkala-deśa. He was an officer under the Mahā-

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** "सतीर्त्वा कपिशां सैन्यै र्बद्ध द्विरदसेतुभिः ।
उत्कलादर्शितपथः कलिङ्गाभिमुखं ययौ" (Raghuvaṁsam, conts IV, Vr. 8)

* J. A S. B., Vol, XIII (1947), p.

rājādhirāja Saśāṅkarāja of Karṇasuvarṇa. Daṇḍabhakti has been identified with the present Districts of Midnapur, Manbhum and Bankura of West Bengal. So, it is quite evident that, according to Kālidāsa, the Utkalas, who met Raghu at the banks of the Kapiśā, were living in the tract, connected with the above Districts of West-Bengal. Since Utkala was named as a Deśa instead of a Vishaya or Bhukti, it is presumed that it covered of an extensive area towards the north-west of the Kasāi.

The capital of Toshali was probably at the famous town of Virañja or Virajī which has been identified with the modern town of Jajpur in the District of Cuttack. It was situated on the sacred banks of the Vaitaraṇī which presumably bifurcated both the parts of Toshali distingwishing 'Dakshiṇa' and 'Uttara'. Uttara-Toshali, therefore, extended from the Kaśai in the north, upto the Vaitaraṇī in the south; while Dakshiṇa-Toshali began from the Vaitaraṇī as far as the Ṛshikulyā in the south. The following towns were in Uttara-Toshali :-

(1) Tamparabaḍama ··· (No. 22).
(2) Sagaḍhā ... (No. 25).
(3) Sañchaṭaka ··· (No. 28).
(4) Amratakshaka ··· (No. 29).

The following two towns were in Dakshiṇa Toshali :-
(1) Tatichchhapattana ··· (No. 23).
(2) Vorttanaka .... (No. 24).

The most difficult part in the history of these epigraphs is to ascertain their chronological position. As is said before, these eleven inscriptions (Nos. 21-31) belong to a short range of period, confining to only about fifty years (i. e. 570-620 A. D.). I have divided these inscriptions into two groups. The first group, consisting of four plates (Nos. 21-24), mentions the title of the donors as Maharaja, Mahārāja-Mahāsāmanta, and Ashṭhadaśatoshalādhipati. The second group, consisting of seven plates (Nos. 25-31), belongs to some officers who possessed of the titles as Mahapratihara-Maharāja-Mahasamanta, Mahavalādhikṛta-

Antaraṅga, Maha Sandhivigrahin, and Śrīsāmanta-Mahārāja. All these titles were bestowed on military officers of superior rank.

Fortunately, the inscriptions of the first group mention the dates; and among them two grants (Nos. 21 and 23) have been recorded in the Gupta-era 250 and 280, corresponding to A. D. 570 and 600 respectively. The other two inscriptions of the same group mention the dates as 260 and 283 (Nos. 22 and 24). It is not known whether they refer to the same Gupta-era or any other Saṁvat which might have been popularly used in that locality. No. 22 gives a date without naming the year; but No. 24 refers to some unknown 'Mana-Saṁvat' ("प्रवर्त्तमानमाणवंश राज्यकाले....") Although the date-portion of that inscription was damaged, R. D. Banerji, while editing the grant, conjoined the missing portions with following remarks:-

"One corner of the plate is missing and has carried away portions of the date with it. Fortunately the date can be made out correctly from the portions still remaining. In this grant the date is given twice. First of all we read in the second line 'त्र्यधिकाशीत्युत्तर ....." and secondly at the end of the eighteenth line 'सम्वत् 200 '. Thus tens and hundreds are all fairly certain" [5]

I have dealt with this aspect with reference to the conclusions of R. D. Banerji in details in my paper on 'The Māna-Samvat', published in the Orissa Historical Research Journal, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 & 2, pp. 6-10. There, I suggested that the two dates given in that grant were not one and the same. One of the dates might be the Gupta-era and the other the 'Mana-era' which probably started from 240 A. D.

The second group of inscriptions, consisting of seven grants, belong to some official class who lived mostly in Uttara-Toshali. They were posted at different centres by their over-lords. From Nos. 21, 24, 30 and 31 it is clear that many subordinate chiefs were living in both parts of Toshali. No. 21 says that one Mahārāja Dharmarāja was a subordinate king under Pṛthivīvigraha, the Governor of Kaliṅga-Rāshṭra.

5. E. I., IX, p. 285.

No. 24 mentions that Mahārāja Śivarāja was a subordinate chief under one Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa * of Maudgala-kula. Similarly, Nos. 30 and 31 state that Śaśaṅka was the over-lord of Soma-datta and Śubhakīrti of Utkala cum Daṇḍabhukti and Daṇḍabhukti respectively. Now, the question is whether these over-lords, namely Pṛthivīvigraha, Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa and Śaśaṅka, all belonged to one and the same family ? So far as the name of their family is concerned from No. 24 only we find that Saguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa, the over-lord of Śivarāja of Dakshina-Toshali, belonged to Maudgala-kula or the family of the Maudgalas.♉ I have already stated in the historical notes to Section II above that in an old temple of Mohanagiri, in the District of Kalahandi, an inscription was found containing the name of one Chitrachaṇḍa of Maudgala family.• It not unlikely that Sagguyayana or Sambhūyasa of No. 24 might have belonged to the family of Chitrachaṇḍa.

While writing the historical notes for the first section, I have noticed that Pṛthivī Mahārāja of Srīrāma-kāśyapa gotra and the king of Pishṭapura granted a village in his 49th regnal year at Virañja-nagara, from which place Śivaraja of the time of Sagguyayyana granted a village. According to No. 13. one Śakti-varman of the Māṭhara family was the ruler of a country which extended between the Krishṇā and the Mahānadi. These two records prove, without a least shadow of doubt, that some kings of Kaliṅga captured Toshali and became rulers of the country of Sakala-Kaliṅga which extended from the Ganges in the north up-to the Godāvarī in the south Pṛthivī Mahārāja of Pishṭapura, who was responsible for the defeat of the Māṭharas in kaliṅga, should have captured the country upto Virañja nagara. Lateron

* The reading of Sagguyayyana was amended to Śambhuyasa,

♉ "प्रवर्त्तमान माणवंशराज्यकाले त्यधिकाशित्य्‌न[र]मौद्गलामलकुले..."

• This is an unpublished inscription. The scripts belong to the 6-7th century A.D. There are only two lines on a stone piller inside the temple which I deciphered as follows:—

Line 1:—श्रीमुद्गल कुलस्य(स्य)

Line 2:—[श्री]चित्रचण्ड[:]

he or his successors were defeated at Pishtapura by the Chalukyas of Badami. But, before they were cleared off from Pishṭapura, it appears that they suffered a defeat either by Pṛthivīvigraha or his predecessors at north-Kalinga immediatly before 570 A.D. (See No. 16). A short while after this, they were crushed by Pulakeśin II, as recorded in the Aihole inscription. ("पिष्ट' पिष्टपुर' येन......") * After this his brother Vishṇuvardhana issued a grant from Pishṭapura.**

After Pṛthivīvigraha, another king named Śrī Lokavigraha came to the throne of Toshali. Like Pṛthivīvigraha he also used the customary epithet of his family beginning with:—

> "चतुर् दधिसलिलवीचीमेखला...वलय सद् वीपगिरि पत्तनवत्यां वसुन्धरायां गौ तकाले........"

The date is given in his inscription as Gupta-year 280 or A. D. 600. After Śrī Lokavigraha, we get the name of one Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa, the over-lord of Maharaja Śivarāja of Virañja. He belonged to the Maudgala-kula. In that inscription (No. 24) we get an era as 283. We are not sure whether it is the same Gupta-*era*, but it is clear that Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa must have succeeded Srī Lokavigraha. Therefore, he should be assigned to the first quarter of the 7th century A. D. Then comes the copperplate inscription of Mahāsāmanta-Mahārāja Mādhavarāja of the Śailodbhava dynasty, who granted No. 32 in the Gupta-*era* 300 or A. D. 620. It is, therefore, evident that Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa must have ruled between A. D. 600 and 620. Madhavarāja's over-lord was Śaśāṅkarāja for whom the same epithet, used for Pṛthivīvigraha and Śrī Lokavigraha of the Gupta *era* 250 and 280 respectively, was used. From the Midnapur plate of Somadatta and Subhakirti it is known that Śaśāṅkarāja was also the over-lord of them who used the titles of Śrīsāmant-Mahārāja and Mahāpratihara. Presumably they posse-

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* E. I. VI, p. 6.
** Ibid. X, p. 318.

ssed of some military status under Śaśaṅkarāja of Karṇasuvarṇa. In their inscriptions we get the following verse relating to their over-lord:—

"कामारातिं शिरोभृष्ट गङ्गौघप्लवक्षालितकल्मषां ।
श्री शशाङ्के महीं पाति चतुर्जलधिमेखलाम् ॥"

The Praśasti as well as the use of the Gupta-*era* by these kings indicate that Orissa was under the Gupta-rule before and during the 6th century A. D. Probably Pṛthivīvigraha, Śrīlokavigraha, Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa, who ruled the countries of Kaliṅga and Toshali before the advent of Śaśāṅkaraja, were posted as Governors under the Guptas. After Śaśāṅkaraja, however, the over-lordship disappeared when the Śailodbhavas became powerful at Koṅgoda and the Gaṅgas at Kaliṅga having their countries extended to the south of the Vaitaraṇī. This change must have taken place only a few years after 620 A. D. or after No. 32.

THE CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION

	Over-lord.		Subordinate king.		Date of grant.
(1)	Pṛthivīvigraha	-	Dharmmarāja	-	570 A. D.
(2)	Śrī Lokavigraha	-	-	-	600 A. D.
(3)	Sagguyayyana or Sambhūyaśa	-	Śivaraja	-	603 A. D.
(4)	Śaśaṅkarāja	-	a) Somadatta		
		-	b) Śubhakīrti		
		-	c) Mādhavarāja		620 A. D.

Within this period, i. e. 570-620 A. D., we have to fix the period of the other subordinate kings, namely Bhānudatta, Bhānuvardhana and Somadatta, in whose grants no date is given.



SECTION—IV

[CENTRAL ORISSA]

THE ŚAILODBHAVAS

CONTENTS

Palaeographical chart of the Śailodbhava Inscriptions

No. 32.

Ganjam Plates of Mādhavarāja

1.	Donor	... ...	Śrī Mādhavarāja
2.	Title	... ...	Mahārāja-Mahāsāmanta
3.	Place of issue	...	?
4.	Date	...	Gupta year 300, Solar-eclipse.
5.	Officers	....	?
6.	Topography...		(1) Vijaya Koṅgoda (Country) ( ) Kṛshṇagiri Vishaya (Dt.) (3) Chhavala (Village) (4) Salima (River ?)
7.	Donee	....	Chharampa Svami of Bhāradvaja gotra and Aṅgīrasa Varhaspatya Pravara.
8.	Authority ...	...	Edited by F. Hultzsch in E. I. VI, pp. 143-6 ff.
9.	Remarks ...	...	The donor of this plate was a subordinate king under Mahārājādhirāja Śaśāṅka. The seal of this grant is the same as found in No. 37 or the Orissa Museum plates of Mādhavavarman (II).

Text

1st Plate; 2nd side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति, चतुरुदधि सलिलवीचिमेखला नीलीना(मा)यां सद्वीपा-

२ गरपत्तनवत्यां[1] वसुन्धरायां [*] गौप्ताब्दे (ब्दे) वर्षशतत्रये वर्त्तमाने

३ महाराजाधिराज श्री श शा ङ्क राज्ये शासति गगण(न)तल-

---

1 Read 'सद्वीपगिरिपत्तनवत्यां'

४ त्विनि [:] सृत भगीरथावनारिताया हिमवद्गिरे(रु)परि-
५ पतना[द]नेकशिलासंह्वात विभिन्न वहि ~ पातालान्तर्ज्जलौघे[2]
६ सुरसरित इव विविधतरुवर कुसुम सञ्छन्नोभयतटा-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

७ न्तविनिपतित जलाशयायाः श (शा) लि मा स रि तः कुला(लो)पकण्ठा-
८ द्वे(द्वि)जय कोङ्क(ङ्को)दात् महाराजमहासामन्त श्री मा ध व रा ज स्य प्रियतनयो
९ महाराजा य शो भी त स्तस्यापि प्रियसूनु: स्वगुण[म]रीचि निकर-
१० प्रवा(बो)धित शि(शै)लोद्भवकुल कमलो विको(का)श नीलोत्पल-
११ प्रतिस्पर्द्धि [नी] खड्गधारा निशित निश्शेष प्रतिहत रिपु[3]-
१२ बलो दीनानाथ कृपणवनीपकोपभुज्यमान विभव: स्वभु-
१३ ज परिघ युगलोपार्जित नृपश्री[:] कमलविमलकथ(चि)र

2nd plate; 2nd Side

१४ ततुर्जगन्म(ण्ड)ल मण्डन शुतशौर्य्यधर्य गुणान्वितो महावृषभायेङ्क
१५ ककुधो(दो)पधान विन्यस्तवाहोर्ज्वलचन्द्र द्योतितजटाकलापेन्दे-
१६ शस्य भगवत: स्थित्युत्पत्तिप्रलयसृष्टिसंहार कारणस्य
१७ नृ(त्रि)भुवनगुरो~ पादभक्त: परमब्रह्मण्यो महाराज महासा-
१८ मन्त श्री मा ध व रा ज: कुशली [॥] कृ ष्ण गि रि वि ष य समरद्ध च्छ व ल-
१९ क्षय[4] ग्रामे वर्त्तमान भविष्य[त्]कुमारामात्योपरिकतदायुक्तकान्यांश्च
२० यथार्ह[ं]पूजयति मानयति च [।] विदितमस्तु भवतामयं ग्रामो-

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

२१ स्माभिरद्र्ये(र्थे)ण मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभि वृद्धये सलिल धारापुर-
२२ स्सरेणाचन्द्रार्क्क समकालीनाक्षयनीये[5] भारद्वाजसगोत्रायाङ्कि-

---

1 Read 'मद्विवरगिरि पतनवत्यां'

2 Read "संघात विभिन्न वहिष्पातितान्तर्जलौघया:" (This is suggested by Dr. Hultzsch.

3 'निशित' ought to stand befor 'निश्शेष' (Hultzsch)

4 From the facsimila, given in E. I. VI, I read the name of the village as 'च्छवल क्षय' The modern village 'Sābuliyā' in Khallikota Taluk may be identified with it.

5 Read 'ली नांक्षणियां' (Hultzsch)

२३ रस बार्हस्पत्यप्रवराय छ र म्प स्या मि ने सूर्य्योपरागे प्रतिपादितः [:]
२४ उक्तं च स्मृतिशास्त्रे । बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः [।]
२५ यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त (स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ षष्टिं वर्ष सहस्रा-
२६ णि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिदः [।] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके
२७ वसे [त्] ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा (:) यो हरेत वसुन्धरा [म्] स विष्ठायां

3rd Plate; 2nd Side.

२८ [कृमि] भूत्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते ॥ माभूत(द)फलशङ्का व [:] परदत्ते
२९ [ति] पार्थिव (वा:) ॥ स्वदानात्[त्] फलमानन्त्यं [।](।) परद[त्तानुपालने] 6...
३० ... ...
३२ [प्र] यच्छति ।

NOTES.

This inscription was edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch in E. I. VI, pp. 143-6 ff. In 1900 Mr. H. D Taylor, I. C. S., the then collector of Ganjam, brought the plates to light and deposited them in the Madras Museum, where they are now preserved

The inscription consists of three copperplates each measuring $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$. The plates are attached to a ring with a seal containing a couchant bull facing to the proper right at the top and a legend **'श्रीसैन्यभीतस(स्य)'** at the bottom.

The donor of this grant is Mādhavarāja II. son of Ayaśobhīta and grandson of Mādhavaraja I of the Śailodbhava dynasty. He was a subordinate chief under Śaśāṅkarāja whose Praśasti is "**चतुरुदधिसलिलवीची मेखला नीलिमायां सद्विपगिरिपत्तनवत्यां वसुन्धरायां** ....." etc., corresponding to the Praśasti used for Pṛthivīvigraha and Srī Lokavigraha in Nos. 21 and 23 above. For the sake of similarity in Praśasti it is presumed that Śaśāṅka of this insepription belongs to the family of Pṛthivīvigraha and Śrī Lokavigraha. Scholars have identified Śaśāṅka of this grant with

6 The last portion of the inscription (i. e. lines 29-31) is not distinct. Probably the names of the writer and engraver are mentioned there.

the king of Karṇasuvarṇa whose name is mentioned in the Si-yo-ki and also in Bāṇa's Harshacharita where he is called Narendragupta of Gauḍa. He killed Rājyavardhana, the elder brother of Harshavardhana of kanauj. Dr. Hultzsch remarks: "if the Śaśāṅka of the Si-yu-ki and of the Harsha-charita is really identical with the Śaśāṅkarāja of this inscription, it follows that he must have continued to reign at least 13 years after the murder of Rājyavardhana and the accession of Harsha".

The grant was issued in the Gupta year 300 or 619-20 A. D. on the occasion of a solar eclipse. The village Chhavalakkhaya or Chhavalaṅkhaya in the Kṛshṇagiri Vishaya (District) was granted. Dr. Hultzsch identified Kṛshṇagiri with Nīlādiri or the modern Puri. But, while editing No. 44 Sri S. N. Rajaguru has rightly identified Kṛshaṇagiri with a hill of the same name in the Khallikota Taluk of Ganjam. The village Chhavalakhaya may be identified with the modern village Sābuliya near the Khallikota railway station.

In line 7 of the inscription it is stated that Vijaya Koṅgoda was situated on the banks of the Sālimā river. Some scholars identify it with the Sālia of the Puri District. But it may also be identified with the modern Rishikulya of Ganjam, because on the banks of that river we get all the places, found in the grants of the Śailodbhavas.

The following translation of the text is given by Dr. Hultzsch:-

(Line 1) ōm. Hail ! While the Gupta year three hundred was current (and) while the Mahārājadhirāja, the glorious Śaśāṅka-rāja, was ruling over the earth surrounded by the girdle of the waves of the water of the four oceans, together with islands, mountains and cities,—from the victorious Koṅgoda near the bank of the Sālimā river, on both of whose banks, covered with flowers of various excellent trees, pools of water have formed, (and which therefore) resembles the river of the gods (Gaṅgā), which issued from the sky, which was brought down by Bhagīratha, (and) the streams of whose water are split and dashed outside by many masses of rock at (her) fall on the top of the Snowy Mountain,—

the dear son of the Mahārāja Yaśōbhita,* (who was) the dear son of the Mahārāja Mahāsamanta, the glorious Madhavarāja (I).- the very pious Mahārāja Mahasāmanta, the glorious Madhavarāja (II), who has caused to bloom of lotus— the Śailodbhava family, by the mass of rays--his virtues; who has repulsed the armies of all the enemies by the sharp edge of (his) sword which rivals an unfolded flower of the blue lotus; whose wealth is being enjoyed by the distressed, helpless, poor and mendicants; who has ecquired the prosperity of a prince by the pair of his bar-like arms; whose body is as spotless and as brilliant as a lotus; who possesses the virtues of learning, courage and constancy which adorn the whole world; (and) who is devoted to the feet of the blessed lord of the three worlds (viz. Śiva) who is the cause of existance, creation and destruction;[1] whose arms are placed on the hump of the great bull (viz. Nandi) as on the pillow of a couch, (and) whose matted hair is illuminated in one place by the crescent of the moon.— being in good health, suitably worships and honours princes, ministers, officers, their subordinates, and others who are present or shall be present at the village of Chhavalakkhaya which belongs to the Krishṇagiri-Vishaya, and informs them as follows:-

(L. 20) "Let it be known to you (that), for the sake of (our) father and mother and for the increase of (our) own merit, with libations of water, at an eclipse of the sun, we have given the village, to last for the same time as the moon and the sun, to Chharampaśvamin who belongs to the gotra of Bhāradvaja (and) has the pravaras of Aṅgīrasa and Bārhaspatya."

(L. 24.) And it is said in the Law-book (smṛtiśāstra)[3] [Here follow four of the customary verses, and perhaps a fifth verse which is obliterated.]

* The correct form of the name is Avaśobhita (S. N. Rajaguru).
1. This meaning of 'vikośa' is not given in the dictionaries.
2. The words सृष्टि and संहार are mere repetition of उत्पत्ति and प्रलय.
3. In the Buguda plates (L. 44 f.) the same four verses are stated to be quotations from the Law of Manu. (Hultzsch).

No. 33
Khurda Plates of Mādhavarāja

1. Donor ... ... Śrī Mādhavarāja
2. Title ... ... Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati.
3. Place of issue ... Jayaskandhavāra
4. Date ... ... ?
5. Officer ... ... ?
6. Topography ... (1) Koṅgoda (Province)
   (2) Thoraṇa Vishaya (Dt.)
   (3) Rahaṇṇa (Village).
   (4) Kumbhārachh (Village).
7. Donee ... ... Prajāpatisvamin of Vatsasa gotra, Vajasaneya-Kaṇva (Śākhādhyāyin).
8. Authority ... Edited by Gangamohan Laskar M.A. in J.A S.B., Vol. LXXIII, (1904) pt. i, pp. 282-6 ff.
9. Remarks... ... The middle plate of the set is cut at the extreme end of the right side of it. with this cut some letters at the end of the lines from 8 to II in the first side of the 2nd Plates and from 18 to 21 of the 2nd side of the same plate are missing.

   The seal of this grant is a prototype of that used for the Orissa Museum plates (No. 37)

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

२ स्वस्ति[।] जयस्कन्धावारात् कोंगोदवासकात्सकलक्षमा[क्ष्मा]तलो-
२ पलक्षित समानय विनय विक्रमस्य प्रतापवारितारि स्पै(स)न्य-

३ स्य श्रीसैन्यभीतस्य पं (पौ)त्र प्रसृतविपुलामलयशसः
४ सततमयशोभीतस्य श्रीमत्तोयशोभीतस्यात्मजो
५ भगव महेश्वर* चरणय गले(ल)क शरण्यः(णः) शंशव एव विद्याचतुष्ट-
६ याभ्यासोन्मीलित सहजप्रज्ञातिशयावगत समस्ता-
७ र्थतत्वः स्वमतविरचितात्यद्भुतकाव्यार्थबोधनेक काव्य संगृहि-

2nd plate; 1st side.

८ त विद्वदर्थजनसमूहो निजभुजबलावलेपावमि + + + + +[1]
९ स्तपव्यन्ति सामन्तशिरोमणि मरीचि संमूच्छित च [र(ण)+ + + +]
१० च्छिन्नान्नरेतराराविवर्गो यथाक्रम प्रवृत समनुरंजित [+ + + + +]
११ महानिपा[त]नमिव मर्त्यमर्त्यं यथेष्टा मुपभ ज मा[(न)+ +]
१२ वभोगसारसत्वसार प्रकर्ष प्रकाशित शैलोद्भवान्वयार्(उ)+]
१३ नत मकल कलिङ्गाधिपत्यः सकलकलावाप्त कौमुर्त[2]
१४ व जगता प्रमदः प्रवृत चक्रश्चक्रधर इव भगवान माधवः

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

१५ श्री माधवराजः कुशली [॥] थोरण विषये श्रीसामन्तमहासाम-
१६ न्त महाराज राजपुत्र(दण्ड) दण्डनायक कुमारामात्योपरिक वि[ष]
१७ य पति तदायुक्तकादयन्नाजप्रमादोपजीविनः मरण [णां] [व-]
१८ र्तमानभविष्यतो यथार्हं सत्कृत्योपदर्शवति भवतु [भव?]
१९ त्यं विदितमेतद्विषय संवद्ध रहुण्णग्रामेकुम्भारच्छे+ + +[3]
२० द्वयं वत्ससगोत्र वाजसनेयि काण्व प्रजापतिस्वामिने [+ + +][4]
२१ त्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभि वृदये ताम्र(म्र) पट्टस्थित्य [+ + +]

3rd plate; 1st Side

२२ तदस्याचन्द्रार्कककालं यथास्थिति भुंजानस्य धर्म्मगौरवानकेन-
२३ चि (वि) द्विघातकार्य्य (र्य्या) [॥] उक्तंच ऋषिभिः [॥] बहुभिर्बसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चा-

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* The editor reads 'महश्वर' and suggests to read 'महेश्वर' although the 'E' matra is there.

1 The reading might have been 'वनमित समस्त' (G. Loskar)

2 Probably 'कौमुदइव' (G. Laskar)

3 There was a village called Kumbhārapadraka in Daṇḍabhukti as found in Nos. 30 and 31. Brāhamans of Vatsa gotra Vājasaneya Charaṇa are the donees of Nos. 25, 26, 28 and 29.

4 The last three letters were 'मातापि' (G. Lasker)

२४ नुपालिना [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त (स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलः (लम) ।
२५ माभूद फलशङ्का व [:] परदत्तेति पार्थिवा [:] स्वदानात्फलमान-
२६ न्त्यं परदानानुपालनं । स्वदत्तां परदत्तां व यो हरेत वसुन्धरां म-
२७ विष्ठायां क्रि(कृ)मिर्भूत्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते ।

NOTES.

The plates were discovered from Khurda and edited by Sri Ganga Mohan Laskar, M. A. in J. A. S. B. (1904), Vol. LXXIII, pp. 282-6 ff. The learned editor has not given any account regarding the history of discovery. The plates are now preserved in the State Museum of Orissa at Bhubaneswar. The learned editor has also not given any account relating to the circumstance under which the second plate was damaged. From the old records of the Museum of Orissa I gathered that the plates were presented to the Museum by a Sub-Deputy Collector of Banki in whose paddy field at the village of Uttara-Mudmohan, in Khurda Sub-Division, they were discovered from under the earth in 1890 The cultivator who found the plates thought that they contained some valuable mattles. So he cut a portion from one of the plates and tested the same with the help of a gold-smith. When he decidedly understood that the plates were nothing but made of copper, he handed over them to the Sub Deputy Collector of Banki.

The plates are three in number and each measures about $7\frac{1}{2}''$ by $2\frac{1}{2}''$. The plates are attached to a circular ring which is 3″ in diameter. There is a seal on it which is parabolic in shape and contains the figure of a lying bull and legend as "Śrī Sainyabhītasya". The scripts, used in this inscription, seem to have belonged to the later period, i. e. the 9th or 10 centuries A. D.

Sri Laskar gives the purport of the text as quoted below:-

Hail From the victorious camp at the residence of Koṅgoda King Mādhava,—who is grnd son of Sainyabhīta and son of Yaśobhīta, who is a devote wor-hipper of Maheśvara's feet who belongs to the Śailodbhava dynasty, who has sovereignty over the whole of Kaliṅga,—being in good health and having duly honoured all the present and future recipients of the royal favour (such as Sāmantas, Mahāsāmantas, Mahārājas, Rājaputras,

Daṇḍanāyakas, Kumārāmātyas, Uparikas, Vishayapatis, and their employees), informs them thus:—

"Be it known to you that for the increase of the religious merit of our parents and ourseves, we give 'Kumbhāracche...'* in the Arhaṇṇa or (Arahaṇṇa) village attached to the District of Thoraṇa, by means of a copper-plate charter to Prajāpatisvāmin, of the family of Vatsa and a student of the Kaṇva branch of the Vājasaneyi texts. So out of respect for religion, no one should obstruct him in its lawful enjoyment as long as the sun and the moon endure."

(After this follow three benedictory and imprecatory verses.)

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* Some three letters are lost after 'chhe' I suppose, the word 'Kumbaracche...' signifies a part of the village, and that it was the part where Kumbharas or pottors lived. It was this portion only that granted by this charter (Sri Laskar.)

The missing letters my be read as 'Kumbhārachheda', because the suffix 'Chheda' is not un-common in naming a village. (S. N. Rajaguru).

No. 34
Buguda Plates of Mādhavavarman

1. Donor ... ... Mādhavavarman

2. Title... ... ... Ripumānavighaṭṭana

3. Place of issue ... ?

4 Date ... ? Solar eclipse.

5. Officers ... (1) Lekhaka Upendrasiṁha
(2) Lāñchita-Jayasiṁha
(3) Utkīrṇṇa-(Da)ḍḍibhogin
(4) Dūtaka & Pratīhārin-Gaṅgabhadra.

6 Topography ... (1) Koṅgoda (country)
(2) Guḍḍa Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Khadirapāṭaka (village)
(4) Puipiṇa grāma (Village.)

7. Donee Bhaṭṭa Bāmaṇa, son of Ādityadeva of Hārita Aṅgīrasa-Bārhaspatya Yauvanāśva pravara and Taittirīya Charaṇa.

8. Authority .... Edited. by F. Kielhorn, Ph. D., C. I. E. in E. I. III, pp. 41-50. It is re-edited by the same scholar (Kielhorn) in E. I. VII, pp. 100-102 ,where he published the litho print of the plates and discussed on the palaeographical points at the request of Dr. Hultzsch.

9. Remarks .... While editing this grant, for the first time in E. I. III, p. 41, Kielhorn remarks: "a careful examination shows that these plates originally contained another inscription, the letters of which probably were in to make room for the inscription, here edited; but some letters of the older inscription may still be recognized, even in

the ink-impression, especially on the second side of the second plate." But while re editing the same plates with litho-print of them, neither he said any thing about his previous remarks nor any simptom of palimpsest was found on the second plate or any other Plate of the set. It is, however, a very mysterious account of him, as from subsequent enquiry I found that there is no mark of any older writing on these plates, preserved in the Madras Museum. I am surprised how Dr. D. C. Sircar, basing on that faulty account of Dr. Keilhorn, decided some important issues relating to the palaeographical discripancies of the Bugmla plates, (O. H. R. J. Vol. III. No. 1, p. 32.)

Text

1st plate; 2nd side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति[.] इन्दोर्द्धौत मृणाल तन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टाः करैः कोमलै र्द्वन्द्वाहे र-
२ [र]ण स्फुरत्फण मणि(णि)र्दिदग्ध प्रभासोंशुभिः[.] पार्व्वत्या[:]स कच ग्रहव्यति-
३ कर व्यावृत्त बन्धश्लथा गङ्गाम्भः प्लुतिभिन्नभस्म कणिकाः शम्भो-
४ र्ज्जटाः पान्तु वः ॥ श्रीमानुच्चै(च्चै)र्न्नभस्तो गुर रचलपतेःक्षोभजिद्यः क्ष-
५ माया गम्भीरस्तोयराशे रथ दिवसकराद्भास्वदालोककारि(री)[ ]प्र-[1]
६ ह्लादी सर्व्वस्य चेन्दोस्तु(स्त्र)भुवन भवन प्रेरकश्चाति वायो राजे-
७ [न्द्रः]स्याणु मूर्त्ति र्ज्ज(र्ज्ज)यति कलिम[ल क्षाल[नो] माधवेन्द्रः ॥ प्राङ्शु म्म-
८ हेभकरपि(पी)वर चारु बाहु[:]कृष्णाश्मसञ्चय विभेद विशालवक्षा[:][।]
९ राजीवकोमलदलायत लोचनान्तः ख्यातः कलिङ्ग जनतासु पु-
१० लिन्दसेनः । [2] तेनेत्थ (त्थं)गुणिनापि सत्व(त्त्व)महता नेष्टं भुवो मण्डलं श-
११ [क्तो]यः परिपालनाय जगतः को नाम स स्यादिति[।]प्र स्यादि–

1 This syllable, which makes the metre incorrect should have been omitted (Kielhorn).
2 The Pulindaraja Rastra is mentioned in the grant of Hastin of G. E, 198 or 518. A. D.(E. I. XXI, p. 120).

2nd plate; 1st Side.

१२ ष्ट वि[भु]त्सवेन भगवानाराधित: शाश्वत स्तवित्तानुगुणं विधितमु-
१३ रदिश(**द्वारदिश**)द्वाञ्छा[ ]म(स्व)यम्भूरपि। सशिला शकलोद्भेदे(दो)
१४ तेनाप्यालोक्य धीमत(ता)[।] परिकल्पित तद्वंश: प्रभु**सौ(शै)लोद्भव**-
१५ कृत: ॥ **शैलोद्भवस्व** कुलजो **रणभीत** आसीद्य(द्यो)नासकृन् कृतभियां
१६ द्विषदङ्गनानां[।]ज्योत्स्ना प्रबोध समये स्वधियैव सार्द्धमाकम्पितो
१७ नयन पद्म जलेषु चन्द्र: ॥ तस्याभवद्विवुधपाल समस्य सू-
१८ नु: **श्रीसैन्यभीत** इति भूमिपतिगरि(री)यान [।]यं प्राप्यने(नै)कशत[वै]
१९ [रि ?][3] घटाविघट्टि(ट्ट)लब्धप्रसाद विजय[ ]मुमुदे धरित्री ॥ तस्यापि वंश-
२० थ यश(था)र्थ नामा जातो**यशोभीत** इति क्षितीश:[।]येन प्ररूढो
२१ [पि]शुभैश्चरित्रैमृष्ट: कलङ्क[:] कलिदर्पणस्य ॥ जात: सतस्य

2nd plate; 2nd Side

२२ तनय: सुकृती समस्त सीमन्तिनी नयन षट्पद पुण्डरीक:[।]
२३ **श्रीसैन्यभीत** इति भूमिपतिर्म्महेभ कुम्भस्थली दलन दुर्ल्ल-
२४ लितासिधार: ॥ जातेन येन कमला करवत् स्वगोत्रम न्मीलि-
२५ तं दिनकृतेव महोदयेन[।]संक्षिप्त मण्डलरुचश्च गता: प्रणाशमा-
२६ शु द्विव[षो]ग्रह[ग]णा इव यस्य दीप्त्या ॥ काले यं भूतिधात्रीपतिभिरु-
२७ पचितानेक पापावतार न्तातायेषां कथापि प्रलयमभिमता की-
२८ त्तिपा(मा)ले(लै)रजस्र[।]यज्ञंस्तैरश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरालम्बिनास्तृप्तिमुर्व्वी-
२९ मुद्दृप्तारातिपक्ष[क्ष]य कृति पटुना **श्रीनिवासेन** येन ॥ कैङ्गादकृत
३० निकेत: शरन्निशाकर मरीचिसितकीर्त्ति:[।] स **श्रीमाधव[व]र्म्मा** रिपु-
३१ मानविघ[ट्ट]न: कुशली ॥ **गुड्ड विषये** श्रीसामन्त मह(हा)सा-

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

३२ [म]न्त महाराज राज(जा)नक राजपुत्र दण्डनायकान्तरङ्ग कुमा-
३३ [रा]मात्योपरिक तदायुक्तक विषयपति वंश्वासिक पत्त-
३४ लकादी [न्] ब्राह्मणपूर्व्वंञ्जनपद(दा)म(न)न्यांश्च वर्त्तमान भविष्य[तो]

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3 Kielhorn has suggested to read as "वैरि". But, it should be "नाग" according to the correction made with the help of other inscriptions (S. N. Rajaguru)

३५ व्यवहारिण. स[या]रणा(ऽ)न्यथाहृ दतेत्योपदर्शयति5 । विदि-

३६ तम[स्तु]भवतामेतद्वि ययसम्वद्ध(ज)वद्दिराट टक(के)पु:पिणो6

३७ ग्राम[ः] स्व[पि]त्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृदये सूर्यग्रहपरागेण7 तै.8

३८ तिरि चरणाय हरितक गोत्र : त्र्यर्षिय आङ्गिरसंवह(र्ह)स्पद) यौवनाश्वे

३९ [ति] । युवनश्ववदस्वर्प वदङ्गिरोवत् वामणस्य नप्ता आदित्यदेवस्य

४० सूनु[:]भट्टवामण सलिलधारापुर: सरेण अकरीकृत्य प्रतिपादि-

४१ तस्तदेपाम(मा)चन्द्रार्क्ककालमुपभु(जा)नानां धर्म्मगो(गौ)रवान्नकेनचिद्विपा-

४२ [ते]वर्त्तितव्यं ॥ अपिच[।]विद्युद्विलासतरलामवगम्य म-

3rd plate; 2nd Side

४३ न्यक् लोकस्थितं यशसिसक्तमनोभिरुच्चैः[।]नित्यं परोप-

४४ कृतिमात्ररतैर्भवद्भि र्द्धर्म्मभिरक्षणपरै रनुमोदितव्यं ॥ उक्तं च मान-

४५ वे धर्म्म[।]वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः[।]यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि-

४६ स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा योहरे(रे)त वसुन्वरां[।] सविष्ट(ष्ठा)[यां]

४७ कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते ॥ माभूद फलशङ्का वः परदते(त्ते)ति

४८ पार्थि(वाः)[।]स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालन(ने) ॥ षष्टिं[ष्टिं]वर्ष सह-

४९ स्राणिस्वर्ग्गमोदति भूमिदः । आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसे[त] ॥ लि-

५० खितोपेन्द्रसिंहोत्र तनयः कुन्डमेगिनो(:)[।]लाञ्छितं जयसिंहेन उत्कीर्णं

५१ [दं]ड[ि]भोगिना । सम्यगाराधित स्वामि प्रमाद:[श्रे]ष्ट(ष्ठ)टूनको(कः)[।]गङ्गभद्रो

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4 Kielhorn wrongly suggested "धा" in the place of "क" and corrected it afterwards (E. I. VII p. 100)

5 The letters "दतेत्यो" are quite clear. Perhaps a word like "प्रवोध्यो" was intended (Kielhorn).

6 Kielharn revised his reading and suggested to read "पुइपिणो" (E. I. VII, p. 100)

7 Read 'पराग'

8 From here the text becomes very incorrect. Ordinarily the donee would have been described thus: "तैत्तिरीय चरणाय हारितगोत्रायाङ्गीरसाम्वरीश यौवनाश्वेति त्रिप्रवराय वामनस्य नप्त्र आदित्य देवस्य सूनवे भट्टवामनाय." In the text, as we have it, 'त्र्यर्षिय' stands for त्र्यार्षेय' (त्रियषय) 'containing three lines of Rishi's, which properly would qualify a pravara. (Kielhorn)

५२ ...9 प्रतिहार्ये व्यवस्थितः ॥

NOTES.

The plates were discovered from inside a pot, buried in a field at the village of Buguda in Ganjam. Mr. E. C. Johnson, I. C. S., the then Collector of Ganjam, presented them to Dr. Hultzsch in 1890. Before the plates were sent to Dr. Hultzsch it was noticed that some,-body had cut the plates from the ring-holes to the edges and damaged some letters of the text thereby.

The total number of plates is three and each measures about 6.75" by 3.9". The ring which held together all the three plates is about 3" in diameter. A seal containing some illegible letters and an emblem is found on the ring:-

Kielhorn has not given the translation of it. Therefore, I request the readers to refer to inscription No 44 below for translation of the Śailodbhavapraśasti'.

Excluding the verses containing the genealogy and these quoted from Dharma Śāstras, the purport of the text will be as follows:—

It is declared by Srī Mādhavavarmā king of Koṅgoda, who belongs to the glorious dynasty of Śailodbhava, before the officers of Guḍḍa Vishaya of the present as will as of the future that the village named Puipiṇo in the village of Khadirapīṭaka of this Vishaya (Guḍḍa) is granted by us during the eclipse of the sun for our and our parent's religious merit to a Brāhmana named Bhaṭṭa Vāmana, son of Adityadeva and grandson of Vāmana of Haritaka gotra, Taittirīya charaṇa of the pravaras of 3 hermits, namely Aṅgīrasa, Ambarīsha and yuvanāśva, to enjoy as long as the existance of the sun and the moon.

It is written by Upendrasimha, son of Kuṇḍabhogin, enshrined by Jayasimha and engraved by Daḍḍibhogin. The pratihārin is the Sreshṭha-Dūtaka, whose name is Gaṅgabhadra.

Dr. Kielhorn gives the gist of the text as follows:—

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9 Here one Akshar, probably त, is almost entirely broken away, and before it three syllables (perhaps भवस्य) have been omitted by the writer or engraver. (Kielhorn)

"After the words Om Svasti, the inscription opens with two verses, one of which invokes the protection of the god Śambhu (Śiva), while the other glorifies the donor, here called the Rajendra Madhavendra. Verses 3-12 then give the genealogy of the donor. The first personage spoken of is Pulindasena, 'famous amongst the peoples of Kaliṅga'. He, although endowed with many excellent qualities (a lofty stature, strong arms, a broad chest, etc.), did not covet sovereignty for himself, but rather worshipped Brahman, in order that the god might create a fit ruler of the land. And Brahman granted his wish, and created, apparently out of a rock, the Lord Śailodbhava (verse 5), who became the founder of a distinguished family. In this family was born Raṇabhīta* (verse 6); his son was the Lord of the earth Sainyabhīta (verse 7); in his family Yaśobhita was born (verse 8); his son again was Sainyabhīta (verse 9); and his son was the powerful and pious prince Mādhavavarman (verses 10-12). Beyond the indication that these chiefs** ruled in the country of Kaliṅga, nothing of importance is reported of any of them. Vers 12 is followed by the formal part of the grant, the contents of which have been given above. Here I would only add that the list of officials, in line as 30-33, is a fairly long one, and that it includes officials termed Antaraṅga, Vaiśvāsika, and Pattalaka, who are not met with ordinarily. The formal part of the grant closes with the usual admonition not to disturb the donee in the enjoyment of the land granted to him, and is followed, in lines 42-49, by five of the customary benedictive and imprecatory verses. The second verse, and evidently the third, fourth and fifth too, are stated to be a quotation from the Law of Manu (Mānava Dharma, line 44f.). Another verse informs us that the grant was written by Upendrasiṅha, the son of Kuṇḍabhogin, marked by Jayasiṅha, and engraved by Daḍḍibhogin. The inscription closes with the statement that the Dūtaka for this grant was the Pratiharin Gaṅgabhadra.

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* The names are actually Araṇabhīta and Ayaśobhita, which have been pointed out by Sri S. N. Rajaguru in J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVI P. and accepted by scholars.

** Except Mādhavarāja no other king of the family is styled as 'कलिङ्गाधिपति'

Among the grants of the Śailodbhava kings of Koṅgoda the present grant (Buguda plates of Mādhavavarman) created a difficult problem in palaeography; because the scripts used in it differ from the style of characters found in other plates. While writing a note on the Buguda plates' in E. I. VII, p. 101, Kielhorn says that "the characters employed in these plates are the same as those of e. g. the Gumsur plates of Netṛbhañja, of which a rough lithograph is given in Jour. Beng. As. Sec. Vol. VI, Plate xxxiii; the plates of Vidyadharabhañja, of which there is a photo lithograph *ibid.* Vol. LVI, Part I, Plate ix; and the Ganjam plates of Pṛithivīvarmadeva". In this connection I would like to ask my readers to compare the letters used in the Buguda plates with the letters of the Ganjam plates of Śatṛbhañjadeva granted in Saṁvat (Bhauma-Saṁvat ?) 198, of which a litho-print was published in O. H. R. J. Vol. IV, Nos, 3 & 4, pp. 67-76 ff. While editing this inscription I ascertained the starting point of the said Bhauma Saṁvat as 736 A. D. So, that grant was issued in or about (736 + 198) 934 A. D. Accordingly, we can say that the Buguda plates were written some time in the beginning of the 10th century A. D. Therefore, we are not able to presume that the plates belong to the time of Mādhavavarman of the Śailodbhava family who ruled immediately after the Ganjam plates of Mādhavarāja of the time of Śaśāṅka of the Gupta-year 300 or 619 A. D. (E. I. VI, p 143).

Purushottamapur Plates of Mādhavavarman

No. 35

(1st Plate; 2nd Side)

No 35.

(2nd Palte; 1st Side)

No. 35
(2nd Plate; 2nd side)

No. 35
(3rd Plate; 1st Side)

No. 35

Purushottamapur Plates of Mādhavavarman

1. Donor ... ... Śrī Mādhavavarman

2. Title ... ... ?

3. Place of issue ... ?

4. Date ... ... Saṁvat 13.

5. Officers ... ... (1) Lekhaka....Kuṇḍabhogin, son of Upendrasiṁha.
   (2) Lañchita....Jayasiṁha.
   (3) Utkīrṇṇa···Akshaśālin.
   (4) Dūtaka & Pratihārin···Gaṅgabhadra.

6. Topography ... (1) Koṅgoda Maṇḍala (Province)
   (2) Devagrama Vishaya (Dt.)
   (3) Aṁba grama (Villaga)

7. Donee ... ... Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa of Mudgalya gotra, [Śankara] bhadra anu-pravara and Chhandogya Charaṇa.

8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Satyanārāyan Rajaguru in C. H. R. J., Vol. II, Nos. 3 & 4, pp. 20- ff.

9. Remarks··· The royal seal, found on the ring attached to the plates of this grant, contains the figure of a couchant-bull, and the legend 'Śrī Sainyabhīta-sya'. It is interesting to note here that Mādhava-varman-Śrī Sainyabhīta of these grants is the same king as found in Nos 33 and 37. But the shape and size of the seal of this inscription differ from those of Nos 33 and 37.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] इन्दोद्धौत मृणालतन्तुभिरिवाः (ध)वलै (दिल)ष्टा[:] करै[:] कोमलै[:] वद्धा-

२ हेररुणै[:] स्फुरत्फणि (ण)गणै[:] दिग्ध [प्र]भासो(शो)[ऽ]शुभि:[] पार्व्वत्या सकच ग्र-

३ ह व्यतिकर व्यावृत्तवन्धश्लथा गङ्गाम्भ[:] प्लुति [भिन्न]भस्मकणिका श[म्भो]-

४ र्ज्जटा[:] पान्तु वः ॥ श्रीमानुच्चैन्नभस्तो गुरुरचलपतेक्षत्व ज(जी)य(द्ध)क्षधर्म्मा

५ गम्भीरस्तोयराशीरथ दिव[स]करद्धाम्बदालोककारी[] आह्लादी[1] सर्व्व

६ [स्य चे]न्द्रोस्तृ(त्रि)भुवन भु(भ)वन प्रेरकश्चापि वायो राजा स स्थाणुमू

७ र्त्ति[र्ज]यति कलिमल क्षालनो मा ध वे न्द्र: ॥ प्राङ्शुर्म्मदेभ कर-

८ पीवर चारुवाहु कृष्णाश्मसञ्चय विभेद विशा(शा)लवक्षा[:] राजीव -

९ कोमल दलायत लोचनान्तो राजा: क लि ङ्ग जनतानु पु लि न्द

१० से नः ॥ तेन(ने)त्थं गु णिनापि मन्त्र महतां नेष्टं भुवोर्म्मण्डलं श[क्तो]-

११ यं परिपालनाय जगतः को नाम स स्यादिति [ ] प्र[त्या]दीष्ट विभु]

१२ त्सर्व्वेन भगवानाराधित [:] सा(शा)श्वत[:] तच्चिता(त्ता)नुगुण [विधित्सुर]

2nd plate; 1st Side.

१३ [दि]शद्वाञ्छां स्वयम्भो [रपि]॥ स शि लाशकलोद्भेदी [तेनाप्यः लोकस]

१४ धीमता [परि कल्पित त]द्वंश प्रभुः शै लो द्भ वः कृतः [॥] शै लो द्भ व स्य कु लजो(म)र]-

१५ ण र्भी त आसीद्येनास्कृत् कृतभियां द्विपदङ्गनाना [म] [।] ज्ये(ज्यो)-

१६ त्स्नाप्रवोधसमये स्वा(स्व)धिये(यं)व[2] सादृधमाकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्मज-

१७ लेपु चन्द्रः ॥ तस्योदनयद्विबुधपाल समस्य सूनुः[।] श्री सै न्य र्भी

१८ त [इ]ति भूमिपतिम्महेभ: । यं प्राप्य न(नै)क(व)शतनागघट टा(टा)विघट ट ल[व्ध]-

१९ प्रसाद विजयम्मुमुदे धरित्री [॥] तस्यापि वह्श[थ] यथार्थनामा जा-

२० तो य शो भी त इति क्षिति(ती)शः [।] येन प्ररूढोपि शुभैश्चरि-

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1 Read 'ह्लादी'

2 After the letter 'व' there is a symbol like 2 after which the 'Mātrā' r of the letter 'वना' of the previous line (line No. 15) is written. so the symbol 2 denotes a sign for addition of letters in the line

२१ त्वं मृष्ट [:] कलङ्क[:] कलिदर्प्पणस्य [।] जातस्य तस्य तनय[ः] [सु]कृती
२२ (क्रांत) समस्त सीमन्तिनी नयन षट् पद पुण्डरीकः [।] श्री सै न्य भी-
२३ त इति भूमिपतिर्म्मदेभ कुम्भस्थली [दलन दु ल्लली(लि)तासिधारः [॥] जाते-
२४ न येन कमलाकर वत्स्वगोत्रमुन्मीलितं दिनकृतेव म (स)

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

२५ हो दयेन [।] सक्षितमण्डल हन्तश्चगता[ ] प्रणास(श)माशुद्विगो गृ-
२६ ह गणा इव यस्य दीप्त्यां ॥ कालेयभूतिधात्र ापति[भि]रुपचिता
२७ नेक प(पा)पावतार(रैः) नीता येषां कथापि प्रलयमभिमता की-
२८ र्तिमालैरजस्र [।] यज्ञ स्तैरश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरा लम्भितास्तृ-
२९ मिमूर्व्वीमुद्दमारातिपक्ष क्षयकृति पटुना श्री नि वा सेन येन [॥] क ङ्को-
३० द कृत निकेत शरद् निशाकर मरि(री)चि सि(शि)तकीर्त्ति सः मा ध व-
३१ व र्म्मा ख्यात विक्रमः। कुशली ॥ अस्मिन् को ङ्ग द म ण्ड ले सर्व-
३२ सामन्त महासामन्त महाराज राजपुत्त(त्रा)न्तरङ्ग दण्डपालि(शिक) [दौवा]-
३३ रिक [वि]षयपति तदायुक्तक[4] वर्त्तमानभविष्य[ान्] व्यवहारिणे (णः)
३४ सकरणा[न्] यथार्हं पूजय[ति] मानयति विदितमस्तु ॥ दे व-
३५ ग्रा म विषयसम्बद्धः अ स्य ग्रा मो यं ग्रातु [:] सीमोप लक्षितश्च
३६ मुद्गल्यस गोत्र [शङ्कर?]भट्टानुप्रवर च्छन्दोग(ग्य) चरणाय भ ट्ट ना-
३७ [रा]य[णाया]स्मन्माता [पित्रो]रात्मनश्च पुण्याभि(भि)वृद्धये सलिल[धारा]

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

३८ [पुरः]सरेणाचन्द्रार्क क्षिती (ति) समकालो (ल) [प्रतिपादितोस्मा]भिः यतश्च ता-
म्र पट्ट-
३९ [कं] दर्शना[त्] धर्म्मगौरवा च्च काले काले नराणापिनकैश्चिद[प्र परिप-]
४० न्थिना भवितव्यमिति [।] उक्तं च मानवे धर्मशास्त्रे [।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा द-
४१ त्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः यस्य [यस्य] यदा भूमि त(स्त स्य तस्य तदा फल[म्] ॥
४२ [माभूद फ]ल शङ्का व :] परदा (द) त्तेति पार्थिवा [:] स्वदानात् फलमानन्त्यं
पर [द]-
४३ त्तानुपालने [ ] स्वदत्तां परदत्तामवा यो हरति[5] वसुन्धरा [।] स वि-

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3 The word 'कृति' is written again by mistaka of the engraver.

4 Read 'तदानियक्तक:'

5 Read हरेत

४४ [ष्ठायां कृमि]भू त्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते ।[।] लिखितो पे न्द्र [सिंहेन]

४५ [समहा]6 कु ण्ड भो गि ना न: लाञ्छित[।] ज य सिं हे ना उत्कीर्ण्णं त्ना-
क्ष [शा]-

४६ लिना [।।] दूतको ग ङ्क भ द्र [श्र] प्रतिहार्ये व्यवस्थित: सम्वत्[7] १०.३. ।

NOTES.

This set of copperplate inscription was discovered from under the earth while digging a well in the premises of the Jagannātha temple at the village of Purushottampur in the Purvakhanda of the District of Ganjam. The plates were secured by Sri Harihara Das, M. L. A., Orissa, and acquired for the State Museum, Orissa, in 1952. The plates are three in number. Each plate measures about 6.5"×3 7". They are attached to a ring containing a seal which is not a prototype of the seals found in Nos. 33 and 37 of the same king, although the emblem and legend are the same. The inscription was edited by Sri Satyanārāyan Rājaguru in O. H. R. J. Vol. II, Nos. 3 & 4, pp. 20—4 ff. Sri Rājaguru gives the purport of the text as follows:-

"After the usual family Praśasti of the Śailodbhava kings, beginning from Pulindasena up to Madhavavarman *alias* Śrī Sainyabhīta (II), the document runs as follows:-

(Ll. 31-34): Be it known to you all, the illustrious Sāmantas, Rājaputras, Antaraṅgas, Daṇḍapāśikas, Dauvārikas, Vishayapatis, Niyuktakas together with the present and future Vyavahārins and the karaṇas of our Koṅgoda Maṇḍala that:-

(Ll. 34-40): We grant, free of all sorts of duties, the village (named) Amba grāma with all its four boundaries which are attached to the District (Vishaya) of Devagrama Vishaya, to the Brāhmaṇa) (named)

6 The editor should suggest "[नय:]" instead of "[नहा]"

7 In the Puri, and Bugudā plates we find the same śloka.

Nārāyaṇa who belonged to the Maudgala gotra, (Śaṅkara)bhadra (?) anu-pravara, (and) Chhandogya charaṇa, with libations of water to increase the merit of our father, mother and our own self, till the existance of the sun and the moon, (and) none should cause obstruction to this religious grant of ours when this copperplate grant was produced.

After this the usual verses from the Mānava-Dharmaśāstra have been quoted.

(Ll. 44-46): The text of the grant is composed by Upendra Siṁha, son of Kuṇḍalbhogin and the charter was marked or sealed by Jayasiṁha and incised by Chaṇḍabhogin. This has been published by Gaṅgabhadra, the Pratiharin, in Saṁvat 13.



No. 36.

Puri Plates of Mādhavavarman Śri Sainyabhita

1. Donor ... ... Mādhavavarman-Śrī Sainyabhita.

2. Title ... ... ?

3. Place of issue ... ?

4. Date ... ... Saṁvat 23 (?)

5. Officers .... (1) Lekhaka ··Kuṇḍabhogin, son of Upendrasiṁha.
   (2) Lāñchhita···Jayasiṁha
   (3) Utkīrṇṇa···Chhaddibhogin
   (4) Dūtaka & Pratihārin···Gaṅgabhadra

6. Topography··· ... (1) Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala (Province)
   (2) Thoraṇa Vishaya (Dt.)
   (3) Sā(Mā)lagrāma (Village).

7. Donee .... Bhaṭṭa Vittadeva of Kauśika gotra, Utathya pravara, Chhandogya Charaṇa and Kauthuma Śākhādhyāyin.

8. Authority ... ... At first this grant was published in the "Sahitya", a Bengali Journal, 1319 (B. S.), p. 889 ff. and afterwadrs edited by prof R.G. Basak in E. I. XXIII, pp. 122-31 ff.

9. Remarks ... Out of the three plates one plate was acquired for the Museum of the Varendra Research Society, Rajashahi (Bengal) and two other plates of the same set were subsequently acquired by the Indian Museum, Culcutta. The ring attached to these plates is not yet found. All these plates were discovered from puri

In 1927 I noticed the last plate of the set at the temple of Uttarapārsva Math, Puri, where I descovered the Puri plates of Dharmmarāja (No 44) (S. N. Rajaguru).

Text[1]

1st Plate; 1st Side.

ॐ स्वस्ति[।] [इ]न्दो[द्धौ]त मृणाल तन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टा[:] करै[:] कोमलैव(र्वै)द्धाहेररु-

२ णै[:]स्फुरत फणमणे(णे)र्दी(दि)व प्रभासोङ्गशुभि [:] पार्व्वत्या[:]स[कच]ग्र हव्य-
निकर इयावृत (त्त) व-

३ न्ध श्लथा गङ्गाम्भ [:] प्लुतिभिन्न भस्म कणिका[:] शम्भोर्जटा[:] पान्तु वः । [।] प्राङ्शु-
म(र्म)हैभं क

४ र पीवर चारुवाहु [:] कृष्णाश्मसंचय विभेदविपा(शा)लवक्षा[:] राज्व(जीव)कोमल-
दलाय-

५ [त] लावनान्ता (न्त:) श्या(क्या)न[:] कलिङ्गजननामु ·पुलि(लि)न्द सेन[:] [।] तेनेत्थं
गुणिनापि सत्व(त्त्व)महता

६ नेष्ट (ष्टं)भुवो मण्डल[·] यवतो य[:] परिपालनाय जगत [:] को नाम स स्यादिति [ ]
प्रत्या

७ दिष्ट विभूतसवेन भगवानारा[धि]त[:] शास्वन त(न्त)चिता(ता)नु गुण विचित्मु-

८ रदिशद्वाऽछा[·] स्वयम्भो(म्भू)रपि ॥ स शिलास(श)कलोद्भेदी तेनाप्यालोक्य श्रि
(श्री) म-

९ ता [।] परिकल्पित तद्वंशे(श:) प्रभु:[शैलोद्भ[व:]कृत: । [।] शैलोद्भवस्य कुलतोरण-

१० भीत आसीदयेनासकृत कृतभियां द्विपदङ्गनानां [।] ज्योति(त्)स्ना प्रवोधसम-

११ ये स्थधिय(यै)व साद्ध(र्द्ध)माकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्मजलेषु चन्द्र: [।] तस्याभ-

१२ ववियुधपाल समस्य मु(सू)नु[:] श्री सैन्यभीत इति भूमिपतिग(र्ग)णी

2nd plate; 1st Side.

१३ यां(यान्) [।] य· प्रा[प्य] नेक शतनागघटा विघट्ट लब्धप्रसाद विज[य] म[ु] मुदे

१४ धारत्री [म्][।] तस्यापि वङ्श (ङ्शे)[थ] यथार्थनामा जातो यशोभीत इति क्षि-

१५ ति(ती)श: [।] येन प्र(र्)(रू)ढोपि शुभं श्चरित्रं र्म्मृष्ट[:] कलङ्क [:] कली (लि) दर्प्प-
णस्य [।]

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1 It is also named as "Melagrāma C. P. grant of Madhava-varman (Sainyabhita II)

१६ [जातोथ] तस्यतनय मु(स्मु)कृति(ती) समस्त भ (सी)मन्तिनीनयनषट्पदपुण्डरीक[:] ॥ (।) श्री-

१७ सैन्यभीत इति भूमिपतिर्मैहेभ कुम्भस्थली दलन धुलितासि-

१८ धार [:] [।] जातेन येन कमलाकरवत्स्वगोत्र[म्] उन्मीलितं दिनकृतेव

१९ महोदयेन [।] संक्षिप्तमण्डलरुचश्चगना[:] प्रनाश माशु द्विपोग्रह ग-

२० णा इव यस्य दीप्त्या[॥]कालेयंभूतधात्री पतिभिरुपचितानेक पापा-

२१ वतारैनी न।)ता येषां कथापि प्रलयमभिमता कीर्त्तिमा(पा)लै2 रजस्रं[।]

२२ यज्ञैस्तैरश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरालम्भितात्(स्तृ)प्तिम(मू)र्व्वीमुद्दत्ताराति-

२३ पक्ष क्षयकृति पटुना श्रीनिवासेन येन । कोक्कोड्कृत निकेत:

2nd plate; 2nd side.

२४ शारद निशाकर3 मरि(री)चि सिति(त)कीर्त्ति[:] [।] स श्री माधव[व]र्म्मा रिपु-मा-

२५ न विघट्टन[:] कुशली ॥ अस्मिन(स्मिन्)भूम(म)ण्डले श्रीसामन्त महासाम-

२६ न्त महाराज राजन(न्य)क राजपुत्त(त्रा)त(न्त)रङ्ग दण्डनायक दण्डपाशि-

२७ कोपरिकर विषयपति तदानियु[क्त]कां(कान्) वर्त्तमान भविष्यतोन्य-

२८ वहरिण[:] सकरणां(णान्) ब्राह्मण पुरोगादी[न्]जानपदाङ्श्चाट्टा(ट)भटवल्लभ-

२९ जातीयां(यान्) यथार्हं पूजयति मानयति[।]विदितमस्तु भवतां(ता)तिमम्

३० थोरण विषय सम्बन्ध(द्ध)सा(मा?)लगाम[:] ††††4 कौशिक

३१ गोत्राय † उतथ्य5 प्रवराय † † † ना ना6 प्रवराय च्छन्दोग(ग्य)चरणा-

३२ य कौथुम शाखाय भट्ट वित्तदेवस्य(वाय)मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्या-

३३ भिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरस(स्स)रेणाकरत्वेनमाचन्द्राकं क्षितो(ति)सम-

३४ कालं प्रतिपादितोस्माभि(:)यतश्चवताम्ब्र(म्र)पट्टकं दशधा(र्म्माना्)धर्म्म गौर-

3rd plate; 1st Side

३५ वा(त्)कल्पकल्पान्तरेणापि नकैश्च(श्चि)त 7 परिपन्थिना भवितव्यमिति।

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2 N. P. Chakravarti suggests 'कीर्त्तिपालैः' but the inscriptions mention 'कीर्त्तिमालैः' which, I think, is a correct expression. (S. N. Rajaguru)

3 Read 'शारन्निशाकर' as in the plates No. 14 above

4 The five missing letters of this line is probably 'त्रिविनगताय' N. P. Chakravarti

5 Read 'नकेनचित्'

6 Read 'औतथ्य'

7 Read 'आन् प्रवराय'

३६ उक्तञ्च मानवे धर्म्मशास्त्रे [।]बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभि स(स्स)गरादि-
३७ भि[ः] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं ।। मा भू व(द)फल श-
३८ ङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थि(र्थि)वः(वाः) [।] स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपाल-
३९ न (ने) [।] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां(त्तां)वा यो हरेति(त) वसुन्धरा[ं] [।] स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा
४० पितृभि[ः] सह पच्यते ।। षष्ठिं वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति भू-
४१ मिद [।]आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरक (के)वसेत् ... ला (लि)खितो-
४२ **पेन्द्रसिंहेन**8 त तनया(यः) कुण्डभोगिना(नः) [।] लाञ्छित **जयसिंहेन**9(उ)त्की-
४३ र्ण्णं [।] चड्डि **डभोगिनो** (ना) [।] सम्यगाराधित स्वामि प्रसाद दिलष्टमानसः [।]दूत-
४४ (को)गङ्गभद्र (स्)प्रातिहार (र्य्यो)ऽयवर्द्धयनः ।। सम्वत् २० [?] ३ ।।

NOTES.

Originally the plates were preserved in the temple of Uttarapārśva Muth, Puri. In 1927 Sri S. N. Rajaguru noticed the last plate of the set there. It is not known when, where and by whom the plates were discovered and removed from the ring, which is now missing. In 1912, when the late Mahamahopādhyāya Sadaśiva Misra of Puri gave the second plate of the set to Ramaprasad Chanda for Varendra Research Society, Rajashahi (Bengal), it was informed to chanda that the late Padmacharana Mahanti, formerly Superintendent of the Puri Collectorate, obtained that single plate for Mahamahopādhyāya. It was edited in the now defunct Bengali Magazine, the 'Sāhitya' of Calcutta, in its Phālguna issue of 1319 (B. S), p. 889, by Prf. R. G. Basak. In 1935 Dr. N. P. Chakravarti, the Government Epigraphist for India, acquired the other two plates from Puri for the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and permitted Prof. Basak to edit. Accordingly, all the plates were edited by Prof. Basak in E. I. XXIII, pp. 22-31 ff. The set consists of three plates, each measuring 6″×3·5″. The ring is now missing. The scripts are prototype of those found in No. 35.

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8 Read 'सिंहोत्र'

9 In this inscription and in other inscriptions also the 'सिंघ' is written in the place of 'सिंह' probably in the prakrit from of Orissa used in the 7th. century A. D. S. N. Rajaguru.

The Translation of the text, as given by Prof. R. G. Basak, is quoted below:-

"Om Blessings. (Verse 1) May the matted locks of hair of Śambhū, in which the particles of ashes are separated by the overflowing waters of the Gaṅgā (on his head), which are touched by the soft rays of the moon (also on his head) as if by white lotus fibres, of which the lustre is daubed by the red rays of the entewrining snakes bearing sparkling gems on their hoods, and which are slackened because of their knot being set aside on account of Pārvatī's union accompanied with a grasp of His hair, protect you !

(Vr. 2) (There was a person) famous amongst the people of Kaliṅga, named Pulindasena, tall, with charming arms as stout as the trunk of a large elephant, having a chest as broad as the fragment (?) of a black mountain, and whose eyes were as large as the soft petals of lotuses.

(Vr. 3) By him, though so accomplished and great in spirit, (the rulership over) the circle of the earth was not longed for. (By this person) denying the pleasure of rulership. thinking as to who (else) would be the man that would be able to rule over the earth, was worshipped the lord Svayambū (Brahmā) * the eternal, and (the latter) being desirous of creating (one), according to his heart's desires, granted his prayer.

(Vr. 4) As (he) was observed as splitting as under pieces of

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* While editing the plates No 44 (Puri plates of Dharmarāja) I translated the word 'स्वयम्भु' as 'शिव' In the Sanskrit language it is applied for Brahman as well as Śiva, Vishṇu and Kamadeva (Vide शब्दकल्पद्रुम, pp. 18:0). According to the Hindu belief Śiva is the lord who grants boon to the needed persons. More over, the summit of Mahendra mountain was considered to be an ancient Śaiva-kshetra, where the Lord Gokarṇasvamin (Śiva) was installed. For this reason I translated the ward स्वयम्भु as शिव. (S. N. Rajaguru).

rocks, Śailodbhava was made by this wise (god) as the lord with an illustrious dynasty (of rulers originating from him) vouchsafed.

(Vr. 5) A descendant in the family of Śailodbhava was Araṇabhīta, by whom, at the time of the rise of the moon-light, the moon was caused to tremble, along with their own intellect, in the waters from the eye lashes of the wives of his enemies who were frightened repeatedly.[1]

(Vr. 6) Of him who was equal to the lord of gods, (i. e. Indra), the very great king Sainyabhīta was the son; by obtaining him who attained victory in which prevailed calmness of disposition (even) in havoc caused (among his enemies) by rows of many hundreds of elephants, (as her lord), the earth felt delighted.

(Vr. 7) Afterwards, in his family was born king Ayaśobhīta, whose name carried a true import, by whom was purged, by means of his illustrious deeds, the accumulated dirt on the mirror of the Kali-age.

(Vr. 8) Then was born his son, the meritorious deeds, the king, named Sainyabhīta, who is (as it were) a lotus to the bee-like eyes of all ladies, and the edge of whose sword is playfully active in splitting as under the frontal globes of the huge elephants (of his enemies).

(Vr. 9) By this (King), while in great prosperity[2] is made illustrious of his own family, just like a lotus pool (in which the lotuses are) opened by the sun while rising; and on account of his majesty his enemies, with the power of their own circle of

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1 This king caused death of his enemies, whose wives were therefore compelled to shed tears of sorrow on account of their widowhood which destroyed for ever their union with their husbands at moon-rise. (Basak)

2 It may be noted that the words उदय, मण्डल and दीप्ति as used in this verse convey by श्लेष the double meaning, (i) prosperity and (ii) rise; (i) the statal circle of kings and (ii) disc; and (i) majesty and (ii) lustre, respectively. (Basak)

kings reduced, meet with destruction, just as all (the other) planets] (disappear), with the brilliance of their own discs diminished, on account of the lustre (of the sun).

(Vr. 10) By this Śrinivasa,[3] who is skilful in the act of destruction of the partisans of his highly insolent enemies, the gods are made to enjoy extreme satisfaction on account of (his performance of those Aśvamedha[4] and other sacrifices the very mention of which is (now) relegated to the domain of non-existence by kings of the earth belonging to the Kali age who have accumulated (newly) introduced sins of many kinds, (but) which was liked ever so much by (kings) who were up holders of fame.

(Vr. 11) This Madhavavarman, whose fame is as the rays of the autumnal moon and who is competent to crush the pride of his enemies, being in good health, and (while) putting up in his residence in Kongoda—

(Lines 25-35) duly honours and esteems the illustrious Sāmantas, Mahāsāmantas, Mahārajas, Rājanyakas, Rajaputras, Antarangas, Daṇḍanāyakas, Daṇḍapāśikas, Uparikas, Vishayapatis and Tadayuktakas, the present and the future Vyavaharins (administrative officers), the Jānapadas, with the Karaṇas and the chief Brāhmaṇas and (also those of the Chāta, Bhaṭa and Vallabha classes) with the following information :—

Be it known to you that the village of Śāla (Māla ? situated in the Vishaya Thoraṇa, has been given, free of all dues, by me, to last as long as the sun and the moon endure and the earth lasts, with a libation of water for the enhancement of the religious merit of my parents and of my own self, to Bhaṭṭa Vittadeva of the Kauśika gotra, having for his Pravaras Utathya and others, belonging to the Chhandogya Charaṇa and Kauthuma Śākha.

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3 Sainyabhita Mādhavavarman had a बिरुद as श्री निवास, which also means विष्णु, as well as an abode of royalty—

4 This refers to the restoration of the वर्णाश्रम धर्म in the 7th century A. D. not only in Kalinga but also in many other parts of North-Eastern India (Basak).

As this was a copperplate grant, no one should stand as an impediment (in its operation) ever in future Kalpas, out of respect to Dharma in ten ways There are verses also mentioned in the Mānava Dharmmaśāstra (to the same effect):-

(Vr. 12 15) [There are four of the usual imprecatory and benedictory verses].

(Vr. 16) In this (grant) Upendrasiṁha, son of Kuṇḍabhogin, was the writer, and the charter was marked by Jayasiṁha and incised by Chhaṇḍibhogin.

(Vr. 17) Gaṅgabhadra, whose mind was attached, through favour, to his master whom he served thoroughly,and who was appointed to the duties of the Pratihara, acted as the Dūtaka herein.

Saṁvat 20 (?) + 3.

No. 37

The Orissa Museum Plates of Madhavavarman

1. **Donor** ... ... Mādhavavarman

2. **Title** ... ... Ripumānavighaṭṭana

3. **Place of issue** ... ?

4. **Date** ... Saṁvat 50, Śrāvaṇa, Dina 20.5 (?)

5. **Officers** ... (1) Pratighātakṛt, Sakandabhogin
(2) Jayasiṁha

6. **Topography**.... (1) Jayapura-Vishaya (Dt.)
(2) Vyāghrapura-bhukti
(3) Tamatadā-grāma (Village).

7. **Donee** (1) Skandāditya Svāmin (2) Rudra Svāmin (3) Dadda Svāmin (4) Veda Svāmin (5) Mahendra Svāmin (6) Khadirāditya Svāmin (7) Pradyumna Svāmin (8) Pāndara Mātṛ Svāmin (9) Aditya Svāmin (10) Yajña Svāmin (11) Agra Svāmin (12) Chharaṁpa Svāmin (13) Kayavara Svāmin (14) Sarva Svāmin (15) Mātṛchandra Svāmin (16) Vontelvaditya Svāmin (17) Gola Svāmin (18) Mādhava Svāmin (19) Mātṛchandra Svāmin (20) Datta Svāmin (21) Vāmadeva Svāmin (22) Sri Svāmin (23) Svamichandra Svāmin.

8. **Authority** .... Edited. by N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIV, pp. 148-53 ff. and re-edited by Sri Satyanarayana Rajaguru, in O. H. R. J., Vol. II, Nos. 3 & 4 pp. 17-9 ff.

9. **Remarks** .... The seal of this inscription is same as found in No. 33.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] इन्दोर्धौत मृणालतन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टाः करैः कोमलैर्व्यक्ताहैरफणैः
२ स्फुरत्फणमणौ(णे) र्दिग्ध प्रभासोङ्गुभिः[।] पार्व्वत्याः सकच ग्रह व्यतिकर व्यावृत्त-बन्ध-
३ श्लथा गङ्गाम्भःस्नुति भिन्नभस्म कणिकाः शम्भोर्ज्जटाः पान्तु वः ॥ प्राच्याम्भो निधि रुद्ध-
४ सानु रतुलः पुण्य(ण्य)द्रुमालीवृतः स्यन्दन्निर्झ्झरवारिदारितदरीपातस्खलन्निस्वनः[।]
५ स्वानन्तस्तपनत्विषवल्गु विकतैरापूरिताम्बरो द्रः श्रीमान्मेरुरिवोद्गतः कुलगिरिः (।)
६ ख्यातो म हे न्द्रः क्षि तौ ॥ प्राङ्शुर्म्महेभ करपीवर चारुबाहुः कृष्णाश्म-
७ सञ्चय विभेद विशालवक्षा [।] राजीव कोमलदलायतलोचनान्तः ख्यातः
८ कलिङ्ग जननासु पु लि न्द से नः । तेनेत्थं गुणिनापि सत्त्वमहता नेष्टं भुवो मण्डलं
९ शक्तो यः परिपालनाय जगतः का नाम स स्यादिति [।] प्रत्यादिष्ट विभूत्मवेन भगवां (वान्)-
१० नाराधितः शाश्वतः तच्चित्तानुगुणं निधिस्सुरविशद्घाञ्छां स्वयम्भूरपि ॥ लोक-प्रतीति
११ वाह्यः शकलशि(शी)ला सम्पुटात्प्रसूत इव देवकुमारान्य तमोभर (?) निर्म्माणत्तनो दृप्तः ॥
१२ सोप्याश्चर्य मनोभवाधिपतिना प्राणः प्रसादेक्षणं भीतोद्भ्रान्त सविस्मयमि (स्थि?)ति

2nd plate; 1st Side.

१३ मतां सम्भाव्यसौम्यं वपुः [।] भूतानन्दकरः कृतश्च विजयी शै लो द्भ वः क्ष्मापतिः शास्ता दुष्पथ-
१४ गामिनां सुकृतिनां गोपीवधर्म्मः स्वयं ॥ शै लो द्भ व इति ख्यातस्ततो वङ्शः शुभःस्थितो [।] उन्नवा-
१५ नि शयस्थान मद्भुतानामिवाद्भुता[म्]* ॥ शै लो द्भ व स्य कुलजो[ऽ]र ण भी त आसीद्येनासकृत्कृतभियां
१६ द्विषदङ्गनानां [।] ज्योत्स्नाप्रबोधसमये स्वधियेव मादृधमाकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्मजलेषु
१७ चन्द्रः ॥ तस्याभवद्विबुधपाल समस्य सूनुः श्री सै न्य भी त इति भूमिपति र्गरीयान्
१८ यश्शात्यनैक शतनाग घटाविघट्ट लब्धप्रसाद विजयं मुमुदे धरित्री ॥ तस्यापि
१९ [।] वङ्शेथ यथार्थनामा जातो य शो भी त इति क्षितीशः[।] येन प्ररूढोपि शुभैश्चरित्रै
२० स्मृष्टः कलङ्कः कलिदर्प्प(र्पे)णस्य ॥ जातस्स तस्य तनयस्सुकृती समस्त सीमन्त-

* The above three verses are not given in other grants.

२१ नी नयन षट् पद पुण्डरीकः [।] श्री सैन्य भीत इति भूमिपतिर्मदेभ कुम्भस्थली दलन दुर्ल्लल-

२२ नालिधारः [।] जातेन येन कमलाकरवत्स्वगोत्रमुन्मीलितं दिनकृतेव सदोदयेन-[।]संक्षिप्त

२३ मण्डल रुचश्च गताः प्रणाशमाशुद्विषो ग्रहगणा इव यस्य दीप्त्या ॥ काले येभूत-धात्री ।

२४ पतिभिरुपार्च्चितानेक पापावतारैर्येषां नीता कथा[1]पि प्रलयमभिमता कीर्त्ति-

२५ मालेरजस्रं [।] यज्ञै स्तैरश्वमेधप्रभृतिभिरसकृत् मण्यतिष्ठैरवहित (?) स्फीतां तृप्तिसु(स्सु)राणां

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

२६ प्रतिहत बलवच्छत्रु पक्षेण येन ॥ माधव पुर विहितस्थितमम्बुदमुक्त चन्द्र स्मितकीर्त्तिः

२७ स श्री माधववर्म्मा रिपुमानविघट्टनः कुशली ॥ विषयेस्मि[न्] ज य पुरे वर्त्तमान भविष्यत [।]

२८ द्विजाति पूर्व्वो(र्व्वा) न्नृपतीन्राजस्थानीय संयुतान् ॥ कुमारामात्यमायुक्तक(न्त क)रणोपरिकानपि [।]

२९ तथा जनपदं सर्व्वमभिय(जा)त्यानुपूर्व्यतः[2] ॥ विदितमस्तु भवतामेतद्विज(प)य सम्बद्ध व्या घ्र पुर-

३० भुक्तौ त म त डा ग्रा म श्चतुःसीमान्त्रयो विंशति तिम्बीर परिमाणः स्क-न्दादित्यस्वामि रुद्र

३१ स्वा मि द दृ स्वा मि वे द स्वा मि म हे न्द्र स्वा मि रव दि रा दि त्य-स्वा मि प्र द्यु म्न स्वा मि पा ण्ड र मा तृ-

३२ स्वा म्या दि त्य स्वा मि य ज्ञ स्वा म्य ग स्वा मि रु द्र र म्य स्वा मि क य व र स्वा मि श र्व्व स्वा मि मा तृ-

३३ च न्द्र स्वा मि वो न्ते ल्या दि त्य स्वा मि गो ल स्वा मि म ध्व स्वा मि मा तृ-च न्द्र स्वा मि द त्त स्वा मि

३४ ध र्म्म स्वा मि व (वा) म दे व स्वा मि श्री स्वा मि स्वा मि च न्द्र स्वा मि भ्यो द्विजाति भ्यः मातापित्त्रोरात्मनश्च-

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These is a gap between the letters था and पि because the ya-Matra of the above line covers that portion.

2 Majumdar reads 'सर्व्व माहूयत्यान पूर्व्वतः' The letter 'हू' is wrongly read by Majumdar.

३५ पुण्याभिवृद्धये प्रतिपादित: तदेतच्छासन दर्शनादेषां यथोचितं ताम्र(म)पट्ट-दान

३६ दत्वा भूण्डा(ञा)ना नां धम्मगौरवान्(न)केनचिद्विघातै [:] वर्तितव्यमपित्र [।] विद्युद्विलास

३७ तरलामवगम्य सम्पत् लोकस्थिति यशसिलक्षणतोभिरक्षेः[ ] परद्विजायकृति

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

३८ मातुरनेभवद्भिरस्माननुरोधत परैरनुमोदितव्य: । उक्तं च मानवेधम्मशास्त्रे ॥

३९ बहुभि र्वसुधा दत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता[।]यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं॥

४० अपि [च] माभूद फलशङ्का व: परदत्तेति पार्थिवा:[।] स्वदानात् फलमानन्त्यं पर-दानानु पा-

४१ लने ॥ आभूदन्विगुणाद्ध्याय गु ह च न्द्रो न्म दूतक: लेखितो-

४२ पे न्द्र सिं ह श्च तनय: कु ण्ड भो गि न: [।] उत्कीर्णस्ताम्र-

४३ पट्टोऽयं दुरित प्र ति घा त कृत् स्क न्द भो गि णा सम्यक

४४ ज य सिं हे न ताचित: ॥ जयति जयन्त प्रतिम: प्रसभ समाकृष्ट

४५ रिपु नृप श्रीक: श्री ध र मो र: क्षितिपो वर्द्दीकृत लो क ना थ

४६ सख: ।। सम्वत् ५० श्रवण दिन २५

NOTES

There is no record to disclose the hisrory of discovery of these plates. They were edited by N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIV, pp.145-53 and re-edited by Sri S. N. Rajaguru in O. H. R. J, Vol. II. Nos. 3 & 4. pp. 6-23. ff. The set consists of three plates, each measuring about 3·75" × 4·75". All the plates are attached to a ring, the two ends of which are secured in an elliptical seal, measuring about 1·24" to 1" in diameter. The seal bears in relief a couchant bull, facing to its left.

The following purport of the grant is given by Sri S. N. Rajaguru:-

"After the usual family Praśasti *

Ll. 26-36:- Mádhavavarman, who was favoured by Mura (?) (and) speaded his glory like the moon which has become free from the

* For translation of the verses see the notes for No. 44.

darkness of clouds (and who) has tumbled down the greatness of his enemies, is well.

In the District (Vishaya) named Jayapura the present and future officers who are attached to the Rājasthāna (Government) (such as): the Kumaras, the Amatyas, the Ayuktakas, the Karaṇas, and also all the inhabitants (of the locality) are hereby informed that the village named Tamatada of Vyāgrapurabhukti, attached to this Vishaya and consisting of twenty three Timpiras measure of land is granted by us in favour of the following Brāhmaṇas;-

Skandaditya Svāmin, Rudrasvāmin, Daddasvamin, Vedasvamin, Mahendrasvāmin, Khadiradityasvamin, Pradyumnasvāmin, Pāṇḍaramātṛsvāmin, Yajñasvāmin, Agrasvamin, Chharampasvāmin, Kayavarasvāmin, Sarvasvāmin, Mātṛchandrasvāmin, Bontalvadityasvāmin, Golasvāmin, Madhavasvāmin, Mātṛchandrasvāmin, Daṭṭasvāmin, Dharmmasvāmin, Vāmadevasvāmin, Śrīsvāmin (and) Svamichandrasvāmin.

(After this follow the imprecatory and benedictive verses, quoted from the Mānava-Dharmaśastra).

Ll. 41-46:- There lived a Ṛtvik Upādhyāya (named) Guhachandra (who is) the Dūtaka. (It is) written by Upendrasiṁha, son of Kuṇḍabhogin, and engraved by Skanda Bhogin (and) heated by Jayasiṁha. After this the following verse is mentioned:-

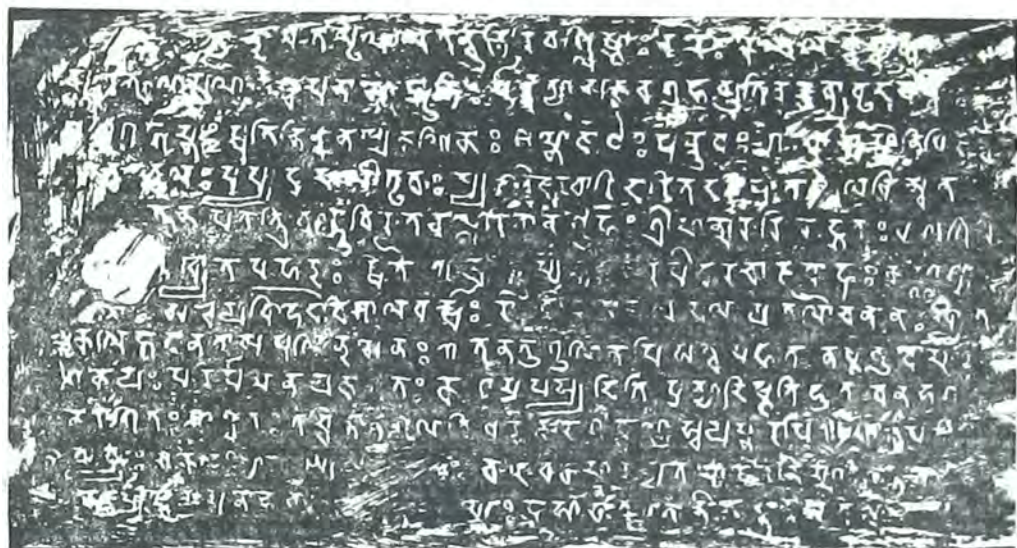
"जयति जयन्तप्रतिमः प्रसभ समाकृष्ट रिपुनृपश्रीकः ।
श्री वरमोरः* क्षितिपो वरदीकृत लोकनाथ समः ॥"

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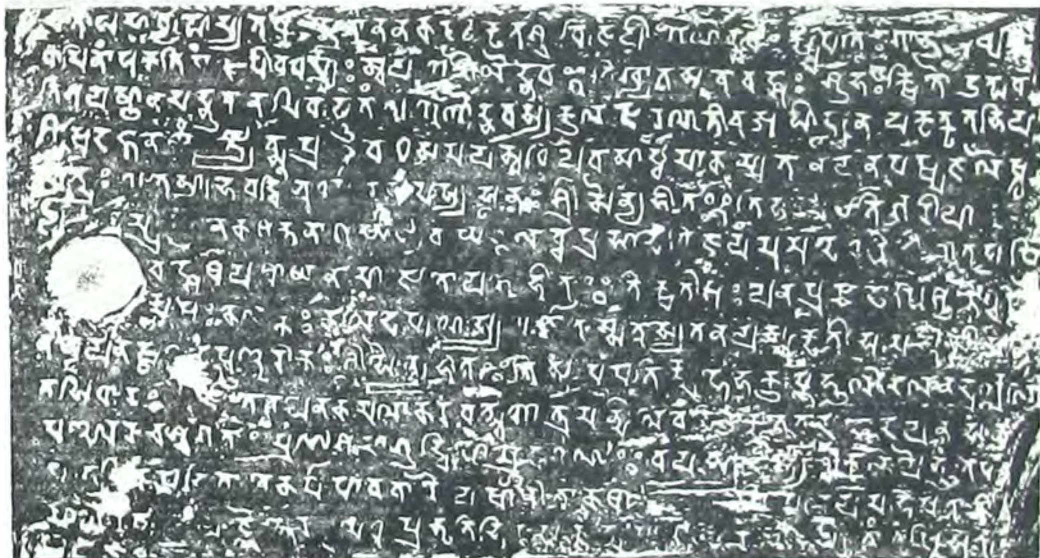
* N. G. Majumdar reads 'श्रावरपोर'

The Orissa Museum Plates of Mādhavavarman

No. 37
(1st Plate; 2nd Side)



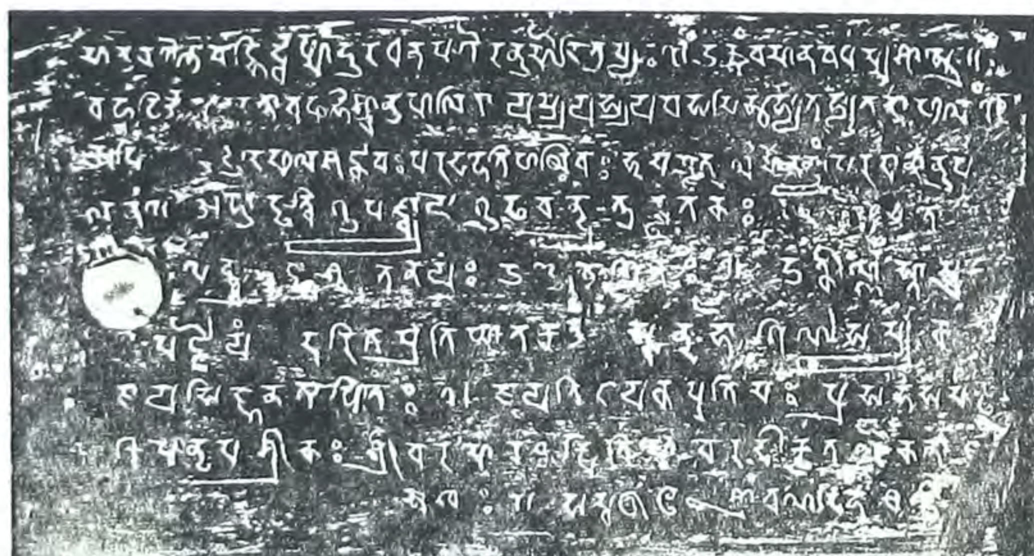
No. 37
(2nd Plate; 1st Side)



No. 37
(2nd Plate; 2nd Side)



No. 37
(3rd Plate; 1st Side)



No. 38

Banapur Plates of Madhyamarāja

1. Donor ... Madhyamarāja.
2. Title ... ?
3. Place of issue ?
4. Date ... ?
5. Officers ?
6. Topography ... Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala (Province)
7. Donee ... ?
8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Satyanārāyan Rajaguru in J. K. H. R. S., Vol. II, Pt. i, pp. 59-65 ff. Re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I. XXX pp. 33-8 ff.
9. Remarks ... The inscription abruptly stops after the 51st line which is not complete on the first side of the third plate. It is not known why the record was left incomplete.

Text

1st plate; 2nd side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] विजयकोङ्गोद वासकात [॥] इन्दोर्द्दीतमृणाल तन्तुभिरिव-

२ विलष्टा: कर[:] कोमलै र्व्वंदाहेररुणै[:] स्फुरत फणमणे र्द्दिर्द्देव प्रभासोष्ट गुभि: [।]

३ पाठवरया[:] सकचयह व्यतिकर व्यावृत्तवक्ष्वहलया गङ्गाम्भ:प्लुतिभिन्नभस्मकणिका[:] शम्भो-

४ ज (र्ज)टा[:] पान्तु(न्तु) व: ॥ [१] श्रीमान्नुर्व्वर्गभस्तोगुरुरवलपते: श्रे रजिद्दक्षधम्मी १गम्भी-

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1 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'गुरुरमरपते[:]क्षोभजिद य[:]श[मापा]' In Nos. 39 and 40 it is written as 'गुरुरवलरो:'

५ रस्तोयराशे रथदिवसकराद्भास्वदालोककारी । ह्लादी सर्व्वस्य चेन्दोत्रि(स्त्रि)भुवन भ-

६ वनपे(प्रे)रकश्चा(श्चा)पिधि(धा)श्री[1] राजाम्सश्रणम् र्त्तिर्जयति कलिमलक्षालनो माधवेन्द्र[:][2][॥][२]

७ प्राच्यास्भोनिधिहारसान्द्र महिला[4] पुष्पद्रुमालीवृत: स्यन्दन्निर्झरवारि-

८ धा(दा)रि सुदरी[5] फेनस्खल(लन्)निस्वनै:[।]स्वन्दत्तस्त[6] पतत्तिवलगु विरुतै रापू-

९ रिताम्तगृह:[।]श्रीमान्मेरु[सखोबृहत्कु]लगिरि:[7]स्यात(तो) महेन्द्र: श्रि(तो) ॥ [३]

१० प्रांशुर्महेभकरपीवरचारुबाहु[:] कृष्णाश्म संचय विभेद विशालवक्षा: [।]

११ भ्रा(रा)जीव कोमलदलायत लोचनान्त: ख्यात: कलिङ्गजननाम्सु पुलिन्दसेन [:] [४]

१२ तेनैष गुणिनापि सत्वमह(ह)ता नेष्टं भुवोमण्डलं शक्तो य[:] परिपालनाय जग-

१३ त: को नाम स स्यादिति । प्रत्यादिष्ट विभूत्सवेन भगवानाराधित[:] शाश्वतश्चिरन्ता-

१४ ण(न)गुणै[:]विधिस्सु(त्सु)रदिशद्वाञ्छां स्वयम्भो(म्भू)रपि[॥] [५] सशिलाम(श)कलो-द्भेदि(दी) तेनाप्या-

१५ लोक्य धीमता । परिकल्पित तद्वंश[:]प्रभु:शैलोद्भव[:]कृत: [॥] [६] शैलोद्भवस्य कुल-

१६ जो रणभीत आसीद येनामकृत ग(कु)लभिया[ं] द्विपदङ्गनानां(नाम) । जो(ज्यो)त्स्ना-प्रबोध समये स्वधियं-

१७ व साद्धमाकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्म जलेषु चन्द्र: ॥ [७]

2nd plate; 1st side.

१८ तस्याभवद्विबुधपाल सखस्य[8]सूनु: श्री सैन्यभीत इति भूमिपतिग[ि]-

१९ रीयान् । य: प्राप्यने(नै)क शतनागघटाविघट्टलब्ध प्रसाद विजये(य) मुमुदे धरि-

२० त्ति(त्री)[॥] [८] तसयापि वंशेय यथार्थनामा जातो[ऽ]यशोभीत इति क्षितीश: [।] येना(न) प्रक-

२१ टोपि शुभेश्चरित्तै: मृष्ट: कलङ्क[:] कलिदर्प्पणसय:(स्य) ॥ [८] सनसय तसय तनय:

२२ सुकृती समसत सीमन्तिनी नयन षट्पद पुण्डरीक: [।] श्री सैन्यभीत इति भूमि-

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2 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'प(प्रे)रकश्चापिवाये'

3 In No. 37 this verse is not given although 'प्राच्यांम्भोनिधि' ...' etc. verse is given there which is not found in any other grant except Nos. 37 and 38.

4 Dr. Sircar reads 'प्राच्याम्भोनिधिरुच(द)सान्द्र(न्)रतुल[:]'

5 " 'दारितदरी'

6 " 'स्वानसस्त'

7 " 'श्रीमा[न]मेरुइ (रि) [वोदगत:कु]ल गिरि:'

8 " 'समस्य'

२३ पनिम्म हेम कुम्भस्थलीदलन बुल्लं ली(लि)तासी(सि)धार: [॥] [१०] जातेन येन कमला कर-

२४ वत्स्वगोत्र मुग्मीलितो(नं)दिनकृतेव सहोदयेन: (न) [।] सं क्षिप्त मण्डल र चक्र

२५ गता[:] प्रना(णा)शा(श)माशु दिवसो गृहगणा इव यस्य दीप्तया:(प्ता) ॥ [११] काले यं भूत घा-

२६ त्रीपतिभिरुपचितानेक पापावतारैर्नीता येषां कथापिप्रल-

२७ यमभिमता कीर्ति(र्ति)मालं 9रजस्र[।] यज्ञं स्तं रश्वमेघ प्रभृतिभिरमरा-

२८ लम्भितास्तृप्तिमूर्ध्व(र्व्वी)मुद्दप्तारातिपक्षक्षयकृतिपटुना श्रि(श्री)निवासेन येन ।[१२]

२९ तस्यास्यातखिलारेम(र्म)रदिव जननाद्वास्वद्गुणांशु तेजा जातो मानो दयालुर्न-

३० रपतिरयशोभीनदेवस्तन जं[:] । मातङ्गाम्योनितुङ्गाम (न) वहलमदमुचा(च)चा(श्चा) र व-

३१ चा[न]प्रचण्डा(ण्डान)वध्वा कर्यत्यम्मिन्न: पुनरपि दयतो(ते)यत्नत: स(त)प्रगल्भ: ॥ [१३] केचिद वन्य-

३२ मृगेण सार्द्धमचर[न]स्तानां क्षितिर्लीलया11 केचिद्दग्घमुखा12 सहस्रकिरण:(ण)ज्वा-

३३ लावली प्रे[:]क्षिण:[।]केचिद्वल्कलिनस्तथाजिनधरा:13 केचिज्जटाधारिण: नाना रूप-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

३४ धरास्तथाग्नि मुनयो दिव्यात्प(स्प)दा कांक्षि ण: । [१४] केचिच्छैल गुहोदरेषु नियता मु-

३५ मावर्ल पायिन: अन्येवाप्फलाम्बुभक्ष निरता केचिन्निराहारका: [।] इत्थं-

३६ योग यु(जु)गो विहाय वसतिं ध्यायन्ति दिव्यं पदं चित्त मधप्प्रराजदेवगुणघ-

३७ द्रा(ग्रा)ज्येपि तत्प्राप्तवां(वान) ॥ [१५] यस्या ह वाना स्स(त्स)मीप: सुरभवनगता दिव्य सत्वा[:] प्रग-

३८ ल्भा: ते(तै)सार्द्ध नित्यकालं सुकृतगुणकथालापहृदय(दया)[न]प्रश्रयुर्व:(र्ब)[न] शम्भोस्तस्यानु-

३९ कारी पदममरमजं शाश्वतं शान्तरूपं लब्ध्वा साहस्सधीर:14 क्षितितल-

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9 Dr. Sircar reads 'कंत्ति(र्ति)मा(पा)लं रजस्र'

10 " 'तस्योत स्यातखिलारे'

11 " 'स्थितिर्लीलया'

12 " 'केचिच्चोद्ध(र्द्ध)मुखा[:]'

13 " 'जिनधरा:'

14 " 'लब्धोत्साहस्स धीर:'

४० वसने(ति)र्निर्ज्जितारातिपक्ष: ॥ [१६] स्थित्युत्पत्तिविनाशकारणपरं यज्यो(ज्ज्यो)ति-रव्याहतं

४१ व्यक्ताव्यक्तमनन्त शक्ति नियतं देवाति(धि)देवा[15] महा:(हान्)तस्यानुग्रहकारि वि-

४२ क्रमघन(न)श्चेष्ठ:(ष्टा)करोत्यद्भुता: सश्रीमानतुल[:]शशाङ्क धवल: क्षोणी य-

४३ स(श:)स्थापित[:] ॥ [१७] आकर्णादतुल(लां) विकृष्य तरसा चापद्वय[ं] लीलया:(या)

४४ अष्ठाभि[:] कवचं त्रि(विं)त्रेष्ट्य फलकाना(न्मा)रादुभाभ्यामपि । पाणिभ्यां चतुर: शिलीमु-

४५ ख्न मुखंभिंन्न[16] सुतीक्ष्णं भृंश:(शं) जातो दिव्यगतं[:] पृथासुत समं कोङ्गोदरत्न[ं] क्षितं: (तौ) ॥ [१८]

४६ वर्म्मभ्यां सकलं श(स)तारमसकृत्[17] संवेष्ट(ष्टय)लीलान्वित: पीनोद्वं(?)[18] पुरुषात्तिं-धाय(यि)युग-

४७ प[न्] स्कन्ध द्वये लीलया[।]सद्य[:] शात कृपाणभासुरकरा(रो) धावत्यखिन्नो भ्रश:(शं)

४८ भूपाला[लैः][19] हनुमत् पराक्रम इति ख्यात[:] क्षमालण्डले(ले) ॥[१९]जातेन शुभ्र व-

४९ पुषा शशिनेव येन सम्वर्द्धितं कुसुमदण्ड[20] मिवस्वगोत्रं । सङ्कुचित-

५० ञ्च रिपुपङ्कजवृन्दमारा स्फीतं नियोजयति[21] लब्धजयप्रताप: ॥ [२०]

<u>3rd plate; 1st Side</u>

५१ अस्मि[न्]कोङ्गोदमण्डल(ले) महासामन्त श्री-

NOTES.

It is not known from which place of Banapur P. S. in the District of Puri these plates were discovered. But, they have been preserved in the High-school at Banapur since a long ago. In the year 1947 the plates were brought on loan by Dr. K. C. Panigrahi, who supplied a set of photographs of them to the late P. C. Ratha of Balangir, who gave them to Sri S. N. Rajaguru for decipherment. Sri Rajaguru edited

15 Dr. Sircar reads 'देवातिदेवो'

16 " 'भिन्न(त्वा)'

17 " 'शरीरमसकृत्'

18 " 'पृनोद्वौपुरुषानिधाय युगपत्'

19 " 'भूपालो'

20 " 'कुमुदपण्ड'

21 " 'सोयं नि(नृ)पो'

them in J. K. H. R. S. Vol. II, No. i (1947), pp. 59-82 ff. along with another set of plates found from Chandeswar of the Puri District. Four years after Dr. D. C. Sircar re-edited the same plates in E. I. XXIX, pp. 3?-8 ff.

The set consists of three plates attached to a ring. Each plate measures about 6.3″×3·7″. A seal on the ring contains the figure of a lying-bull under which there is a line of writing as "श्री मध्यमराजदेव"

The text of the inscription is not complete It stops abruptly after the 51st line, written on the third plate. It is not known why this record was kept unfinished.

Palaeographically the scripts used in this inscription belong to the 7th - 8th centuries A. D.

Sri S. N. Rajaguru gives the translation of the verses as quoted below:-

"ōm, Hail, From the victorious abode of Koṅgoda.

Vr. 1....Let ye be saved by the matted hair of Śiva, which is embraced by the moon with his tender hands (beams), resembling the clean fibres of a lotus stalk, whose radiance is besmeared with the tawny race of the bright gem of the great serpent (of Śiva). whose tie becomes loose when Pārvatī seizes Śiva by the hair; and from which the particles of ashes are washed away by the leaps of the Gangetic water.

Vr. 2... Like Nīlakaṇṭha (Śiva), who is greater than the sky; who is superior to the lord of immortal devine being (Indra); who is the establisher of Dharmma in the Yajña performed by Daksha; who is the winner of many Powerful Rākshasas; who is deeper than the fathomless ocean; who is more illuminative than the sun; who is more pleasant than the moon; who is the ruler of all the three worlds,—the glorious king Mādhavavarman possessed of all these qualities (of Śiva) and became the destroyear of the inpurities of the Kali-age.

Vr. 3...In the lands of the Mahendra mountain which is known as the 'Bṛhat-Kula-Giri', equal to the virtuous Śrīmān Meru

(mountain), and whose caves are echoing by the whistling songs of birds that terrified by the harmonious sound caused by water falls which rise from the caves (of the Mahendra mountain), decorated with numerous creepers of the Mahila (?) flower, and which is (so situated as to show itself like) a necklace of the Eastern Sea.

Vr. 4…Pulindasena, the tall and famous king of the people of Kaliṅga, had a pair of arms as beautiful and corpulant as the trunk of a big elephant, a chest as broad as the tender petals of a lotus.

Vr 5…Even though he was thus adorned with qualities and possessed of great prowess, he did not like to rule over the world and rejected the royal insignia and worshipped the eternal being with a view to have a man, fully capable of governing the world. The 'solf-born' स्वयम्भ् god also gave him the boon which he so dearly desired.

Vr. 6…The clever Pulindasena saw a man coming out by splitting up a slice of stone, and made him king by the name Śailodbhava; and his dynasty went after his name.

Vr. 7…In the Śailodbhava's-family was born a king, who, very often frightened the handsom ladies of his enemies, who (the ladies) at the time of moon rise made their hearts as well as the moon tremble in the water of their eye-lashes.

Vr. 8…From him (the friend of Devendra) was born a pious son called Śrī Sainyabhīta, who became a great king and destroyed hundreds of elephants with pleasure and won the Victory; and with him the world rejoiced.

Vr. 9…In his family was born Ayaśobhīta of significant name, who wiped out the growing stain of the 'Kali mirror' with the noble deeds.

Vr. 10… His son was the pious Śrī Sainyabhīta (II) who was just like a lotus to the black bee-like eyes of all the paragons of beauty, and who was very fond of striking the chest parts of big elephants with the edges of his swords.

Va. 11···As the sun brightens the lotus with his own rise and makes the planets void of the lustre, so also the king elevated the royal family by his birth, and also he lossened the area of the kingdom of enemies and made them destitute of vigour by his own prowess.

Vr. 12···The king quite competent of subduing the adherents of the proud enemies, and the abode of the goddess Lakshmī (Śrī-nivasa) could with his innumerable glorious deeds wiped out the memory of the people, even the popular deeds multiplied by the kings of the iron-age of vice-incarnation and greatly satisfied the heavenly beings with 'horse-sacrifices' (Aśvamedha) and the like.

Vr. 13....The king who utterly defeated all the enemies, had a son Ayaśobhita II by name, who was valiant, kind, proud, possessing of prowess like the hot rays of the sun and could run as swiftly as the wind. He repeatedly and carefully tried to drag the fierce and big elephants of five faces in rut with ease.

Vr. 14···In order to attain the supreme heavenly peace the hermits (Munis) were performing meditation in several ways, (namely) by following the functions of wild-deers having been lived with them. by looking attentively the thousand hot-rays of the burning-sun, (which caused) multilation of their faces, and some by wearing natural cloths (viz. 'Balkala' and 'Ajina').

Vr. 15...For the attainment of devine peace, people left their abodes and practised 'Yoga' in caves. Some of them inhaled smoke, others lived by taking air, fruit and water, while others lived without taking any thing. But it is a matter of surprise to find that the king Madhyamarājadeva with his noble qualities could obtain it (the peace-living) at his own kingdom.

Vr. 16···That renounced king, bearing the title 'Sāha', over-powered the enemies and lived in the earth by following closely (the deeds of) the great god Śaṁbhū, who is ever existing (Śāśvata), above the spheres of death and decay and the figure of peace, and responding to whose invitations the lords of heaven (Devas) of great wisdom were coming down, and who was getting on with them (the devine beings).

Vr. 17...There exists the great Lord of the devines (Śiva), whose inevitable lustre is the root cause of the world's rise, existance and decay; whose features remain expressive and inexpressive; and whose movements are being controlled by innumerable powers: that Lord (Śiva) bestowed his mercy on the king who is like an incomparable and wonderful store of prowess, wealth (and) all the desired objectives, (so that) he could spread his fame over the world, which is as white as the moon, attached with the 'Śrī'.

Vr. 18... He (the king), who is skilful enough to hit at the far-off objectives by arrow; who, by wearing wonderful 'Kavachas' (armours) on his body, is able to pull the string of his bow right upto the ear with great strength and could hit the objectives, by using both hands at a time, by sharp arrows like the son of Pṛthā (i. e. Arjuna, the great hero of the Mahābhārata war). This king adorned himself like the ornament of Kongoda, the country full of jewels.

Vr. 19... He, who has been repeatedly and easily held with his powerful and masculer arms a pair of newly sharpened and terrific swords; and who followed at the heels of the terror-striken kings (running fast away), has become renowned in the world by possessing the title of 'Hanumat-parākramin'

Vr. 20...By whose birth the (Śailodbhava) family could increase (by number) like the lilies at the rise of the clear moon on the sky, (and) the number of the enemies diminished like the 'Padma-vana' or the forest of lotus; he became the winner in all the battles.

In this Kongoda Maṇḍala, the Mahasāmanta, Śrī...*

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* The inscription is incomplete.

No. 39
Parikud plates of Madhyamarājadeva

1. Donor ... Madhyamarājadeva.

2. Title ... Mahāmakha-Vājapeya-Aśvamedhāvabhṛthasnāna nirvarttita Prakhyātakīrtti; Parama-Māheśvara; Mātāpitṛpādānudhyāta.

3. Place of issue...Kaṭaka

4. Date.... ... Saṃvat 88 (?), Kārttika, Śukla - Regnal year 2?.

5. Officers ... ?

6. Topography ... (1) Kongoda-Maṇḍala (Cont.)
(2) Śrī Kaṭakabhukti Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Pūrvakhaṇḍa (Tl.)

7. Donee ... (1) (Śrī)Yaśasvāmin (2) Govardhanasvāmin (3) Vandhrasvāmin (4) Kavalisvāmin (5) Nārāyaṇasvāmin (6) Mādhavasvāmin (7) Bharaṇisvāmin (8) Durgasvāmin (9) Ādityasvāmin (10) Rudrasvāmin (11) Śivasvāmin (12) Sa(su)khasvāmin.

8. Authority ... Edited by R. D. Banerji in E. I. XI, pp. 281-7 ff.

9. Remarks ... .

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] स्फुरद्द्युति मृणालपुंसि(?)विशदीकृते [:] कोमलै[र्वि]द्रावेदण(ण) (णै:)स्फुरत्फ-

२ णि(ण)रत्नदीप्तवरा शो[भ]ते [:] [।] ... सकलग्रहकारतिकर ...(ता)वृत(न्त)-धम्महलथा गङ्गाभ :स्तुति

३ जिन(न्त)ष्म कणिका[.] शम्भोर्जटा [:] पान्तु व[:] [।] श्रीमानुर्वे (र्व्वे) र्नगस्तो गुरुरचलराते [:] क्षोभज(जि)य[:]

४ क्षमाया[1] गम्भीरा(र)स्तोयराशेरथ द्विजकरा[द्]भास्वरालोककारी [।] इत्यादी [स]र्वस्य चे न्द्रो]त्रि(त्रि)-

५ भुवन भवन प्रेक्षकश्चापि यायो राजा स स्थानु(णु)मु(मू र्ति)ज(र्ज)यति कलिमल क्षालनो मा [ध]-

६ वे न्द्रः [।] [॥] प्राङ् शुम्भद्देभ करपीवरचारुबाहु [:] कृष्णाश्मसञ्चय विभेद विशाल वक्ष (क्षाः) [।] राजा [व]-

७ क (को) मल दलायत लोचनान्त [:] ख्यात [:] क लि ङ्ग जनतासु पु लि न्द-से न [:] । [।] तेनेथं (त्थं)

८ गुणिनापि सत्व(त्त्व)महतान्य(ने)ष्ट' भू(भु)वो मम(म)ण्डल' शक्तो यः परिपाल-नाय जगता:| को ना-

९ म सम्या दिति प्रत्यादिप(ष्ट) विभूतप्वेन भगवानाराधित शा(श्वा)श्वत (त) [।] स्तत्रि(च्चि)ना(त्ता)नु गुण'

१० व(वि)धिन्सुरदिशा(श)द् या स्ज्ञा [।] स्वयम्भूरपि । [।] स शिलाम(ग)कलो-द्भेदी तेनाप्यालोक्य घ(धी)म-

११ न(ना) परिकल्पित सद्वंश(शः) प्रभु[:] शै लो द्भ व : | कृत: [।] ॥ शै लो द्भ व स्य कुलज(जो) र ण-

१२ भी त आसी य (द्ये)[ना]सकृ[न्] कृ]तश्रिया[।] द्विषदङ्गनानां [।] ज्योत्सा (त्स्ना) [प्र]बोध सम-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

१३ ये स्वधिप यै)व सार्धमाकम्पितो नयनपक्ष(क्ष्म) ज ले] षु चन्द्र [:] [।] तस्य (स्या) भवद्व(द्वि)बुधया[ल]सम [स्य सू]-

१४ [नुः] श्री सै न्य भी त इति भूमिपतिर्गरीया [न्] [।] यं प्राप्य[नै]क शतनाग घटा विघ[ट ट]लब्ध(ब्ध) यस(शा)द्-

१५ विजय [।] मुमुदे धरित्रि (त्री) [।] तस्यापि बङ्गोथ यथा[र्थ नामा] ज्ञाना (तो) य शो भी त इति क्षित(ती)श[:] [।] येन प्रक-

१६ ढोपि शुभैश्चरित्रै मू'ष्ट [:] कलङ्क [।] कलिदर्पणस्य [।] जातोथ तस्य तनयः सु-(स्नु)कृति(ती) समस्त सीमन्ती(न्ति)-

१७ नीनयनषट्पदपुण्डरीक[:] [।] श्री सै न्य भी त इति भूर्मा (मि) पतिरभिदेभ कुम्भस्त(स्थ)लो दलन द (दु)-

१८ र्ललो(लि)तासिधार[:] [।] कालेयभूनिधाति (त्री)पतिभिरूर्यर्चितानि (ते) क पायाब[ता]रे नि(र्नी) त(ता)येशां (षां) क [था] पि प्र-

1 In No. 18 the Śloka in this place runs as "क्षोभजो दूरमश्मां गम्भीर स्तोयराशे ..."

१९ लय मभिमता कीत्ति(र्ति)मा (मा)[2]लैरजश्र(स्र) [।] यश्चस्नैरश्वमेध प्रभृतिभि-
रमरा लम्भिता[स्तृ]प्ति मू-

२० र्त्ति(र्ती) [मुद्द]ारातिपक्षक्षयकृतिपटुना श्री ति वा मे न येन । [।] तस्योत्-
खाताखिलारेम्म (र्म्म) रुद्दिव अ-

२१ मतौ (?) भास्वदुष्णांशुतेजा [:] शूरो मानी दयालु न (नं)रपति[पु][3] य शो-
भी त दे व स्तनूज [:] मातङ्गान् योनी(ति) तु-

२२ ङ्गा[न्] वद्द[ल] मदमुमश्चाकचक्रप्रचण्डो वध्वा (द्ध्वा)कर्षत्य[श्वे]न[4] पुनरपि
नपने यन(न्न)न [:] स प्रगल्भ [:] [॥]

२३ केचिद्वह न्य(न्य)मृगेण माद्र्धमछि (च)रं स्तास्ता स्थिति (तो)लि (र्ली,ळया
केछि (चि) च (च्चो) दर्ध (दर्ध्व)मुखास्सहस्रकिरणज्वाला-

२४ वलि प्रेंणिण (णः) [।] केचि(द्) पक्षक(क्क) लिनस्तथाजिनधरा[:] केचि ज (उज)टा
धारिणा (णो)ना(न्ना) नारु (रू)पधरा स्तपन्ति यति-

२५ पा(नो)द्दिश्यास्प(दा) (कां)क्षिण[:][।] केचित्से (शै) ला(ल) गुहोदरेषु नियता धूमावली
पाइ (यि)न[:] अन्ये वायुफला-

२६ म्बु भक्ष निरता [:] (के) चि [न्नि]राहारका [:] [।] इथ (त्थं) योगयुगो (यो) विहाय
वसतो धा (ध्या)यन्ति द्दिव्य' पदं चित्वं

२७ म ध्य म रा ज दे व गुणवृद्दा (प्रा)ज्यं[।] पितु [:] प्राप्तवा [न्][5] । यस्याद्द्वाना-
मम [द्]यु सु (स्सु)रभवनग-

<u>2nd plate; 2nd Side.</u>

२८ ना द्दिव्यसत्वा (त्वाः) प्रगल्भा [:] । तै मा (स्सा)दर्धं[ ] मित्यकाल' स (सु) क
[त] गुणकथालाप इव (वाः) प्रकुर्व्व [न्] [।] शम्भो [:] स (स)-

२९ स्थानकारी पद्ममरजत्व[:] शाश्वत[·] शान्तरूप' लब्धोत्साहस्म (स्स)वीर[:] क्षिति-
तल तसर्व (तं) निर्जिजता रा-

३० ति पक्ष [:][॥] स्थित्युत्त(त्प)त्ति (त्ति) (त्ति) नाशकारणपरम् [म्] ज्यो U—6 ब्याहत
[·] व्यक्ताव्यक्तमनन्तशक्तिनिलयन' द (दे) वाति

३१ देवो महा(न्) [।] तस्यानुग्रहकारि विक्रमधनु(न) षे (ष्वे)ष्टा(·) करोत्यद्भुता'
स श्रीमानतुलश (शा)शाङ्का (ङ्क) धवल क्षो-

---

2 "कोर्त्तिमालै" is found in other grants.

3 "नरपतिरयशोभीत" is found in other grants.

4 "वद्ध्वा कर्षत्यखिन्न:" is found in other grants.

5 "प्राज्यं पितृत प्राप्तवान्" is found in other grants.

6 "यज्ज्योतिरव्याहत·" is found in other No. 38 line 40.

३२ [र्णा] यश[ः]स्थापिता[।][।] आकर्णादतुल[ं] विकृष्य(ष्य) नर [स] न्नापद्वयेर्लो-
लया (॥) [अ] ष्टाभि[ः] कप(व)चैर्विवेष्ट्य

३३ फलको(का)नाराद्भुभाभ्यामपि [।] पाणिभ्या स्चतुरः शिलि(ली)मुखे(ख:)म खैः
—सुनि(ती)क्ष्णैभू(र्भू) श:(शं)7जातो द्वी(द्वि)ड्यगति[:]प्रि(प)

३४ शातु शतसम[:]को ङ्गो द र [त्नं] क्षितो(तौ) ॥ यस्मा(मे)ष्यांसकल[ं]शरीर-
मसकृद्सन्ध्य(स्वे) र ष्ट ये(ष्ट य)लीलान्वित पीने(नौ)

३५ द्वो(द्वौ)पुरुगो(षौ)निधाय यगवत्8 स्कन्ध[द्वये] लीलया । सद्य शा(इशा)त
कृपाण भासुरकरो धावत्य

३६ खिनो(न्नो)भूश[ं]भूपालो दनुप[न्]परक्रम इति ख्यात[:]श्चमामण्डले । [।]जातेन
येन वपुषा9 श ांश

३७ न(ने व येन स[ं]वदर्थित कुमुद श(प)ण्ड मित्रात्मगोत्र [ं ।] सङ्कोचित व रिपु
पङ्कज वृन्दमारात् क(को)पेन

३८ [यो]जयति लब्धजयप्रताप[:] ॥ कटात्10 श्री शै लो द्भ व कुलतिलको
महामख वाजपेयाश्व-

३९ मेध(धा)वभृथ स्नान निर्वि(र्वृ)त्ति प्रख्यात कीर्त्तिक्रम[:] परममाहेश्वरा(रो)
मातापितृपादानुध्यात[:]

४० श्री म ध्य म रा ज दे व: कुशली ॥ अस्मिन् को ङ्गो द म ण्ड ले श्री-
साम त महासामन्त महारा-

४१ ज[रा]नक राजपुत्रा[ं]तरङ्ग दंडनायकोपरिक विषयपति तदायुक्तक वर्त्त-
मान भविष्यद् ध(व्य)ध-

४२ हारिण[:]न्कार रु ण्यँ11 ब्राह्मण पुरोगादि जनपदाश्च12 यथार्ह[ं] मा[न]यति
बोध य ति आ-

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

४३ ज्ञापयति च । विदितमस्तु भवता[ं]ङ्का(श्री) क ट क भु क्ति वि ष [य] सम्बद्ध
पूर्व्व[ख]ण्ड ...

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7 Read "शिलीमुख मुखैर्भिन्न: सुतीक्ष्णैर्भृश" This can be supplemented with the help of the grant No. 38 lines, 44-45.

8 Read "युगपत"

9 "जातेन शुभ्र वपुषा" is found in No. 38.

10 Read "कटकाच्छी"

11 Read "सकरण"

12 Read "पुरोगान जानपदान् इव"

४३ [मो] द्वादश नि म्मिर[13] प्रमाण स(स्स)र्ध पीडावर्जितश्चाटभटा प्रवेश्य(श्यो)न किञ्चिदनर [र गा][14]

४५ हा:]षड्विंशतिनमे सम्वत्सरे[15] विजयवद्धमान राज्य(ज्ये)मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च प.ण्य भि वृ-

४६ ध(द्ध)ये सलिलधारापूर स(स्स)रेण(णा)चन्द्रार्कक्षिति समकालमस्माभि ना(र्ना)ना गोत्रप्रवर

४७ चरणाय ब्राह्मण [श्री]ल स्वा मि गो व द्ध (र्द्ध) न स्वा मि व न्धु स्वा मि क व ाड स्वा मि ना रा य ण

४८ स्वा मि मा ध व स्वा मि भ र णि स्वा मि दु र्ग स्वा मि आ दि त्य स्वा मि म द्र स्वा मि शि व स्वा मि-

४९ स सु त्र स्वा मि नं वि (श्र) के(?)[16] प्रतिपादित[:] यतो(तः)यस्य यथा काल-मुपयुज्यतो न क(के)नचित्(चि)द्[विघात] [:]कर-

५० णीय[:] । उक्तञ्च धर्मशास्त्र(स्त्रे) । वहुभिर्वसुधा दत(त्ता)राजभि स(स्स)गर(रा) दिभि[:] । यस्य यस्य यदाभु(भू)मि-

५१ त(स्त)स्य तस्य तद्(दा)फलं ॥ माभु(भू)द् फलशङ्का व[:] परदते(त्ते)ति पार्थि-(र्थि)वा[:] । [स्व] दानात् फलमानन्त[्] परदत(त्ता)-

५२ नु पाल(ने) ॥ स्वदता(त्तां)परदता(त्ता) स्वा यो हरेति(त)वसुन्धरां [।] स विष्ठाया[ं] कृमि भु(र्भू)त्वा पितृभिस(स्स)ह

५३ पच्यते ॥ हरते हारयते भु(भू)मि[ं] मन्दवुद्धि त(स्त)मो वृत[:] [ ] स वद्धो वारुणै[:] पासै(शै)ती(स्ति)य(र्य) ग् यानिपु(जा)

५४ यति(ते) ॥ इति कमलदलाम्वुविन्दुलोलां (श्री) थ्रि यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवि-तञ्च । सकलमिदमु-

५५ दा हृतञ्च वुद्ध्वा नही(हि)पु रुषै[:] परकीर्त्तयो विलोप्या[:] ॥ विद्युद्विलास-तरलाम्रवगम्य स[म्य]क्(ग्)लोक-

५६ स्थिति यस(शा)शि(सि)श(स)क मनोभि रुच्चै (रुच्चैः) । नित्य[ ] परो[पकृति] मात्म-रते [भवद्भि:] धर्माभिरो यनपरैरनुमोदित-

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13 It should be read as "तिम्पिर" but not "तिम्मिर"

14 Read "नकेनचित प्रग्राह्य"

15 Read "षड विंशतिमसम्वत्सरे"

16 The reading is perhaps "विपश्चिते"

3rd Plate; 2nd side

५७ भ्यं ॥ ... ... [लिखि]त[ं]सन्धिविग्रहिक-
५८ ... . दे मे न [ं] लांछितं ....[18]
५९ वृद्धेन ॥ स म्वत्[८८...][19] कार्त्तिकशुक्ल...

NOTES.

The plates were discovered from the District of Puri, and secured in 1906 by Mr. J. R. Blackwood, the then District Magistrate of Puri. He sent the plates to the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle. * They were edited by R. D. Banerji in E. I. XI, pp. 281-7 ff. After enquiry Banerji came to know that the plates had come from Parikud in Puri District through the then Raja of Parikud.

The set consists of three plates each measuring about 7·75" × 4·5". They are attached to a circular ring which contains an indistinct seal. The last plate is damaged at the top of the right cornor.

While editing the inscription R. D. Banerji did not give the purport of the text. As the translation of the verses from 1 to 20 of the royal praśasti have already been given in No. 38 above, they need not be repeated here. So the context of the grant portion is given below : —

From Kaṭaka (city ?) Madhyamarājadeva, who belonged to the family of Śailodbhava and who performed the Mahā Yajñas like **Aśva-**

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18 The last three letters of line 58 may be read as "स्थ(वि)वोर" and the First three letters of line 59 as "वृद्धेन". So, the complete word is "स्थविरवृद्धेन"

19 It may be taken as "88"

* In the notes at page 281 in E. I. XI, V. Venkayya, the editor says that "these plates were sent to the office of the Asst. Arch. Supt. for epigraphy, Southern Circle, in 1906 by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar when the latter was the acting as Archaeological Surveyar of the Bengal Circle."

medha and Vajapeya, declared from his Koṅgoda Maṇḍala, before the officers, namely Śrī Sāmanta, Mahā-Sāmanta, Mahārāja, Rājanyaka, Rāja-putra, Antaraṅga, Daṇḍanāyaka, Uparika, Vishayapati, Ayuktaka etc., and also before the Brahmaṇas and other Janapadas, that the village...... of Pūrva-Khaṇḍa in Kaṭaka-bhukti Vishaya, in the twenty-sixth regnal year, a land extending twelve 'Timpiras' have been granted to Śilaśvāmin, Govardhanasvāmin, Vandhusvāmin, Kabaḍisvāmin, Nārāyaṇasvāmin, Mādhavasvamin, Bharaṇisvāmin, Durggasvāmin, Adityasvamin, Rudra-svamin, Śivasvāmin, (and) Sukhasvāmin of different gotras, Pravaras and Charaṇas. Knowing this none should cause any disturbance to it.

(Here follow the verses, quoted from Dharmma-śāstra)

It is written by Sandhivigrahika......Deva (and) enshrined by.........Vṛddha. Saṁvat (88 ?), Kārttika, Śukla......... *

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* The last three lines of the text are not clear.

No. 40
Nivina plates of Dharmmarāja

1. Donor ... ... Dharmmarājadeva

2. Title ... Parama-Māheśvara, Mātā-pitṛpādānudhyata, Parama-Bhaṭṭāraka, Mahārājādhirāja.

3. Place of issue .... Alatālaṅgapurakoṭa (or Alaṅghapurakoṭa)

4. Date .... Samvat (9), Vaiśākha, Su. Di. Prathamapaksha, Dvitī(ya).

5. Officer .... (1) Dūtakotra & Mahākshapaṭala....Deva
   (2) Jayasiṁha (Lañchhita)
   (3) Chha(ḍḍibhogi)n (Utkīrṇṇa)

6. Topography.... ....(1) Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala (Province)
   (2) Khiḍiṅgahāra-Vishaya (Dt.)
   (3) Nivina grāma (village)

7. Donee ... ... Savaridova Dikshita Bhaṭṭa of Vatsa gotra, Pañcharshi Pravara & anu-pravara (and) Chhandogya-charaṇa.

8. Authority ... ... Edited by Dr. N. P. Chakravarti in E. I. XXI, pp. 34-41 ff.

9. Remarks.... ... A large number of Prakrit words have been used in it, especially when the boundary of the village is described. This is the only record where Dharmmarāja used the title of 'Mahārājadhirāja' unlike in his other records.

Text

1st plate; 2nd side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति ॥ इन्द्रो(न्दो)र्वीत मृणाल[तन्तुभि]रिव श्लिष्टाःकरै[ः] कोमलै[ः]
२ बद्धाहेरर्नी(र्णैः)स्फुरत्फणमणे(णे) [द्दि]ग्व[प्रभा[सों]शुभिः [।] [पादन्यां[ः] सकव-

३ गुहस्यतिकर:(र)स्याव तवन्वइलथा गङ्गाम्भ[:][प्लु]तिभग्नभस्मकणि]का[:]शम्भोज्जटा[:]

४ पान्तु व:[।]श्रीमानिभवर्ण(न्न)भस्ते(स्तो) गुरुरचलपति(ते:)श्रो[भिजय:] क्षमा[या] गम्भा-
रस्तोयरा-

५ शे रथदिवसकरा[द्]भस्म2दालोककारि(री) । ह्लादी सत्वेस्य चेन्द्रास्तु(श्च)भु[व]न-
भवन प्रे[रक]श्च(श्चा)पि

६ वायो राजास्व(स)स्थाणु मूर्निर्जयति कलिमलक्षालनो माध[वेन्द्र: ।।]प्रांश मर्त्तेभ क-

७ र पीवरचारुबाहु[:]कृष्णाश्य(श्म)संचय विशाल विवेकदक्षो:3(।)राजीव[कोमलदला]यत लो-

८ चनान्त: ख्यात: कलिङ्ग जननाम् पुलिन्दसेन: ।। नेनेस्य गुणि[नापि]मस्त्र महतो(ता)न-

९ ष्ट भुवोभमण्डल'4 (।) शक्नोय परिपालनाया(य)जगत: को नाम[म]स्यादि[ति ।]
प्रत्यादिष्ट वि-

१० भूत्सवेन भगवां(वान)नाराधित(त:) [शाश्वत]तच्चि[त्तान]गुणविधित्सुर]दिश[द्]व-
(वा)स्छा[ं].इव(स्व)-

११ यम्भो(म्भू) [र]पि: (पि) ।। स शिलास(श)कलो[द्भे]दि(दी) नेना[प्यालोक्य]धीमता(।)
[प]रिकल्पित: (त)-

<u>2nd plate; 1st side.</u>

१२ [मद्वंश:] प्र[भु:]शैलोद्भव[:]कृ[त:] [।] शैलोद्भवस्य कुल[जो]रणभीत [मा]मि-
(मी)द(द ष)नामक्-

१३ स्कन्दभियां वि(द्वि)षदङ्गनानां । ज्योत्स्न(त्स्ना)प्रवाह5 समये स्वधिय(यै)व सार्द्धं मा[क]-
म्पितो नय-

१४ न पक्ष(क्ष्म)जन्य चन्द्र: । तस्याभवदवियुक्तपालममस्य सून(नु:) श्री सैन्य[भीत]
इति भूमि-

१५ पतिगरीया[न्] य प्राप्य नागघटाघट लब्ध6 प्रसाद विजय[ं] मृमु[दे] घरित्[री] [।]
तस्यापि वंश(श)-

१६ पु(थ)यथाथ(र्थ)नामो(मा) जातो यशोभीत इति [क्षिती]प:(श:) । [ये]न पु(प्र)रुढो
(पि)शुभे(भै)श्चरित्रे(त्रै)मृ(मृ)ष्ट: कलङ्क[:]कलनदल-

---

1 Read 'श्रीमानुच्चैर्नभस्तो'

2 Read 'भास्व'

3 Read 'संचय विभेद विशालवक्षा:'

4 Read 'नेष्टं भुवोमंडल'' ...

5 In some other plates it is written ज्योत्स्नाप्रबोध समये'

6 Read 'यं प्राप्यनेक शतनाग घटाविघट्टलब्ध'

१७ स्या7 । [।] यातो[य]तस्यतनय[:] [सुकृती समस्त] सीमन्तिनि (नी)नयनषट्पद पुण्ड-
रीक:8 [।] श्री [सै]न्यभीत इ-

१८ ति भूमिपतिम्मंहेभ कुम्भस्थलि(ली)दलन बुल(लन्)लितासिधारा(र:) [॥] कल(काले)
ये भूतघातृ(त्री)पतिभिर्-

१९ पचितानं(ने)क पाया(पा)वतारं:(।)नि(नी)ता ये षां कथाभि(पि)प्रलयमभिमना कीर्ति-
मालं र[ज]स्रा(स्रं)[।]

२० यज्ञ(ज्ञं)स्तं रश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरा लम्बि(म्भि)त(ता)स्तृप्तिम(मु)[र्वी]मु(द्)दृप्ता-
रात्रि (ति)पक्षक्षय कृतिपटु-

२१ ना श्रीनिवासेनि(न)येन:(न) । [।] तस्योत्खाताखिलारेर्म्मरु(दि)व जननोद्भा-
स्वउ(दु)ण्णां शु तेजा: ।। शूरो मा-

२२ नि(नी)वयालुर्नरपतिरयशोभीतदेवस्ता(स्त) नूज:[।] मातङ्गां(ङ्गा)न्योतितु[ङ्गान्]वहल
मद मु-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

२३ चा(च)श्चारुवक्त्रां(वक्त्रान्) प्रचण्डा[न्]वद्ध्वाकर्पं ति खिन9 पुनरपि नयते10यत्कृतं(त:)
सं(स)प्रगल्भा(ल्भ:) [।]

२४ केचिद्वृ(व)न्य मृगेण सार्द्धरमते त(स्ता)नां हियतिन्नी(र्नी)लय:(या) । केचिन् चोर्द्ध
(र्ध्व)मुखा मयूख ।

२५ किरण[:]ज्वालावलि(ली)प्रेक्ष(क्षि)ण:(णा:) । केचिन् शं लगुहोदरेषु निरता धूमावलि-
(ली)पाइ(यि)न(:) अ-

२६ ने(न्ये)वायु फलाम्वुभक्षनिरता[:]केचि[न]ना(नि)राहारका: इयं(त्थं)योगजुषो
विहाय वसति [।]

२७ ध्यायन्ति दिव्यं पदं । चित्रन्(ं)मध्यमराजदेव त्रिगुणां श्रि द्राज्य पि12 सत प्राप्तवां-
(वान्) ॥ तस्या भ-

२८ वत्सकल शास्त्रविशेषवेदा(।)श्रीधर्म्मराज इति सूनुरधीति(त)शास्त्र: । तस्या-

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7 Read 'कलिङ्गदर्पणस्य'

8 Read 'पुण्डरीक:'

9 Read 'वद्ध्वाकर्षत्यखिन्न:'

10 Read 'तयते'

11 Read 'सहस्र'

12 Read 'गुणधृग राज्येपि'

२९ नि र्ना(नि)ष्म'क्र यश: परिवद्ध'मान[ं] पादो हारे र(रि)वनमायति मनिलोका:13 ॥ राज्य' लब्धा(ब्ध्वा) प्र-

३० दर्पादिवगणिनन(न)यो माधवो ज'(ज्ये)ष्ट भावां(वात')नस्या नस्मादप(पा)स्त' क्रनविक्रम मनि वि(वि)ग्र-

३१ हे फाम्मिकायां । य द्रक्षोभे'न(ण)ऋ(भ)ग्नो14 न पतिपरममो स'ग(श्रि)नस्त(स्ती वरा-हय: ( ) प-

३२ श्चा (श्चात्) तेनापि सार्द्ध' पुनरपि विजिता (तो) विन्ध्यपादेषु जीर्णानि (र्णां') ॥ शौर्य' श्रीर्यवन'-

३३ राज्यमेकं'त्र्य क'मदकारकं । सर्वं' श्रीमानभोनस्य निर्विकारम पालियन:(तम्) ॥ अल-

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

३४ नालम्वपुरकोट्टात् 15 । परम माहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो(त:) प-

३५ रमभटा(ट्टा)रको महारा[जा]धिराज परममाहेश्वर[:] श्री[म]धर्मर(रा)जदेव: कुशली ॥ आ(अ)स्मत् कोङ्गो-

३६ दमण्डले श्रीमामन्त मा(म)हासामन्त मा(म)हाराज राज[न्य]क राजपुत्र:(त्रा)न्तरङ्ग-दण्डना-

३७ यक दाण्डपाशिकोपरिकस्तकद विनियुक्तक16 सकरण व्यवहारिणना(न) न्यांश्च ब्राह्मण-

३८ पुरोगादि वे(वं)षं(प)यिक जनपदां (दान्) यथार्ह[ं] मानय[ति] वोधयति [आ]ज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु

३९ भवतां खिडिङ्गहार विषय सम्मन्ध(म्बद्ध) निविनाग्रामात् (म:) (।) सवरिदेवं दीक्षित(त) ॥

४० भट्ट(ट्टा)य वच्छ(त्स)गोत्राय पञ्चरिष(र्षि)प्रवर अनुप्रवराय कौथु(थु)म(म)शाखाय च्छन्दो[ग्य]चरणाय

४१ मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृध(द्ध)यो(ये) सलिलधाराप रस(स्स)रेण चन्द्रार्क क्षिति समकाल[ं] प्र-

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13 Read 'नमायिनमन्य'ल के' In some records it is written as 'ममायतिमां-विल्लोके'

14 The word 'लग्नो' also gives the same meaning. But in other records we find 'भग्नो'

15 I Read 'आल अलं'घपुर कोट्टात्' from the facsimile. The letter 'ता' used in the same plates does not resemble to the letter 'भ' (S. N. Rajaguru)

16 Read 'तद्वियिनियुक्तक'

४२ करि(री)कृत्य ताम्व(म्)शास(म)नत्वेन प्रतिप्रा(पा)दित(तो)स्मात् (स्माभि:) नको-(के) [न]चित् विघाति(त)तव्यमिति ॥ ग्रामस्य शि(सी)मा क(कृ)त ॥

४३ पश्चिम दिशाहित् (त्रि)कुट आड़पापादि[17] वणराई वाल्मिक ब'ङ्कुसिल वणराइ उत(त्त)र दिशहि

४४ तृ(त्रि)कुट । पाणि साशनरि मणिवाधं वणि[18] । उत्तरदिसहि दिघशिल । पूर्वेहि अत-वणराइ-[19]

४५ वाड । पूव उतरकोणेहि सोमणित(त्रि) कुट । पूव दक्षिणहि से…मतृ(त्रि)कुट । पूव-दिसहि खो ?

४६ लाड [।] पूव दखिण कोणहि वाघगुहृत्(त्रि) कुट । दखिणहिश पवदिसिल गाडि स्रावति:

3rd plate; 2nd Side

४७ व्ड्पुर ड़िटिम्पिर:[20] ॥ सम्वत (?) वैशाख । सुदि प्रथमपक्ष द्वितीया

४८ उवतश्च षष्ठम शास्त्रे ॥ वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता(त्ता)राजा(ज)भि: सगरादिभि [।]

४९ य(य)स्य यस्य यदा भूमि (॥) त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलम् ॥ स्वदतां(त्तां)परदतां(त्तां)वा यो ह-

५० रेति(त)वसुन्धरां । स विष्ठायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभि: सह'पच्यते:(ते) ॥ इति दूतकोत्र-

५१ त्र महाक्षपट[ल]…देवो(व:) प्रधानतन म: (?) । लांछित' जयसिंघेन

५२ उत्कीर्ण्णं च्छ[ड़िभये ?][21] ना:(न)मितिः(ति) ॥

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17 Chakravarti reads 'जोड़पापदि'

18 " 'पाणिमात्रव(?)त्रं मणि वाढेवणि'

19 " 'अनवणरइ'

20 N. P. Chakravarti while editing it in E. I. XXI gives an editorial note as follows:— "I am not able to share with the reading of the editor in this place. The editor writes in the foot note:— 'the meaning of this expression is not at all clear. The sign at the commencement looks like that of an अवग्रह, but it cannot be connected with the previous line' "

The correct reading of this line would be:—"ण्ड पुरविंशद्टिंपिर' The word टिंम्पर denotes a measurement of land, probably equal to 'गोचर्म' as found in No. 31 above. (S. N. Rajaguru)

21 Read च्च(छ ड़िमोगि)ना

NOTES

The plates were discovered in 1928 from a field at the Nimmina village in Kodala Taluk of the District of Ganjam and the then Collector of Ganjam sent them to the Government Museum, Madras, where they are now preserved. The set consists of three plates, attached to a ring, containing a circular seal at the meeting place of the two ends of it. Each plate measures about 7.25″ × 4.11″. The writing on the plates is badly damaged owing to corrosion. The seal is marked with a crescent, below which is found a couchant bull in relief. The name of the king was possibly written below the bull. According to Chakravarti, the first two letters of the legend are 'श्रीमा' and the last one is 'स्य' and there are traces of three letters in between them. *

The characters, adopted in these plates, belong to a much latter age. According to Chakravarti, they resemble to those introduced in the Ganjam plate of Netta Bhañjadeva (E. I. XVIII, p. 293). I think, these plates have been engraved at a latter period, probably for transcribing the original document.

The purport of the grant portion is given below:-

Ll. 33-35:- From (the fort of) Alaalanghapurakoṭa. the Mahārājadhirāja Dharmmarajadeva. who is the Parama-Maheśvara (and) the follower to the feet of (his) father and mother, is well.

Ll. 35-42:- "From our Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala, in the presence of Śrī Sāmanta, Maha-Sāmanta, Mahārāja, Rājanyaka. Rājaputra, Antaraṅga, Daṇḍanāyaka, Daṇḍapāśika, Uparika, Viniyuktaka, including the Karaṇas, the Vyavahārins and the Brāhmaṇas, to-

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* The facsimile of the seal is not given in E. I. XXI, p. 40. So, there is no chance to examine the condition of it. When the donor is Śrī Dharmmarāja, and the total number of letters found on the seal is six, according to Chakravarti, I think it might have been written as "श्रीमानभीतस्य".

gether with the Vaishayika-Janapadāns, it is announced that the village of Nivinā, situated in Khiḍiṅgahāra-Vishaya, has been granted to Śavarideva Dikshita Bhaṭṭa of Vatsa-gotra, Pañcharshi pravara (and of the same) anu-pravara of the Kuthuma Śākha (of the Sāma-veda), and who belonged to the chhandogya charaṇa, to increase the merit of our father, mother and ourselves, with libations of water and by making the grant free of all taxes, to be sustained till the existance of the sun, the moon and the earth.

Ll. 42-47: The boundaries of the village are fixed as follows:- To the west-the trikuṭa, Aḍapāpādivaṇarāi, Vālmika, Vaṅkasila-Vaṇarāi.

to the north:- The Trikuṭa, Pāṇisāśatarimaṇibādhai-vaṇarāi:
to the north:- Dighasila;
to the east :- Ata vai araivaḍa;
to the north-east:- Somaṇi-trikuṭa;
to the south east :- Se···ma trikuṭa;
to the east:- Kholāḍa;
to the south-east:- Baghaguhū trikuṭa
to the south:- the streem (named) Pāvadisilā Gaḍi.

(within these boundaries) (we have granted a land extending) two 'Timpiras' in Saṁvat (?), Vaiśākha, Su. Di. Prathama-paksha, dviti(yā).

(Here follow the Ślokas, quoted from Dharma-śāstra)

Ll. 50-52:- Dūtakotra (and) Mahakshapaṭala·····Deva····· (it was engraved by) Chha(ḍḍi)bhogin).

No. 41
Chandeswar Plates of Dharmmarāja

1. Donor ... Dharmmarāja

2. Title ... Parama-Māheśvara, Mahāmakha Vājapeyāśvamedha-vabhṛtha-snānanirvartita and Mata-pitṛ-padānu-dhyāta.

3. Place of issue...Kanakontala

4. Date.... ... Saṃvat 10.0.5 Lunar-eclipse.

5. Officers ... (1) Dharmmachandra (Dūtakotra)
   (2) Bhogichandra (Sandhivigrahika)
   (3) Jyeshṭasiṁha (Peṭapāla & Lekhaka)
   (4) Chira Vṛddha (Utkīrṇṇa).

6. Topography ··· (1) Śrīrājatilaka Vishaya (Dt.)
   (2) Śivāvivāsa grama (Village)

7. Donee ... Baṭṭa Śubhadeva of Kauṇḍinya gotra and Vājasaneya charaṇa.

8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru, in J. K. H. R. S. Vol. II, No. i, pp. 59-72 ff.

9. Remarks ... The first plate of the set is missing. The date of this record is mentioned in line 41 in decimal figures as 10.0.5 It is not known if they denote 105 and refer to any known Saṃvat. From palaeographical stand point we may say that the inscription was written in a much later age. On that point I think it was copied many years after the grant was issued.

Text

1st plate; 1st Side

१ प्रभुः शैलोद्भव कृतः । **शैलोद्भवस्य कुलजो रणभीत** आसीद् गेनामक्रन -
२ क्रनभियां दिवश(ष)दङ्गनानां [।] ज्योत्स्ना प्रबोध समये स्वभियेव सार्द्धमाकम्पितो नय-
३ न पक्ष्मजलेषु चन्द्रः [।] तस्याभवद्विवुधपाल समस्य सूनुः **श्रीसैन्यभीत** इति
४ भूमिपतिग्गिरि(री)यां(यान्) । यं प्राप्य नै(ने)क शतनागघटा विघट द्रु)लब्ध प्रसाद वि-
५ जयं मुमुदे धरित्रिः(त्री)[।।] तस्यापि वंश[ध्]यथार्थ नाम(मा)जातो **यशोभीत** इति
क्षिति(ती)श[ः।]
६ येन प्ररूढोपि शुभंश्चरित्तै[ः]मृष्टः कलङ्क[ः] कलिदप्पंगस्य [।] जातोथ तस्य त-
७ नय[.] मुकृति(ती)समस्त सीमन्तिनी ननय षटपद पुण्डरि(री)क[ः] [।] **श्री सैन्यभीत**
इति भूमि-
८ पति म(मं)हेभकुम्भस्थलीदलन दुलैली(लि)तासिधारः। [।] कालेयं भूतथापि(त्रा)
पतिभि-
९ रुपचितानेक पापावतारैः[ः] नीता येषां कथापि प्रलयमभिमता कीर्त्तिमालै रज-
१० स्र(स्त्रं) [।] यज्ञै स्तैरश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरा लम्बितास्तृप्तिमु(मू)र्द्धीमुद्रि(द्)प्ता-
राति पक्ष क्षय-
११ कृति पु(प)टुनां(ना) **श्रीनिवारेन** येन । [।] तस्योज्ञसेनाखिलारेम्मरुदिव जननोभा(द्भु)-

1st plate; 2nd Side.

१२ स्वदुष्णांशु तेजा शु(शू)रो मानी दयालु स्म(न्न)रपति [र्]**यशोभीतदेव**स्तनु(नू)जः ।।
स्मा(मा)तङ्गान्योतितुङ्गान् व-
१३ हलमदमुच श्चारुवं (व)श्यान् प्रचण्डा[न्] वद्धवाकर्षत्यखीन(खिन्नः) पुनरपि दयते
यत्नत[ः] स प्रगल्भ[ः] [।]त-
१४ स्याभवत स[क]ल शास्त्र विशेस(ष)वदि(वेंदी) **श्रीधर्म्मराजदेव**[1] इतो(नि)मृ(सू)
नुरधीतशास्त्रः [।] यस्याति निम्मं-
१५ ल यश[ः] परिवर्द्धमान पाद(दौ)हरेरिव नमाइ(यि)त मा[ं] त्रिलोक्या[म्] [.] निराश्रये
प्रयत्न(त्ने) न गुणः (णैः)
१६ सपरिवारितः [।] वंमुख्यादीपर्या चैव सर्व्वपापैर्विवर्जी(जि)त[ः] [।] राज्यं लब्ध
(ब्ध्वै) व दर्पादवि-
१७ गणितनयो **माधवा(वो)** जेष्ठ भावा(वा)ते(दे) पादस्मादपास्मा (स्त) (दपास्यं) कृत विषय
(म) मती त वि (वि) ग्रहे **फा**-

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1. The word "देव" is added after "धम्मराज" and this addition disturbs the metric rhythem.

१८ 2न्विकायां य[द्व] क्षोभेन(ण)मग्न: नृपति परमय(सौ)म[ं]गौ(म)तेस्मिन(स्ती)धराख्य 3 : [।] शौय (र्य) श्री-

१९ यौवेन राज्यमेकैकं प(म)द क(का) र कं[।] मत्त्वं[ं] श्रीमानभीतस्य निःनि विकार-मुपद्रवं (तम) । [।] तुरग खु-

२० राभिघात विदलत्व द्व)रणि गो) तलज य(ज)[य] गज [कर्ण] चामर विधु धु नन वस्फ-रि तं] [ ] सुभट प्रचारस नि-

२१ गुध द्वो 4 ? [।] कनकोन्नताद्रि श्वितासमतार् ो गोत्रोद्भव कुलतिलको महामन्त्र वाजप(पे)याश्व-

२२ मेध वभृथ स्नान निरर्त्ति (निर्वर्त्ति त) प्रख्यात कीर्त्तिक्रम परम म माहेश्वर मातापितृ पादानुध्यात श्री-

२३ ध[र्म्म]राज देव[:] कुशली । तस्मिन् न् कोङ्गोदमण्डले धीमामत्त महाराजन(न्य)-

2nd plate; 1st side.

२४ कराजपुत्रान्तरङ्ग दण्डनायक दाण्डपासि (शि) कोपरिकस्तद्विनियुक्तक स्वप्रसा-

२५ रिण[:]सकरणा ब्राह्मणपुरोगादिजनपदाश्च (दान) इचाटभट वल्लभ जाति (नी) यां (यान)

२६ यथार्ह [ं] पूजयत्याज्ञापयति च विदितमस्तु भवता [ं] श्रीराजतिलक विषय सं-

२७ म्व द्ध शिलानिग्राम ग्र(ग्रा)मोय (य) दात् [।] सोमोपलक्षित कौण्डिन्य स्य) स गोत्राय

२८ वाजसनेय चरणाय भट (ट्ट) शुभदेवस्य मातापित्रो रात्मनस्य (श्च) पुण्याभि वृ-

२९ द्धये सलिलधारापुरस(स्स)रेणा चन्द्रार्क क्षितिसमकाल (ल)मकरीकृत (त्य) च[न्द्र]ग्रहो-परागे

३० प्रतिपादित तोऽस्मा[भि:]सि(स)मुपभुञ्जानां धर्म गौ[र]वा च काला(ल)कालान्तरेण न मि (ड) द[ं] [न]-

३१ कश्चि[त्] परिपन्थिना भवितव्यमिति उक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे[।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता(त्ता) राजभि[:]

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2. From line 8 on wards in J. K. H. R. S., Vol II. p. 67 the numbers of line have been worngly printed

3. After this some verses are found in other records of Dharmmarāja which are not given in it.

4. By mistake of the engraver the last portion of the verse has been omitted.

5. Actually it is written 'मकरीकृत्य गृहोपरागे' although the letter 'त्य' resembes 'त्+च'

३२ सगरादिभिः[।] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं ।[।] माभूदफलशङ्का वः

३३ परदत्ते(त्ते)ति पार्थिव(वाः)स्वदानात् फलमानन्त्यं परदता (त्ता)नुपालन(ने) [।] स्वदत्ता[ं] परदता(त्ता)म्वा योहरे-

३४ ति(त)वसुन्धरा[ं] स द्वि(वि)ष्ठाया(यां)कृमिभूत्वा पितृभि[ः] सह पच्यते । [।] इति कमलदला-

३५ म्वु विन्दु लोलां श्री (श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवितं(त)ञ्च [।] सकलमिदमुदाहृतंच वुध्वा

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

३६ नहिप(पु)रुषैः परकीर्त्तयो वी(वि)लोप्याः । [।]विद्युद्विलास तरला मवग-

३७ म्य स[म्यक्]लोकस्थिति यशस(सि)शक्त मनोभिकारैः निंत्य[ं]परोदयरतै—

३८ भिराघनपरैरनुमोदित व्यः [।।] दूतकोत्तृचित धर्म्मचन्द्र लिखितं सा-

३९ न्धिविग्रहिकं भोगिसामन्त लांछितं पेटपालज्येष्ठसिंहेन उत्

४५ कीर्ण्णंच चिरवृद्धेनेति । दत्त[त्त]प्रदिष्टया [।] स्वस्ति सम्वत्

४१ १०-७-५ ।।

NOTES

It is an incomplete set of copperplates of Dharmmarāja. The first plate of the set is missing. So, the text begins from the last portion of the verse No. 9, as shown in Appendix I. The remaining two plates were discovered from an old well in the village of Chandeswar in the Puri District. In the year 1936 Sri K. N. Mahapatra, now Curator of Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, secured the plates and sent them to the late P. C. Ratha of Balangir who gave them to Sri S. N. Rajaguru for decipherment and publication in the Journal of Kaliṅga Historical Research Society, Balangir where Sri Ratha was the Honorary Secretary. Sri Rajaguru edited the inscription in the said Journal in 1947.

The purport of the grant, excluding the conventional Praśasti-verses, is as follows:-

Ll. 21-23 :- From the royal residence at Kanakontala (city) Mahārāja Dharmmarājadeva, the best of the Śailodbhava family, who is a devote worshipper at the feet of father and mother; who performed the

Yajñas like Aśvamedha and Vajapeya; whose fame has been circulated to all quarters (and) who is a Parama-Maheśvara, is well.

Ll. 28-31 :- In Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala, in the presence of Śri-Samanta, Maha-Sāmanta, Mahārāja, Rājaputras, Antaraṅgas, Daṇḍanāyaka, Daṇḍapāśika, Uparika, Viniyuktaka, Vyavahārins, together with Karaṇas, Brāhmaṇas and other Janapadāns, it is declared that the village named Śivāvivāsa, in the District of Śrī Rājatilaka, has been granted by us to Bhaṭṭa Śubhadeva of Kauṇḍinyasa gotra and Vājasaneya charaṇa, for the increase of the merit of our father, mother and ourselves, on the auspecious moment of the luner-eclipse. This charity of ours should endur up to the existance of the sun, the moon and the earth. None should disturb the grant for infinites ages to come.

(After this follow some verses quoted from the Dharmma-Śāstra).

Ll. 32-41 :- The document is announced (?) by Uchita-Dharmmachandra, the Dūtakotra; written by Sandhivigrahika Bhogi-sāmanta; enshrined by Peṭapāla Jyeshṭhasiṁha (and) engraved by Chira-Vṛddha. Saṁvat 10.0.5.

No. 42

Ranapur Plates of Dhrmmarāja

1. Donor ... ... Dharmmarājadeva

2. Title ... ... Mahīmakha-Vājapeyāśvamedha-Vabhṛthasnānanirvarttrita-Sūnostanaya, Bahuvidhamatta-varaṇavaraturagapadātiśastra sampātasamkula bahvāhavavinihataśatru, Anekavikramakrāntasakalabhūmaṇḍalaprathitayaśas, Chāturdantasamgrāmadasakṛllabdhapratāpa, Parama-Maheśvara, Matāpitṛpādanudhyāta.

3. Place of issue ... Vijaya Mātṛchandrapāṭaka

4. Date ... Samvat 3, Jyeshṭha, Su. Di. 5 (?)

5. Officers ... (1) Śrī Naṇṇa (Dūtakotra)
(2) Naidhṛvadatta (Vṛhadbhogin)
(3) Udyotasimha (Peṭapala)
(4) Sthavīra-(Vṛddha).

6 Topography.... (1) Kongoda-Maṇḍala (Province)
2 Tanekaṇḍrā-Vishaya (Dt.)
(3 Usta-vāṭaka (Village)

7. Donee Trilochanasvāmin of Atreya-gotra, Atreya and Urchanānasa (?) (Anu-pravara)

8. Authority .... It is to be edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in O. H. R. J.

9. Remarks .... The Village Usta vāṭaka, which was granted may be identified with the modern Ustapada village in Ranapur where the plates were discovered.

1st plate; 2nd Side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] इन्दोर्द्युतेन मृणालतन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टा: करै: कोमलै वं द्धाहे [रभ]-

२ णे स्फुरत्फणिमणेर्द्दिग्ध प्रभासोङ्गुभिः[।] पार्वत्यासकच ग्रह व्यतिकर व्या-

३ वृत्तबन्धश्लथा गङ्गाम्भः प्लुतिभिन्न भस्मकणिका: शम्भोर्जटा: पान्तु व: ॥ प्राङ्गु-मेरे-

४ भकर पीवर चारुबाहु कृष्णाश्म संचय विभेद विशालवक्षा: [।] राजीव कोमल-द शाय-

५ त लोचनान्त: ख्यात: कलिङ्ग जननासु पु लि न्द से न [।] ॥ तेनेत्थं गुणिनापि सत्व महता

६ [ने]र्षं भुवोमण्डलं शक्तो य: परिपालनाय जातः को नाम स स्यादिति ॥। प्रत्याद्दि-

७ [ष्ट वि]भूत्सवेन भगवानाराधित: शाश्वा(श्व)तस्तच्चित्तानुगुणं विधित्सु रद्दि-शादशाङ्कां

८ [स्वयम्भू] रपि ॥ सशिलाशकलोद्भेदि तेनाप्य (प्या) लोकय धि(धी)मता [।] परि कल्पित स-

९ [द्वङ्शो प्रभु: शै] लो द्भ वः कृतः ॥ शै लो द्भ व स्य कुलजो र ण भी त आ-सीद्येनासकृत्कृ-

१० [तभियांद्विप [द्]ङ्गनानां [।] ज्योत्स्ना प्रबोध समये स्वधियैव सार्धमार्क्ष्यतो नयन-

११ [पक्ष्म जलेषु च]न्द्रः ॥ तस्याभवा(व)द्विबुधपाल समस्य सूनुः श्री सै न्य भी त इति भूमि-

१२ [पति र्महेभ [।] यं] प्रत्यनेक दानानगघटा विघट्ट लब्धप्रमादविजयं समदे धरि-

१३ [त्री] ॥ तस्यापि व]ङ्शेऽय यथार्थनामा जातो य शो भी त इति क्षितीशः [।] येन प्रकृष्टोपि

१४ [शुभश्चरित्ते मृ]ष्ट: कलङ्क: कलिदर्पणस्य ॥ जातस्य तस्य तनय: [सुकृती समस्त]

2nd Plate; 1st side

१५ सीमन्तिनीनयन षट्पद पुण्डरीक: [।] श्री सै न्य भी त इति भूमिपतिर्महेभ कुम्भस्थ-

१६ ली दलनदुर्ल्ललितासिधार: [:] ॥ ज्ञातेन यो(ये)न कमलाकरघत्स्वगोत्रमुन्मीलितं दिन कृ-

१७ तेव सद्दोदयेन [।] संक्षिप्तमण्डलरुचश्च गता. प्रणाशमाशुद्विषो ग्रहगणा इ-

१८ व यस्य दीप्त्या ॥ कालेयैर्भूर्तिधात्रीपतिभिरुपचितानेकपापावतारैर्नीता येषां

१९ कथापि प्रलयमभिमता कीर्त्तिमालैरजस्रं [।] यज्ञैस्तै रश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरा-

२० लम्भनास्तृप्तिमुर्व्वी मुद्दत्तारातिपक्ष क्षयकृति पटुना श्री मा धा से न येन [।] . तस्योङ्गे -

२१ ताखिलारेर्मरुदिव जननोद्भास्वदुष्णांशुतेना शूरो मानी दयालुर्नरपति-

२२ र य शो भी त दे व स्तनूजः ॥ । मातङ्गान्योतितुङ्गान्वहलमदमुचश्चारुवक्त्रा

२३ प्रचण्डा[।] बध्वा कर्षत्यखिन्नः पुनरपि दयते यन्नतः स प्रगल्भः ॥ केचिच्छे-

२४ ल गुहोदरेषु नियता धूमावलीपायिनः अन्ये वायुफलाम्बुभक्षनिरताः केचिन्नि-

२५ राहारकाः इत्थं योगजुषो विहाय वसतिं ध्यायन्ति दिव्यं पदं चित्रं म ध्य म रा-
जदेव गुण-

२६ धृ गा ज्येपितत्प्राप्तवां (वान्) ॥ तस्याभवत्सकलशास्त्र विशेषवेदी श्री ध र्म-
रा ज इति सूनुरधी-

२७ त शास्त्र [:] यस्य(स्या)ति निर्मल यशः परिवर्द्धमान पादोदरेरिव नमायित मार्त्तृ
(न्ति) लोक्या[म]॥ नि-

२८ राश्रयैः प्रयत्नेन गुणैः स परिवारितः वैमुख्यादीर्ष्यया चैवः सर्वदोषै र्विवर्जि-

२९ तैः ॥ कालैर्हन्ति रिपुन्महारणशतः व्यापारलब्धोन्नतै(तैः)काले स(श)क्तिमुपैति
शुभ्रचरितैः

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

३० शम्भोः कथा विस्तरैः [।] काले धर्म्म विवेचनाय निरतैर्ब्रह्मण्यमध्य (ध्ये) स्थितः
क्रौञ्चारे रि-

३१ [व] यस्यचेष्टितममलं लोकः समालोकते ॥ राज्यं लब्धैवदर्पाद्विगणिततयो मा-

३२ ध वो ज्येष्ठभावां(वा)देशादस्मादरात्तं (स्तै)कृतविषममतिर्विग्रहे फा सि का यां
युद्धक्षोभेण

३३ भग्नो नृपति परमसौ संश्रुते स्तौ व रा ख्यं पश्चात्तेनापि सार्द्धं पुनरपि विजितो
वि न्ध्य पा दे-

३४ षु जीर्ण्णः ॥ शौर्यं श्री यौवनं राज्य मेकैकं मदकारकं [।] सर्वं श्री मा न भी त-
स्य निर्विकार मुप-

३५ स्थितं(तम्)॥ तुरगखुराभिघात विदलद्धरणीतलजं जयगजकर्ण्णचामर विधूनन विस्फु-

३६ रितं [।] सुभटकरं प्रसर्पण निरुद्धककुब्गगनं बलरज एव यस्य जयति द्विष-]

३७ ताभूजिर्नी(नीम्)। आरुह्य प्रसभं घटा गजगणैरश्वीय पादातकै जि(र्जि)त्वान्यान्व-
लशा-

३८ लिना नृपवरानागत्यदृष्टेभुवं [।] युद्धे भीमपराक्रमेण विजिता मिवृत्तिपदं प्रापि-
ता द-

३९ श्यन्ते भवनाङ्गणे प्रतिदिनं प्रातः प्रणामार्थिनः ॥ विजय मा तृ च न्द्र पा ट का-
च्छी-

४० शैलोद्भवकुल तिलको महामख वाजपेयाश्वमेधावभृथस्नान निवर्त्तित सूनो-

४१ स्तनयो बहुविविध मत्तवारण वरतुरगपदाति शस्त्रसम्पात स['] कुलो बह वाह व-

४२ व विनिहत शत्रू रनेक विक्रमाक्रान्त सकलभूमण्डलप्रथित यशाश्चातुर्दन्तस-

४३ ग्रामादसकललब्ध प्रताप: परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यात: श्री ध-

४४ र्म्म रा ज दे व: कुशली ॥ अस्मिं(स्मिन्) को ङ्गो द म ण्ड ले श्री साम'(म)न्त महासामन्त

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

४५ महाराज राजनक राजपुत्वां(त्वा) न्तरङ्ग दा(द)ण्डनायक दा(द)ण्डपासि(शि)को परिकस्तद्विनि-

४६ युक्तक व्यवहारिण: सकरणानन्यांश्च ब्राह्मण पुरोगादि वेषयिक जनपदान्यथा-

४७ र्हं पूजयन्ति मानयत्याज्ञापयति च विदितमस्तु भवता त ते क ण्ड्रा वि ष य स-

४८ म्बद्ध उ स वा ट क ग्रामश्चेन्चटिम्पीर पञ्च अकरी कृत्य आत्त्रेयस गोत्राय

४९ अत्र्यीणामात्रेयोच्चेनानम:द्वयाश्चा[1] भ ट्ट तृ(त्रि)लोच्च(च)न स्वामिने माता पित्नोरात्मन-

५० श्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरस्मरेण प्रतिपादित स्तदेषा माचन्द्रार्ककालं

५१ (ल)मुपमुञ्जानस्य धर्म्मगौरवांन्नकेनचित्परिपन्थिना भवितव्यमिति ॥

५२ उक्तं च मानवे धर्म्म[॥] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ताराजभि: सगरादि-

५३ भि: यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं ॥ स्वदत्तां पर-

५४ दता(त्ता)म्वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां सविष्ठायां[।] कृमिभूत्वा पितृभि: सह पच्य-

५५ ते ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बु विन्दुलोलांश्रियमनुचिन्त्यमनुष्यजीवितं च

५६ सकलमिदमुदाहृतं च वुध्वा नहि पुरुषै: परकीर्त्तयो विलोप्या ॥ दूतको-

५७ त्राधिकृत श्री णण्ण लिखितं वृहद्भोगि ने ध्र. म द त्ते न लांछितं पे ट-

५८ पा लो घो न सिं घेन उत्कीर्णं स्थ वि र वृ द्धे नेति । सम्वत् ३ ज्येष्ठ शु दि. ५ [॥]

NOTES.

This set of copperplate inscription was discovered from a village in the Ex-State of Ranapur, in the present Puri District. Details relating to its finding are not forthcoming. In April, 1957, the Superintendent of Archaeology, Orissa, borrowed the plates through Sri Nityananda Mahapatra, M. A., and gave them to Sri Satyanarayan Rajguru for examination. The plates are to be edited by Sri Rajaguru in O. H R. J.

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1 The letter वा has a dot in the middle, I think, the writer intended to strike it off.

The set consists of three plates, attached to a ring. The two ends of the ring are shouldered into a circular seal containing the emblem of a lying-bull at its top, and a full-blown-lotus at the bottom. In between them there is a line of writting as "मातमीतस्प". Each plate measures about 7.5" × 4.5". The first plate is damaged at the right corner, for which reason some letters at the beginning of each line from the 6th to the 14th line are disappeared. Fortunately the damaged portion contains some verses already known relating to the family praśasti of the Śailodbhavas. So, it is not difficult to fill up the gap in each damaged line.

Following is the purport of the prose portion of the text:—

Ll. 39-44:- From the city of Vijaya Mātṛchandra Paṭaka, Dharmmarājadeva who is the best in the family of the Śailodbhavas; who is the son's son of the performer of Yajñas like Vājapeya and Aśvamedha; who was victorious in many battles, fought against several enemy-kings who were killed by him and thereby his fame was made known to all people of the glob; who is a Parama Maheśvara and the devote worshipper at the feet of father and mother, is well.

Ll. 44-51:- In Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala, in the presence of Śrī Sāmanta, Mahā-Sāmanta, Mahārāja, Rājanaka, Rājaputra, Antaraṅga, Daṇḍanāyaka, Daṇḍapāśika, Uparika, Viniyuktaka, Vyavahārin, including Karaṇas, Brahmaṇas and other Vaishayika-Janapadāns, it is declared that the village Usavāṭaka in Tanekaṇḍrā Vishaya (District), a land extending to five 'Timpiras' is granted to Bhaṭṭa Trilochanaśvamin of Atreya gotra and Urechanānasa (?) (anupravara), for the increase of merit of our father, mother and ourselves, with libations of water, the grant being made free from all taxations. Let this religious grant be till the existance of the sun and the moon, and none should obstruct it.

(Here follow some verses, quoted from Dharmma-Śāstras.)

Ll. 50-58:- Dutakotra, in power, is Śrī Naṇṇa. The document is written by Vṛhadbhogī Naidhruvadatta, enshrined by Peṭapala-Udyotasiṁha and engraved by Sthavīra-Vṛddha.

Samvat 3, Jyeshṭha, Su. Di 5 ?

No. 43
Banapur plates of Dharmmarāja

1. Donor ... ... Dharmmarājadeva

2. Titlo ... ... Same as found in No. 42.

3. Place of issue .... Vijayasiliḍa.

4. Date .... Saṃvat ?

5. Officers .... 1 Dūtakotra
   2 Pañchakaraṇa
   3 Uparika
   4 Vaiśvāsika Vṛhadbhogi-Sāmanta
   5 Akshaśāli Ādityadeva, engraver
   6 Peṭapāla Valavarma, enshriner

6. Topography.... .... (1) Thoraṇa Vishaya Dt.
   2 Raṇḍa village
   3 Suvarṇṇaraloṇḍi Village
   4 Madhuvāṭaka Village.

7. Donce ... ... 1 Darhadāchārya Nāsichandra and his disciple Ekaśāṭa Prabuddhachandra.

8. Authority ... ... Edited by Dr. D. C Sircar in E. I. XXIX, pp. 38-43 ff.

9. Remarks.... ... The actual grantor of this charter is Śrī Kalyāṇa-devī, the queen of Dharmmarājadeva. The donees appear to be some Jain gurus.

Text

1st plate; 2nd side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति: (स्ति।) इन्दोद्धृ (द्धौ॰)त मृणाल तन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टा [:] करै [:] कोमलैः यद्भाहे रक्षे [:] स्फु-

२ रत्फणि मणैर्दिरधप्रभाशोङ्शुभिः [।] पार्व्वत्या[:] सकचग्रह व्यतिकर व्यावृत्त बन्ध श्लथा । गङ्गा-

३ म्बुप्लुति भिन्न भस्मकणिका[:] शम्भोर्ज्जटाः पानु(न्तु)वः। [।] प्राङ्शुर्म्मदेभकर-पीवर चारुबाहु [:] कृष्णाश्म-

४ सञ्च[य] विभेद विशाला(ल) वक्षा[:।] राजीव कोमल दलायत लोचनान्तः ख्यातः कलिङ्ग जनतासु

५ पु लि न्द से न [:] ॥ तेनेथं (त्थं) गुणिनोप (नापि) सत्व (त्त्व)महता नेष्टं भुवो-मण्डलं । शक्तो यः परी(रि)पाल[ना]-

६ य जगतः को नाम स स्यादिति । प्रत्यादिष्ट विभुर्भवेन भ[ग]वानाराधित[:] शाश्वतः तच्चित्तानु-

७ गुणं विधिस्सु (त्सु) रदिशद्वाञ्छां स्वस(य)म्भो(म्भू)रपि ॥ स शिलाशकलोद्भेदी तेनाप्यालोकया(कय)धी म-

८ ता [।] परी(रि) कल्पित सद्वंश[:] प्रभुः शै लो द्भ वः कृतः [॥] शैलोद्भवस्य कुल-जो र ण भी त आसीत्य(द्ये)-

९ नासकृत् कृता(त) भिया [ं] द्विषदङ्गनानां । ज्योत्स्नाय[1] प्रबोध समये स्वधियेव सा-द्र्धमाकं (क)म्पितो !

१० नयनपक्ष्मजलेषु चन्द्र[:] ॥ तस्याभवद्विबुधपालसमस्य सूनुः श्री सै न्य भी त इ-

११ ति भूमिपति ग(र्ग)रीयान् [।] यं प्राप्य नैकशतनागघटाविघट्ट लब्धप्रताप वि-जयं म मु मुदे

१२ धरी(रि)त्री ॥ तस्यापि वङ्शेथ यथार्थनामा जातो य शो भि (भी) त इति क्षितीशः [।] येन प्र-

2nd plate; 1st side.

१३ रु(रू)ढोपि शुभैश्चरितैः मृष्टः कलङ्कः कलिदर्पणस्य ॥ जातोथ [तस्य तनय]स्सु कृ-

१४ ती समस्त सीमन्त(न्ति)नी नयन पङ्प (ट्प)द पुण्डरीक[:] । श्री सैन्यभीत [इति भूमि] पतिर्म्महे-

१५ भ कुम्भस्थली दलन दुर्ल्ललितासिधारः ॥ कालेयैर्भूतधात्री पतिभिरुपचितानेक पा-

१६ पावतारैः नीता येषां कथापि प्रलयमभिमता कीर्त्तिमा(पा)लै रजस्रं ॥(।) यश्चं स्तै-रश्वमेध-

१७ प्रभि (भृ)तिभिरमरा लम्भितात्(स्तृ)प्ति मुर्व्वीमुद(द्द)ारातिरक्ष क्षयकृतिपटुना श्री नि वा से न

1 Read ज्योत्स्ना

१८ येन ॥ तस्योत्खोताखिलारेर्मकरेव जनितो भास्वदुग्राङ्गशुनेता [:] शूरो मानी दया-

१९ लु र्नरपतिर य शो भी म दे व स्तनूज [:] । मानक्षान्योतितुङ्गान् वहलमदमुच -

२० श्चारु वक्त्रा[न्] म प्र । चण्डान् यद्दृष्ट्वा नैत्य(न्त्य)लग्नः पुनरपि [द]यित यत्नतः स प्र-
गल्भः ॥ केचि-

२१ च्छै (च्छै)ल गुहोदरेषु निरता धूमावलीपायिनः अन्ये वायुफलाम्बु भक्षनिरता [:] केचिन्न (न्नि)न्नित(न्नि)रा-

२२ हारका[:] इत्थं योगजुषो विहाय वसतीं (तिं) ध्याय(य)न्ति दिव्य(व्य)स्पदं चित्त-
[ं] म ध्य म रा ज दे व

२३ गुणधुरा ज्येपि तत्प्रसवान् ॥ तस्यावयत्सकलशास्त्रविशेषवेदी श्री ध र्म रा ज

२४ इति सूनुरधी[त] शास्त्र । यस्यापि निर्मलयशः परिवर्द्धमान[ं] पादौ हरे-

<u>3rd plate; 2 nd Side</u>

२५ रिव नमायित मां तृ(त्रि) लोक्या: [॥] निराश्रये [:] प्रयत्नेन गुणैस्स परिवारितः [॥] वैमुख्या द्वी-

२६ पया चैव सर्वदा[ं] विवर्जितः ॥ काले हन्ति रिपु(पू)न्मा(न्म)हारण शत व्यापार लब्धोन्नतीन(न्)*

२७ काले धर्म्म विवेचनाय न नि रतो ब्राह्मपमध्ये स्थितः क्रीडन्वारेरिव यस्य चेष्टितमलं लोक(कैः)

२८ समालोक्यते ॥ राज्यं लब्ध्वैव दर्पाद [वि] गुणितनयो मा ध वो ज्येष्ठभावा (न्) देशां (शा)दस्माद्-

२९ पास्तु [कृ]त विरमति विगृहे फासिकायां ॥ युद्धक्षोभेण भग्नो नृपतिवरमसौ निश्रुत-

३० न्नी च र (रा) ज्य:पश्चात्तेनापि सार्द्धं पुनरपि विजितो विन्ध्यपादेषु जीर्ण[:] [॥] शौर्य्यं श्री [यौ]-

३१ वनं राज्यमेकैक मदकारकं [।] सर्व्वं [।] श्री मा न भी म स्य निर्विकारमुप-
स्थित [म] ॥ तुरग

३२ खुराभिघात विदलद्धरणी तलज जयगज कर्ण: (र्णा) चामर प्रधूनन विस्फुरित [।] सुभ-

३३ ट फर प्रसर्पण निरुद्धककु(कु)द्गगनं वलरज एव यस्य नयति द्विषता [ं] दर्जितीं ॥

३४ आरुह्य प्रसभ घटा गजगणैरश्वीय प(पा) दातकैः जित्वा न्यां (न्या) वल शा-
लिनो नृपवरानागत्य

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* The second pada of this verse is missing.

३५ दृष्टेभुवि[ं] [।] युद्धे भीमप[रा] क्रमेण विजिता निवृ॑त्पदं प्रापिताः (ता) दृश्यन्ते भवनाङ्गणे प्र[तिदि]नं

३६ प्रातः प्रणामार्थिनः ॥ वि ज या सि लि [ड] वासकात् श्री शैलोद्भवकुल तिलक महाम-

3rd Plet., 1st Side.

३७ ख वाजपेयाश्वमेधा वावभृथ[1] त्स्न(स्ना)ना(न) निर्व्वर्त्तित सूनोस्तनयो बहुविविध[2] मत्तवारणवर-

३८ तुरग म(प)दाति शस्त्र सं(स)म्पात सङ्कुलो(ल) वह्वाहव विनिहत शत्रुरनेक वि-क्रमाक्रान्त सकल भू-

३९ मण्डलो सु(भु)जवलातुल प्रथित यश(शा)श्चा(श्च)तुर्द्दन्त संग्रामादसकृल्लब्ध प्रतापः परममाहेश्व-

४० रो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातः श्री ध र्म रा ज दे वः कुशली ॥ थो र ण वि ष ये महासामन्त

४१ श्री सामन्त । महार(रा)ज । राजनक । राजपुत्रान्तरङ्ग । दांडनायक । दांड वा (पा)-शिकोपरि [क]स्त(त)द्विनि-

४२ युक्तक व्यवहारिणस्सकरणानन्याङ्च्च ब्राह्मणपुरोगादि वैषयिक जनपद(दां)श्चाट-भट-

४३ वल्लभ जातीयान् यथार्हम्पूजयति मानयत्याज्ञापयति च । विदितमस्तु भवनामे-तद्विष-

४४ य सम्बद्ध[3] । (a) दर्हता (श्रा)चार्य ना सि च न्द्र ॥ स्तद्शि(च्छि)ष्य प्रकशाट - प्र बु द्ध च न्द्र । याव[न]जीवति । वलि श(स)त्र चरु प्रव-र्त्तनाय । भग[व]ती श्री रा ज्ञी

(b) श्री क ल्या ण दे वी । थो र ण वि ष य सम्बद्ध । सु व र्ण-र लो णिड टिम्पीर तृ(बी)णि ।३। रा ण्ड सी म सम्बद्ध म धु-वा ट क ग्रा म टिम्पी-

(c) र द्वयं २ पादा(द:) ।

४५ तदनुमोदितस्माभि [ः] यतस्ताम्र(म्र)पट(ट्ट)क दर्शनात् यथाकाल समुचित फलमुपभुञ्जानो[4] धर्म्म-

1 Read "आवभृत"

2 Read "वहुविध"

3 Here the engraver seem to have left some portions of the text and wrote in small letters two lines.

4 Read "भुंजानस्य"

४६ गौरवात् केनचित्परिपाल्य(न्थ)ना[न]भवितव्यमिति । उक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे ॥ बहुभि-र्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सग-

४७ रादिभि र्यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स(स्य) तस्य तदा फल [म्] । स्वदा(द्) त्ता (त्ता) म्परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरा[·]

४८ स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते ॥ माभूदफलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवा [:] । स्व-

3rd Plte., 2nd Side.

४९ दानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालन' (ने) ॥ विद्युद्विलास तरलामवगम्य सम्य-[ग्]लोक स्थितिं

५० यशसि [सक्त] मनोभिरुच्चैः । नि [त्यं प] रोपकृतिमात्ररतैर्भवद्भिः धर्म्माभिरा-धनपरैरनुमोदि-

५१ तव्या । [।] इति कमलदलाम्बु बिन्दु [लोला] श्रिय (थि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जी-वित' (त)ञ्च: (ञ्च) सकलमिद-

५२ मुदाहृत' (त) ञ्च: (ञ्च) बुद्ध्वा नहि पुरुषैः परकीर्त्तयो विलोप्या [:] ॥ [दूत-कोत्र] पञ्चकरणोपरि [क] वै-

५३ श्वासिक वृहद्भोगी [सामन्तः] उत्कीर्ण्णा अ [क्ष शालिकेन] आ दि त्य दे वेन लांछि-

५४ त' पे ट पा ला (ल) व ल क मं [णा । स] वत् [।] .. [5][·] काले स(म) [क्ति] म-(मु)पैति शु·

५५ भ्र चरितैः शम्भोः कथा विस्तरैः । .... पृथ ··इति

NOTES

In December, 1950 Dr. K. C. Panigrahi, the then Curator of the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, requested Dr D. C. Sircar of Ootacamund to edit this set of plates which Dr. Panigrahi secured from Banapur. The plates are now preserved in the Banapur High school. It is not known where from actually and by whom the plates were discovered.

The set consists of three plates each measuring 6·35"×3.5". They are held together by a ring with a seal containing the emblems of

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5 Dr. Sircar remarks: "The preserved lower part of two *Aksharas* seems to read "त्गुशु" which possibly stands for "फाल्गुन शुदि"

the crescent above, the couchant bull facing proper right in the middle and the expanded lotus below. Between the bull and the lotus there is the legend reading "श्री धर्म्मराजदेवस्य"

While editing this inscription Dr. Sircar had not given the translation of the text. I append below the purport of the text so far as the grant portion of it is concerned :-

Ll. 36-40:- While living at Vijaya Siliḍa, Śri Dharmmarājadeva who is the best king of the Śailodbhava family; who is the son's son of the king who performed the Mahā Yajñas like Vājapeya and Aśvamedha; who fought in many battles and killed the enemies; whose valour is known throughout the glob; who acquired power by entering into the "Chāturdanta-Samgrāma"; is well.

Ll. 40-44:- In Thoraṇa Vishaya, before the officers known as the Mahā Sāmanta, Śrī Sāmanta, Mahāraja, Rājanaka, Rājaputra, Antaraṅga Dāṇḍanayaka, Daṇḍapāśika, Uparika, Viniyuktaka, Vyavahārins, including the Karaṇas, and Brāhmaṇas etc. Janapadāns with the Chātas, the Bhaṭas and the Ballabha-jātīns, it is declared that in this Vishaya Bhagavati Śrī Rajñī (queen) Śrī Kalyāṇa Devī granted thre 'Ṭimpiras' of land in the village of Suvarṇṇa Raloṇḍi, situated in the Thoraṇa Vishaya and two 'Ṭimpiras' of land in the village called Madhuvāṭaka, connected to the boundary of Raṇḍa village, to Darhadachārya Nasichandra and his 'Śishya' Ekaśaṭa Pravṛddhachandra, for introducing the Bali, Satra and Charu till they leave.

Ll. 45-46:- This grant is confirmed by this copper plate document, and none should abstract this grant when the plates are produced.

Here follow some verses quoted from Dharma Śāstra.

Ll. 52-54:- The document is issued in the presence of Dūtakotra Pañchakaraṇa, * Uparika, Vaisvāsika, Vṛhadbhogi, Samanta. It is engraved by the Akshaśālin Ādityadeva and enshrined by the Peṭapāla Balavarman.

Samvat 1 (?).

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* Most probably the term 'पञ्चकरण' denotes the five executive officers, Viz. 1 दूतकोत्र 2 उपरिक 3 वैश्वासिक 4 बृहद् भोगिन् and 5 सामन्त.

No 44

Puri Plates of Dharmmarāja

1. Donor ... Dharmmarājadeva

2. Title ... Similar to that found in No. 43

3. Place of issue... Vijaya Matṛchandrapāṭaka

4. Date.... ... Saṁvat 2 (?). Vaiśākha, Su. Di. 8

5. Officers ... (1) Dūtaka-Mahāsāmanta Goshāla Deva.
   (2) Vṛhadbhogi-Sāmanta
   (3) Peṭapāla Balavarman (writer)
   (4) Sthavīravṛddha (Engraver)

6. Topography ... (1) Kongoda-Mandala (Country)
   (2) Vartinī-Vishaya (Dt.)
   (3) Dongī-grāma (Village)

7. Donee ... Māsika Golaśvamin of Jātūkarṇasa gotra, Vāśishṭa-Atreya-Jatūkrṇa pravara, Vājasaneya charaṇa and Kāṇva Śakhā.

8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru, in J. B.-& O. R. S., Vol. XVI, pp. 176-88 ff.

9. Remarks ... The date of this inscription was wrongly deciphered by Sri Rajaguru as 512. The symbol for the letter 'T' in most of the inscriptions of the kings of the Śailodbhava family appear like the symbol for the number 500. The modern villages named Vartini and Dongi in the Athagada Taluk in Ganjam may be identified with the Vishaya and village of the same names here.

Text

1st plate; 1stSide

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] इन्दोर्द्युतिं मृणालतन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टाः करैः कोमलैर्वद्धाहेररुणैः
२ स्फुरत्फणमणैर्दिद्ग्ध प्रभासोंशुमिः [।] पार्व्वत्या सकचग्रहव्यतिकर व्यावृत्त ब-
३ न्धस्खलया गङ्गाम्भः प्लुतिभिन्न भस्म कणिकाः शम्भोर्जटा (:) पान्तु वः ॥[१] प्रांशुर्महेभ
४ करपीवर चारुबाहु कृष्णाश्म सञ्चय विभेद विशालवक्षा [।] राजीव कोमल दलायत लो-
५ चनान्तः स्यातः कलिङ्ग जनतासु पुलिन्दसेनः ॥ [२] तेनेत्थं गुणिनापि सत्व महता नेष्टंभु-
६ वो मण्डलं शक्तो यः परिपालनाय जगतः को नाम स स्यादिति[।] प्रत्यादिष्ट विभूत्सवे-
७ न भगवानाराधितः शाश्वतस्तच्चिन्तागुणं विधित्सुरदिशद्वाऽञ्छां स्वयम्भो(म्भू) रपि [।] ३]
८ स शि[लाशक]लोद्भेदी तेनाप्यालोक्य धीमना [।] परिकल्पित तद्वंशः प्रभुः शै-
९ **लोद्भवः** कृतः [॥] [४] **शैलद्भवस्य** कुलजो[ऽ] **रणभीत** आसीद्येनाशक्त् कृतभियां द्विषदङ्गना-
१० नां ज्योत्स्नाप्रवोध-समये स्वधियैव सार्द्धं माकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्म जलेषु चन्द्रः [।] [५] तस्याभ-
११ वद्विव्रुधपाल्सखस्य सून[:] **श्रीसैन्यभीत** इति भूमिपतिर्गरियां(यान्) [।] यं प्राप्यने(नं)-
१२ क शतनाग घटा विघट्ट लब्ध प्रसाद विजय[म्] मुमुदे धरित्री ॥ [६] तस्यापि वंशे-
१३ ष यथार्थ नामा जातो[ऽ]**यशोभीत** इति क्षितीशः [।] येन प्ररूढोपि शुभैश्चरि-
१४ तैर्मृष्टः कलङ्क[ः]कलिदर्पणस्य [॥] [७] जातोथ तस्य तनयः सुकृती समस्त सी-

2nd Plate; 1st side

१५ मन्तिनी नयन षट्पद पुण्डरीक[:] [।] **श्रीसैन्यभीत** इति भूमिपतिर्महेभ कुम्भस्थली-
१६ दलन वुल्लंलितासिधारः [॥] [८]जातेन येन कमलाकरवत्स्वगोत्त्रमुन्मीलित[ं] दिनकृते-
१६ व सहोदयेन [।] संक्षिप्त मण्डल रुचश्च गताः प्रणाश माशुद्विषो ग्रहगणा इव
१८ यस्य दीप्स्या [॥] [९] कालेयं भूतधात्री पतिभिरुपचितानेक पापावतारैर्नीता येषां क-
१९ थापि प्रलयमभिमता कीर्त्तिमालैरजस्रम् [।] यज्ञैस्तैरश्वमेध प्रभृतिभि रमरा ल-
२० म्भितास्तृप्तिमूर्वी मदृप्ताराति पक्ष क्षयकृति पटुना **श्रीनिवासेन** येन ॥ [१०] तस्यो-
२१ ज्जि(र्ज्जे)ताखिलारे मुरिदिव जननोद्भास्व दुष्णांशुतेजा शूरो मानी दयालु-

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1. Indicated by a symbol.

२२ नरपतिरयशोभीतदेवस्तनुजः [।] मानङ्गान्योतितुङ्गाद्दृतमदमु-

२३ च श्चारुवक्त्रां प्रचण्डान् वध्वाकर्षत्याखिन्नः पुनरपि तयते (दयते ?) यत्नतः स प्रगल्भः [॥] [११]

२४ केचिच्छैलगुह(हो)दरेषु नियता भूमावला पायिनः अन्ये वायु फलम्बु भक्ष निरताः

२५ केचिन्निराहारका[ः] [।] इत्थं योगजुषो विहाय वसति[ं] ध्यायन्ति दिव्यंपदं चित्तं मध्यम-

२६ राजदेव गुणधृग राज्येपि तत् प्राप्तवां(वान्) [॥] [१२] तस्याभवत्सकलशास्त्रविशेषवेदीश्रीधर्म्मरा-

२७ ज इति सूनुरधीत शास्त्रः [।] यस्याति निम्मर्ल यशः पविवर्द्धमान पादौ हरेरिव नमा-

२८ यितमां तृ(त्रि)लोकयाम् [।] [१३] निराश्रयैः प्रयत्नेनगुणैः स परिवारितः [।] वंमुख्यादीर्पया-

2nd plate; 2nd side.

२९ र्भवः(व) सर्व्वं दोषैर्व्विवर्जितः ॥ [१४] काले हन्तिरिपून्महाराणशत व्यापारि(र) लब्धोन्नतः(तैः)-

३० काले स(श)वित मुपैति शुभ्र चरितैः शम्भोः कथा विस्तरै [ः][।] काले धर्म विवेचनाय नि-

३१ रतो ब्राह्मण्य मध्ये स्थितः श्रीकचारेरिव यस्य चेष्टित मलं लोकः समालोकते ॥ [१५]

३२ राज्यं लब्धैव दर्पादविगणितनयो माधवो ज्येष्टभावादेषादस्मादपास्त कृ-

३३ त विषम मति र्व्विग्रहे फासिकायाम् । युद्धक्षोभेण भग्नो नृपति परमसौ संशृते स्त्री-

३४ वराख्यां पश्चात्तेनापि सार्द्धं पुनरपि विजितो विन्ध्यपादेषु जीर्णः । [१६]शौर्य्यं श्रीय्यौव-

३५ नं राज्यमेकैकं मदकारकम् । सर्व्वं श्रीमानभीतस्य निर्व्विकार मुपस्थितम् । [१७] तुर-

३६ ग खुराभिघात विदलद्ध रणीतलज(ज) जयगजकर्ण चामर विधूनन विस्फु-

३७ रित । सुभटवेर प्रसर्पण निरुद्धककुप् गगनं बलमदूरतो यस्य जयति द्विषतां

३८ वृजिनीम् । [१८] प्रारब्धं प्रसभं घटा गजगणैरश्वीय पादातकैः जीत्वाभ्यां(न्यान्) बलशालिना(नो)-

३९ नृपवरान्नागत्यदृष्टे भूविम् । युद्धे भीम पराक्रमेण विजिना त्रिभुवन् पदं प्रापिता

४० दृश्यन्ते भवनाङ्गणे प्रतिदिनं प्रातः प्रणामार्थिनः ॥ [१९] विजयमातृचन्द्रपाटका-

४१ च्छा(शा)शलोद्भवकुल तिलको महामख वाजपेयाश्वमेधा वभृथ स्नान निर्व्व-

४२ र्त्तित सूनोस्तनयो वङ्क ' विविध मत्तवारण वर तुरग पदाति शस्त्र सम्पात

2nd plate; 1st Side.

४३ सङ्कुल बहुवाहव विनिहत शत्रु रनेक विक्रमाक्रान्त सकल भूमण्डल प्र-

४४ यित यश(शा)स्था तुद्वंत सञ्ज्ञमादसकृल्लब्ध प्रताप: परम माहेश्वरो मा-

४५ तापित् पादानुध्यात: श्रीधर्म्मराजदेव: कुशली ॥ अस्मिन्कोङ्गोदमण्डल श्रीसा-

४६ मन्त महासामन्त महाराज राजपुत्रान्तरङ्ग दण्डनायक दण्डपाशिक(को)-

४७ परिकस्तद् विनियुक्त व्यहारिण: सकरणानन्यांश्च ब्राह्मण पुरोगादि वंष-

४८ यिक जनपदान्यथाह् [2] पूजयति मानयत्याज्ञापयति च विदितमस्तु भवतां वर्त्तिनी वि-

४९ षये दोंगीग्राम सम्बद्ध मत्तिसनी परिभृतेन किणियाच्छेद क्षेत्र टिम्पिर द्र-

५० य कंक डुकग्राम पूर्वेण ग्रामरथ्या दक्षिणेन वृक्षप'वित[:]पश्चिमेन(ण) तटाक[:]

५१ उत्तरेण पथस्सीमान्तेन(ण) कांसकार भिट्टाक वास्तु समेतेन जातो(तु)कर्ण्ण सगोत्राय

५२ वासिष्ठात्त्य जातो(तु) कन्न(र्ण्ण) प्रवराय वाजनेय चरणाय काण्व(ण्व)शाख मासिकास्य-

५३ गोलस्वामि नस्य अकरीकृत्य मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिल धारा

५४ पुरस्सरेण प्रतिपादित स्तदेषामाचन्द्राक्कं काल समुपभुञ्जानस्य धम्मंगौरवं

५५ नकेनचिद्विघातव्यमिति ॥ उक्तं च मानवधम्मंशास्त्रे । वहुभि र्वसुधा दत्ता-

५६ राजभि: सगरादिभि: । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् ॥ स्वदत्तां प-

3rd plate; 2nd Side

५७ रदत्तांवा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि: सह पच्यते[॥]

५८ इति कमलदलाम्वु बिन्दुलोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवितंच । सकल-

५९ मिद मुदाहृतंहि वुध्वा नहि परुषै: परकीर्त्तयोविलोप्या[:] ॥ वु(द्)तकोत्त् म-

६० हा सामन्त गापालस्वेव वृहद्भोगी सामन्त (त) नालिखितं पेटपाल

६१ वलवर्म्मेण उत्कीर्ण्णं हथवंरव्वृद्धेन(ने)ति ॥ सम्व[त्] ५१८ 3 वैशाख सु. दि. ८

NOTES

This set of copperplates was found in the possession of the Mahanta Maharaja of Uttaraparsva Muth, Puri, who lent them to Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in December, 1927, for examination. Sri Rajaguru edited the plates in J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. XVI, pp. 176-88 ff. The set consists of three plates, each measuring about 6.5″ × 4″. The plates are attached to a ring which contains a circular seal having a couchant bull and some indistinct legends on it.

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2. Read वहु

3. The date as deciphent by me is not free from doubt. Probably it is a mere regnal year of the king. Because the symbol at the hundredth place may also be read as the last letter of the word 'सम्वत्'. This letter 'त्' is used in may other inscriptions which is mistaken by some scholars for numerical symbol.

Sri S. N. Rajaguru gives the translation of the verses found in this grant. As the same translation up to the 12th Sloka of this text has already been given in No. 38 above I will give here the translation of only from 13-18 verses of the present charter and the prose portion of the grant:-

(Ll. 26-40) : Vr. 13:- Sri Dharmmaraja, son of the former king, studied the Śāstras and knew the peculiarities of them. Even the three worlds could not hold his ever-inceasing fame as the feet of the eternal being.

Vr. 14:- The good qualities finding their propa nowhere, surrounded him very carefully where of all the voices became envious and abondoned him, as he did not even turn his face towards them.

Vr. 15:- The king, who acquired great prosperity engaged himself in hundreds of battles and dispowered the enemies when necessary occured; and some times he raised the spiritual power by going through the pure extansive deed of Śiva; and some times engaged himself in discussing the religious doctrins. So his work was highly appreciated by the people as those of Kartikeya, the destroyer of Krauncha.

Vr. 16:- Having got the kingdom by the right of primogeniture he had to banish Madhava from his country, who was so proud as to not consider the science of politics and was of unbecoming mind to fight with him at Phāsik. Mādhava being then baffled and disappointed in this fight, resorted to the great king Tīvara by name and was again defeated with his ally; decayed at the place named 'Vindhya-pāda'.

Vr. 17:- Each of heroism, wealth, youth and kingdom is a source of arrogance. But all these assembled in Srimānabhita without slightly changing his nature.

Vr. 18:- His army, which bruised the surface of the earth by the strike of hoofs of the horses, which greatly agitated with chāmara-like ears of the war-elephants, and which obstructed both the heaven and earth as well as the directions by the march of the soldiers, defeated the lofty army of the foes.

Vr. 19:- The king could make a great pomp violently assembling the elephants, horses and the infantry and could defeat even the powerful kings at his very sight. The kings, defeated in battles by this king of tremendous prowess, and reinstated by him to their former kingdoms, were seen every daybreak in the courtyard of his palace to show their due regards to him.

(Ll. 40-61):- From the city named Vijaya Mātṛchandrapāṭaka, Śrī Dharmmarājadeva, who is the best of all in the family of the Śailodbhavas, who is the grand son of one who performed the Maha-Yajñas like the Vajapeya and Aśvamedha, who destroyed the enemy kings in several battle-fields where assembled the war-elephants, horses and infantry, is well. In the province named Koṅgodā-Maṇḍala, it is declared before the officers, namely the Śrī Samanta, Maha-Sāmanta, Mahārāja, Rajaputra, Antaraṅga, Daṇḍanayaka, Daṇḍapāśika, Uparika, the Viniyuktas, the Vyavahārins, including others, such as the Karaṇas, the citizens headed by the Brāhmaṇas of the district, that in the village named Doṅgī, in the Varttinī-Vishaya and in Dukagrāma, a land to the extant of two 'Timpiras' by measurement whose (the lands) four boundaries are the 'Grāma-rathyā (?), the trees, the tank and house of a bronze-smith at the road side to the east, south, west and north respectively, is granted with privilages of free-hold to Māsika Golaśvamin of Jatūkarṇasa gotra, Vaśiṣtha-Atreya, Jatūkarṇa pravara and Vājasaneya charaṇa, for increase of merit of our parents and ourselves; and it should be enjoyed by the donee and his family till the existance of the moon and the sun; and none should cause any disturbance to it.

(Here follow three customary verses quoted from Dharmma-Śāstra.)

At the instructions of the Dūtaka and Maha-Sāmanta Goshāladeva, the Vṛhadbhogi-Samanta, the document was written by Peṭapāla Balavarman and engraved by Sthavira Vṛddha in Saṁvat 12(?), Vaiśakha, Su. Di. 8 (?)

No. 45
Kondedde Plates of Dharmmarāja

1.	Donor	Dharmmarāja
2.	Title	Similar as in Nos. 43 and 44 above.
3.	Place of issue ...	Vijaya Saumyapura
4.	Date ...	Saṁvat 30, Vaiśākha, Śukla (8).
5.	Officers ...	(1) Chharampadeva (Dūtaka) (2) Dā(moda)ra (Writer) (3) Peṭapāla Sthavīra Vṛddha (Engraver)
6	Topography....	(1) Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala (Country) (2) Khiḍiṅgahāra-Vishaya (Dt.) (3) Koṇḍedde-grāma (Village)
7.	Donee ...	The Agnihotrin Bhaṭṭa Goṇadeva Svāmin of Kauśika gotra, Audala-Devarāta-Viśvāmitra pravara and Vājasaneya charaṇa.
8.	Authority	Edited by Y. R. Gupte in E. I. XIX, pp. 265-70
9.	Remarks	Mr. G. Venkoba Rao in the Annual Report of Epigraphy for 1921 at page 94 writes that the record is dated in Saṁvat (8)-100 (i. e. 800) in symbols". Considering it to be the Vikrama-era he assigns it to A. D. 744. But, this view has been rejected by scholars.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] इन्दोर्द्धौत मृणाल तन्तुभिरिव:(व)श्लिष्टा: करैः कोमलैर्बद्धा हे-
रह[णै:]

२ स्फुरत्फणमणेर्द्दिग्ध:(ग्धा:) प्रभासोक्छुभि: [।] पार्वत्या सकचग्रह व्यतिकर व्या-
वृत्त व-

३ न्धश्लथा गङ्गाम्भः प्लुतिभिन्नभस्मकणिका [:] शम्भोर्जटा [:] पान्तु वः ॥ प्राङ्शु मेहेभ कर-

४ [पी]वर चारु व(बा)हु[:] कृष्णाश्मसंशय विभेद विशालवक्षा [:।] राजीव कोमल दलाय-

५ [त] लोचनान्त[:] ख्यातः क लि ङ्ग जनतासु पु लि न्द से नः। तेनेत्थं गुणिनापि सत्व-

६ [म]हता नेष्टं भुवोर्मण्डलं । शक्तो यः परिपालनाय जगतः को नाम स स्या-दिति [।]

७ प्रत्यादिष्ट विभु(भू)त्वेन भगवानाराधितः शाश्वतस्तच्चित्तानुगुणं विधित्सु-

८ रदिशद्वाञ्छां स्वयम्भूरपि ॥ स शिलाशकलोद्भेदी तेनाप्यालोक्य धी-

९ मता [।] परिकल्पित तद्वंशः प्रभुः शै लो द्भ व कृतः ॥ शै लो द्भ व स्य

१० कुलजो र ण भी त आसीद्येनासकृत्कृतभियां द्विषदङ्गनानां [।] ज्योत्स्ना प्रबो-

११ ध समये स्वधियैव सार्धमाकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्मजलेषु चन्द्रः ॥ तस्याभव-

१२ द्विबुधपालसमस्य सूनु[:] श्री सै न्य भी त इति भूमिपतिर्गरीयां [यान्] [।] यं प्राप्य

१३ ने(नै)कशतनाग घटा विघट्ट लब्धप्रसाद विजयं मुमुद(दे) धरीत्री ॥ तस्यापि

१४ वङ्शेथ यथार्थनामा जातो य शो भी त इति क्षितीशः [।] येन प्ररूढोपि

१५ शुभैश्चरितैःमृष्टः कलङ्क[:] कलिदर्पणस्य ॥ जातोथ तस्य तनयः

2nd plate; 1st side.

१६ [सु] कृती समस्त सीमन्तनी नयन षट्पद पुण्डरीकः [।] श्री सै न्य भी त इति भूमिप-

१७ तिरम(र्म)देभ कुम्भस्थली दलनदुर्ल्ललितो (ता) विचार(र:) ॥ कालेयैर्भूतधात्री पति-

१८ भिरुपचिता नेक पापाघनारेःनीता(ना) येषां कथापि प्रलयमभिमुन (ना) की-

१९ [र्ति]र्वालेरजस्र' [।] यज्ञैस्तैरश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरा लम्भितास्तृप्ति मुर्व्वी-

२० मुद्दमारातिपक्ष क्षयकृतिपटुना श्री नि वा से न येन। तस्योत्तमाखिला-

२१ रेभरुदिव जननोद्धास्य तुण्डाङ्ग सुतेना[:] शु(शू)रो मानी दयालुर्नरप

२२ ति र य शो भी त दे व स्तनूजः [।] मातङ्गान्योतितुङ्गाद्व(न्व) हलमदमुत्र-

२३ श्चारुवक्त्रां (क्त्रान्) प्रचण्डां (ण्डान्) बध्वा कर्षत्यखिन्नः पुनरपि त(द)यते यन्तत-[:] [स प्र-]

२४ गल्भः ॥ केचिच्छैल गुहोदरेषु नियता धूमावलीपायिनः अन्ये वायुफला-

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1. In the Bugudā plates Kielhorn reads this portion as "विलाशकलोद्भेदे" (E. I. III. P. 43)

२५ म्बुभक्षनिरता[:] केचिन्निराहारका[:।] इत्थं योगजुषो विहाय वसतिं ध्यायन्ति [दिव्यं]

२६ पदं चित्रम्म(त्रं म)स्य म रा ज दे व गुणभृद्राज्येपि तत्राभवां(वान्)। तस्याभवत्सकल[शा]-

२७ स्त्र विशेषवेदी श्री ध र्म रा ज इति सूनुरधीत शास्त्र[:।] तस्याति निर्मल(य[शाः]

२८ परिवर्द्धमान(नं) पादौहरेरिव नभा(भ)श्रि(श्रि)तमार्न्ति(न्वि)लोक्या[:]॥ निराश्रयै: प्रयत्नेन

२९ गुणैः स परिवारितः [।] वैमुख्यादीर्ष्यया चैव:(न) सर्वदोषैर्विवर्जित[:]॥

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

३० काल हन्ति रिपून्महारणशतव्यापार लब्धोन्नतीः(तीन्) काले स(भ)क्तिमुपैतिशुभ्र-

३१ चरितैः शम्भोः कथा विस्तरैः [।] काले धर्म्म विवेचनाय निरतैर्ब्राह्मण्यमध्ये

३२ स्थितः कौञ्चारे रिव यस्य चेष्टितमलं लोकः (कैः) समालोक्यते ॥ राज्यं लब्ध(ब्ध्वे)व-

३३ दर्पादविगणिततया मा ध वो ज्येष्ठभावां(वा)देशादस्मादपास्तं कृतविधममति-

३४ विग्रहे फासिकायां युद्धे क्षोभेण भग्नो नृपति प(व)रमभौ स(श्रि)(श्रि)त स्तीव रा ख्य(ख्यं)

३५ पश्चात्तेनापि सार्धं पुनरपि विजितो विन्ध्यपादेषु जीर्ण्णः । शौर्यं श्री यौ[व]-

३६ नं राज्यमेकैकं मदकारकं[] सर्व्वेन(र्व्वं) श्री मा न भी त स्य निर्विकारमुपस्थि-

३७ त[म]॥ तुरगखुराभिघात विदलद्धरणीतलजं जयगजकर्ण्णचामर-

३८ विधूत(न)न विस्फुरित[] सुभटकेर प्रसर्पण निरुद्धककुब्ज(भ ग)गनं व-

३९ लव यस्य जयति दृविपतां ध्वजि ॥ आरुह्य प्रमभं घटा गजगणैरश्वी-

४० य पादातकैः जित्वात्या(न्या)न्व(व)लशालिनो नृपवरानागत्यदृष्टैर्भुवं [।] युद्धे भीमं प-

४१ राक्रमेण विजिता निवृत्तदं प्रापिता दृश्यन्ते भवनाङ्गणे प्रतिदिनं प्रातः-

४२ प्रणामार्थिन[:]॥ वि ज य सौ म्य पु र वासका च्छौ शै लो द्भ व कु ल तिलको

४३ महामख वाजपेयाश्वमेधावभृथस्नान निर्वर्त्तित सूनोस्तनयो बहुवि-

४४ ध मत्तवारण घर तुरगपदाति शस्त्रसम्पात स कुलो यद्वाहव-

3rd plate; 1st Side.

४५ विनिहत शत्रु रनक विक्रमाक्रान्त सकलभूमण्डल प्रथित यश(शा)श्चानु(नु)दूरं-न्त[:]

४६ संग्रामादसकृत(ल)ब्ध प्रताप[:] परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पाद(दा)नु ध्यात[:]-श्री ध-

४७ र्म्म रा ज दे वः कुशली ॥ अस्मिं(स्मिन्) कों·ङ्गों द म ण्ड ले श्री सामन्त म-
ह्वासामन्त म-
४८ हाराज राज(जा)नक राजपुत्त्रान्तरङ्ग दाण्डनायक दाण्ड पासि(शि)कोपरिक स्तद्विनि-
४९ युक्तक व्यवहारि[णः] सकरणानन्यांश्च ब्राह्मण पुरोगादि वैषयिक जन-
५० पदान्यथार्हन् (र्हं) पूजयति मानयत्याज्ञापयति च विदितमस्तु भवता (तां) खि-
५१ ड डि ङ्ग हा र वि ष य सम्बद्ध को ण्डे ड डे ग्रा मा द्धीयं अकरीकृत्य
५२ [कौ]शिक गोत्त्राय वाजसनेय चरणाय औदलवत् देवरात
५३ विश्वामित्त्र (त्र) प्रवराय अग्निहोत्त्री(त्री) भ ट्ट गो ण दे व स्वामिने माता
पित्त्रोरात्मनश्च-
५४ पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरस्सरेणाचन्द्रार्क[2] कालमुपभुञ्जानस्य ध-
५५ र्म्मगौरवांन्नकेनचिद्विघाते वर्त्तितव्यमिति । उक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे [।] बहुभिर्व्व-
५६ सुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फ-
५७ लं ॥ स्वदत्तां परदताम्वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां [।] स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि[ः]
५८ सह पच्यते ॥ माभूद फलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवा[ः] स्वदानात्फल मा-
५९ नन्त्यं परदत्तानु पाल[नं] ॥ दूतकोत्त्राधिकृत च र म्म दे व (वो) लिखितं

3rd Plate; 2nd Side.

६० [सु...] दा[मोद]रेण ला[ञ्छित] [टा प ल ..
६१ उत्कीर्ण्णं....] स्य वि रा वृ द्धेनेति [॥] सम्वत् ३० वैशाख शु [८] [।]

NOTES

These plates were discovered from an unknown village of Ganjam and secured by the late Tarinicharana Ratha of Ganjam who was the District Munsif at Godavari in 1921. In the M. E. R. for 1921, p. 93, Mr. G. Venkaba Rao gives the description of the plates as follows:- "This record is engraved on a set of three copperplates hung together on a ring about 3.25" in diameter. The plates measure 6.75 inches long and 4.5 inches broad. The circular seal set on to the ring has a diameter of 1.33 inches. On its surface are cut in relief the figures of the crescent at the top and a seated bull in the centre and a line of letters at the bottom which is comletely damaged".

2. (Something like 'दत्तः यथा' may be supplied after 'आचन्द्रार्क' Ed.)

Y. R. Gupte gives a brief translation from line 26 onwards as quoted below while editing the plate in E. I. XIX, pp. 265-71 ff:-

Ll. 26-42 [1] :- His (Madhyamarājadeva's) son was the illustrious Dharmmarāja, who studied all the Śastras and who comprehended their characteristic differences, and whose very untarnished and increasing fame removed human sufferings as do the feet of Hari (Vishṇu). He was possessed of excellent qualities and was free from all failings. At times he would kill foes who had risen to prominence in battle-fields and go into raptures over the tales of Śiva's radiant deeds; or he would devote himself to religious deliberations with Brāhmaṇas. His exploits were like those of the enemy of Krauñcha (i. e. Kartikeya). King Mādhava, having obtained the kingdom by force, was defeated at Phāsikā for having formed the evil intention of driving away from the country his elderly relations. This king (Mādhava) then resorted for help to Strīvara, [2] the king's enemy; but being later on foiled even when accompanied by him, fell at the foot of the Vindhyas. Though bravery, prosperity, youth and sovereignty are ever singly sufficient to cause perturbation, yet all of them came to the illustrious king Mānabhīta without producing any change in him. The dust raised by his army alone conquers the bannered host of his foes — the dust which rises from the earth beaten at the trampling of the hooves of the horses, which is enlarged by the movement of the chawries in the form of the ears of successful elephants and screens the heaven and the quarters by the spreading caused by the shields of his great warriors. Having forcibly arrayed the troops with the multitudes of elephants, horsemen and foot-soldiers, he vanquished the rival kings. Others who were conquered by him, and who displayed formidable prowess in the battle-field, were brought to the place of bliss by his coming within their sight and were seen every morning in the court-yard of his palace ready to pay him their respects.

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1. The translation of each verse, found in these lines (26-42), has been given in No. 44 separately.
2. It should be 'स्त्री(शि)वर'

Ll. 42-61:- From his victorious camp located at Saumyapura the glorious Dharmmarajadeva, the jewel of the Śailodbhava family, the son of one who had his body purified by the ablutions taken after the celebration of the Mahamukha, [3] the Vājapeya and the Aśvamedha sacrifice, who had a collection of proud elephants, excellent horses, and weapons of foot-soldiers of different kinds, who vanquished enemies in a number of battles, who is famous all over the world for his heroic actions, who is very liberal,, who won laurels in many a battle, who is a great worshipper of Maheśvara (Śiva), who meditates on the feet of his parents, in this province, called Koṅgoda, honours, commands and worships, as is befitting, the illustrious feudatory princes, great feudatory princes, great kings, royal personages, princes, superintendents over magistrates, police officers, and subordinate officers, appointed by them such as Karaṇas and local persons, such as Brāhmaṇas and citizens: "Let it be known to you that in order to increase religious merit of our parents and overselves, this half of the village, called Koṅdeḍḍa, included in the district of Khiḍḍiṅgahāra rendered tax-free, has been bestowed with the libations of water on Bhaṭṭa Goṇadevaśvāmin of the Kauśika gotra, Vājasaneya-charaṇa and of the Audalavat(ha), Devarāta and Viśvāmitra pravara, who maintains the sacrificial fire. While he is in the enjoyment of it, so long as the moon and the sun endure, no body should obstruct him, out of regard for religious merit. It has been laid down in the Code of Law : (Here follow the three of the usual benedictory and imprecatory verses). The executive officer of this document is Charampadeva who is in charge (of such duties). This charter is written by Damodara. It is sealed by Tāpala and engraved by Sthavira Vṛddha. (Dated) the 8th day of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha of the 30th (regnal) year."

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3. In some plate '**महामख**' is written

No. 46
Tekkali plate of Madhyamarāja III

1. Donor ... ... Madhyamarāja (III)
2. Title ... ... ?
3. Place of issue .... ?
4. Date .... ?
5. Officers .... ?
6. Topography.... .... (1) Nasunda-parvata ? (Hill)
7. Donee ... ... ?
8. Authority ... ... Edited by Mm. Haraprasada Sastri in J. B. & O. R. S. Vol. IV, pp. 162-67 ff. Noticed in A.R. of 1935-6, p. 64 and in Bhandarkar's list of inscriptions, No. 1676.
9. Remarks.... ... This is a single plate found from Tekkali in the District of Srikakulam. The other plates of the set including the ring are missing. Mm. H. Sastri's reading is defective. So, I have given a revised text as I have deciphered from the estampages, published in J. B. & O. R. S. Vol. IV. The litho-print is not clear for which reason I might have also committed errors.

Text

(Obverse)

१ [अन्ये] वायु फ[ला]म्बुभक्ष निरता:[1] केचिन्निराहारका: । इत्थं[।] योगजुषो

1 Mm. H. Sastri reads भक्षणरता:

२ विहाय घ[स]नी:(तिं)2 ध्यायन्ति दिव्यं पदं (वि)चित्र' म ध्य म रा ज दे व गुण-

३ धृद्रा(ग्रा)ज्ये[:]पि न[नु] प्रासवान्3 ॥ तस्याभवत्सकलशास्त्र विशेषवेदि(दी) श्री-
घ र्मा

४ रा ज इति सूनुरधि(धो)न शास्त्र: । यस्यातिनिर्म्मलयश: परिवर्द्धमानं पा-

५ दौ हरेरिव नमायित मर्त्यलोके । निराश्रयैः प्रयत्नेन गुणै:4 न परिवा-

६ रित: ।।] वैमुख्यादिरिपया (दीर्पया) चैव सर्व्वदोषै [:] विवर्जित: ॥ शौर्य्यं श्री यौ-
वनं रा-

७ [ज्यमे]कैकं[ ]5 मद कारण[ं] सर्व्वं6 श्री मा न भि (भी) त स्य निर्व्विकारमु[प]-
स्थितं (तम्) ।7

८ [सक]ल गुणार्जितकि(की)र्त्ति स्तस्याभूद्वीरसस्तु य: सूनु: । श्री म ध्य म-

९ राजो नृपतिमणि म(मु)क्ता लि(ली)ढ पाद य(यु)ग: (गम:)8 ॥ क्षि(क्षी)रोदान्मधु-
सूदनं गनव-

१० त(नी)नस्या(स्मा)द्घृणा[ं] कुलं यातायाः शशी(शि)नस्तनोपि9 वहुधा मर्तं (त्त्यें)-
श्वरा-

११ णामपि[ ] मत्वैव[ं] कुलदे(जे)त्य ठ[ं] नरपतिः (तेः)10 सामान्य भोग्या पुरा लक्ष्मी
(क्ष्मीं) रुद्र त्व[ल] [स्तन]-

१२ स्तनुर[भू]11 विच्छ (च्छी) मा न भी ता त्म जः ॥ स्फारोत्खात: कृपाण निर्म्मलकर-
[:] श्रीमानतुङ्गोद्भ-

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2 Mm. H. Sastri read 'व स नी: न्ति)

3 " गुण धृद्राज्य पितु: (त) प्रासवान्

4 " गुण:

5 " रा [ज्यमे] कक'

6 " सर्व्वे:

7 " निर्व्विकारं म[न:] स्थितम्

8 " ध[मान्] मध्यमराजो नियति मणि मुक्तालीढ पाद
यश: And Pandit Gopabandhu Vidyabhushana reads the whole verse as follows:

सकल गुणार्जित कीर्त्तिस्तस्याभूद्वीरसत्तु य: सूनु:, श्रीमान् मध्यमराजो मणिमुक्ता लीढ पादयुग: ॥ Both Mahamahopadhyaya and Vidyabhushana inserted श्रीमान् although श्री is there, while the latter left the word नृपति in the second line of the verse

9 Mm. H. Sastri reads सुनेपि

10 " मत्वैवंकुलदेठेत्यलनरपते:

11 " सा लक्ष्मी: कृततव्य ?) X सूनु: [भव] Pandit Gopa-

१३ तान्[12] वालेनेव [हताश्च] येनरिद(पोत्र. प्राप्त' मही | म]ण्डल' |] स्वर्याने गिनरि प्रताप[13] विजये ध-

१४ र्मैक निष्ठ: सदा स श्रीमानयशोभयान् पत्तिगत: ख्याति क्षितौ प्रसवान् ॥

१५ अराति करि कुम्भानां यस्याहित[14] भिदुर: कर: । श्री र ण क्षो भ सञ्ज्ञानं तनो

Reverse

१६ लोकेन्यचि(ची)करत् । नश्यिन्नराति तिमिर[15] प्रसरं विभिद्य कृत्वा जनस्य

१७ सकलामुदयेन चेष्टां । अस्त' समस्त जगदेक महाप्रदि(दी)पे भूमे·

१८ गते दिन कृति ते व विधे नियोगात् ॥ भ्राता त स्त स्य न मु न्द प र्द न शिरो रत्न(त्ना)चि(र्चि)ना[17]

१९ गि द्युन: पैतृव्यो ल ल व रा ज इत्यवनिपो ज्ञातो [स शक्रो]पम [:] ॥ को-

२० पाकृष्ट कृपाण मात्रक सु(स्फु)ट: सङ्ख्ये विजित्य द्विष: राजाश्च' (?) पुनरा(रु) त्तर(रां)-

२१ ङ्गतमपि प्रापामलं यो यश: ॥ पश्च च्छेद भयात्तु भूभृत्पर ब्यापार-

२२ [लब्धो]न्नते[18] गरिम(रमी)रा तुराव(स)त्व योग महिपालब्धा पूत(र्थि)व्यां [।] त्त त:[19] । तस्य

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bandhu Vidyabhushana reads the last two lines of the verse as:

मत्वा सत् कुलवत्यल' नरपते: सामान्य भोग्यां पुरा ।
सा लक्ष्मी: कृतवत्य ·····च्छोमानभीत्यात्मजं ॥

12 Mm. H. Sastri reads निर्मलकर पूयशाङ्कतुङ्गोद्धूरा

13 Pandit Gopabandhu Vidyabhusana reads प्रभाव

14 Mm. H. Sastri reads Reads यस्यास्त्र

15 ··· „ [ति]मिर

16 „ दिनकृति(त्रि)

17 Mm. Sastri has not deciphared this line of the verse. Pandit Vidyabhushana reads the verse as follows:-

भ्राता तस्य नमुन्द पर्वनशिरो रत्नार्चितोङ्क्षितौ
पट्टउव्यल्लराज इत्यवनिपो ज्ञात: स शक्रोपम: ।
कोपाकृष्ट कृपाणमात्रक सख: संख्ये विजित्य द्विष:
राजा स्वं पुनरुत्तरां गतमपि प्रापामलं यो यश ॥

18 Mm. Sastri reads. लोकन्नते

19 Pandit Vidyabhushana reads: लब्धा च पृथ्वीं तत:

२३ [श्री] यु (यु)वराज नै ल्ल प नि भा त्य [:] प्राप्त[20] जन्मोद्यो भूयो मध्यमराज व[ ]श शा-

२४ [U— — —] भवद्भूपतिः[21] ॥ दर्पोद्धत (तान्) बली (लि) रिपू [न्] समराद्‌ [दस्य] स यस्य नै (पौ) रुष धन [:]॥

२५ [नि]ज निक्रमेण[22] । लब्ध्वा जयश्रियमदभ्र रिपु प्रतापा[न्]नारायणायितमिह

२६ क्षितिपेन येन ॥ लोकालोक[ ]खिल ष्य[न्]स्फुरदम[ल] करोद्दामरश्मि प्रतापान् शोभा प्रा-

२७ मा प्रकाश भवदुरु विनमः स च भि(वि) चि त्र्न मु(मू) र्त्तेः ॥ भूमेरालोक हेतोरिपु-

२८ जलधिमा(म) हामेखला भूनवह नेः कृत्स्नां (त्स्न) व्याप्य स) प्रयात हररा(रु) [चि]हसित यद्यशः शो) व-

२९ न्द(न्द्य)विस्व (श्वम्) । [स्थास्थानाद्दाप्त यशस्यदिन वि भि)षय यशोभीरु (र)[वा] ध । भि सूक्ते त] illegible)[23]

NOTES

While editing this single plate in J. B & O. R. S, Vol. IV, pp. 162-67 ff, Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri, M. A., C. I. E., F. A. S. B. did not give any account regarding the history of its discovery. Although it is one of the detached plates of a complete set, the text found in it throws a new light on the declining period of the Śailodbhava family in Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala. This inscription also gives the names of Raṇakshobha *alias* Madhyamarāja II and his brother Allavarāja who succeeded Dharmmaraja *alias* Śrīmānabhita.

Pandit Sri Gopabandhu Vidyabhushana who published the Śailodbava Praśasti in the Prāchī, Vol. III, (1933), Pt. ii,

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20 Mm. Sastri reads तैल्लपनिभात् स(यम्) प्राप्य

21 ,, भूयो[म]ध्यमराज × × यशसा शा) [बा]ल्ये भवद्भूपतिः । But Vidyabhushana reads भूयो मध्यमराज दिव्य यशसा बाल्येऽभवद्भूपतिः ।

22 ,, स यस्यमेरुजधनं न्यजयि क्रमेण. Vidyabhushana reads स यस्य × × धनान्यजयि क्रमेण

23. The entire line is doubtful So I have given within brackets the passage what Mm. Sastri has deciphered.

pp. 79-91 (published at Cuttack), deciphered the plate conjointly with Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru who enquired and got the history of discovery of the plate as follows:.

Some time before 1917 when a dilapidated temple at Tekkali was under repair, it was found that inside the 'Alā-Śrī' or 'Śikhara' of the temple there was the present copperplate inscription. The then Rajah of Tekkali acquired it and sent to the Asiatic Society, Bengal, for publication. Subsequently it was edited by Mm. Haraprasad Sastri in J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. IV. (1918), pp. 162-7 ff. with a small litho-print which is not clear. The plate measures 5.5″ × 3″.

Both sides of the plate are inscribed and contain twelve and half verses in total. Out of this number three and half verses (viz. Nos. 23, 29, 30 and 33 of the Appendix I) are borrowed from the plate Nos. 40-45 and the remaining nine verses are new. As Pandit Gopabandhu Vidyabhushana's reading is nearing correctness, I give below the translation of these nine new verses from The *Prāchī Journal* Vol. III, Pt. ii (1933), pp. 85-88:-

Vr. 36 * :- Madhyamarāja was his own son who by his countless accomplishments had earned stainless fame. Precious stones and pearls literally rolled at his feet in abundance.

Vr. 37:- Lakshmī who formerly had taken shelter under Lord Madhusūdana enjoying sleep in the Ocean of Milk, who subsequently had infinite happiness under the care of Raghu Prince, who was glad by going to the sons of the Moon and who thereafter spent her days gladsomely under the lords of the earth, has today like a veritable housewife taken shelter under the son of Manabhīta and has forgotten all her previously-enjoyed facilities.

Vr. 38:- During his childhood he gained the sovereignty of the earth by causing death to his foes by means of the sharp edge of

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* The nos. of these verses are as given in App. I.

his sword and attained fame in the world after the demise of his father by entertaining in his mind fear for sin and love for pity.

Vr. 39:- By seeing his hand which like a veritable thunderbolt tore the frontal globe on the foreheads of the elephants of his foes, his people named him 'Raṇakshobha'.

Vr. 40:- When the great illuminator of his kingdom the king like the sun after driving away his enemies as gloom with his rise unfortunately sank in the western horizon after giving fruition to all human enterprises in his kingdom.

Vr. 41:- His brother Allavaraja got himself crowned in a fort in the Odra-country which looks graceful by wearing the Nasunda mountain as a crest-jewel. Like the king of gods he accomplished the extreme glory. And after a time with the bare blade of his sword he vanquished all his foes and regained the fame that he had lost.*

Vr. 42: Born of the prince Tailapanibha who was possessed of remarkable gravity, who had gained the adoration of his people by the exhibition of his matchless prowess and on seeing whom people thought that the king of mountains-for fear of having its wings lopped off had assumed the form of a human monarch whose actions betrayed his natural elevation. Prince Madhyamarāja succeeded to his grand-father's throne after getting himself duly coronated and his stainless fame spread on all quarters.

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* Although there are certain doubts in this verse, the following translation may be substituted owing to great differences found between my reading and Pandit Vidyabhushana's decipherment in lines 18 and 19:-

His cousin was (named) Allavaraja, who was as great as the peak of the Nasunda mountain, who was equal in wealth and prowess to Indra, the king of heaven, whose fair fame had extended towards the northern quarters (of his kingdom) for wiping out the enemies with the help of his swords in battle fields.

Vr. 43:- That king won vast territories and wealth by forcibly binding his proud adversaries in the field of battle and by gaining the Lakshmī of victory from inside the ocean of his powerful foes, he was bearing comparision to Lord Nārāyaṇa.

Vr. 44:- His radiance was like that of the rising moon. His luminous figure tore up the mass of dense gloom that travelled from one end of the earth to the other in its quest of beauty (in other words he was source of light to his kingdom). And his prowess which shone like the fire being girdled by the ocean of his foes had radiated to the remotest parts of the globe.

No 47

Two Incomplete Plates of Palimpsests From Dharakota

1. Donor ... Kalyāṇa Kalaśa

2. Title ... Rājā

3. Place of issue...Vijaya-Bañjulvaka

4. Date.... ... Saṁvat (?) Chaitra Śu. Di. (?)

5. Officers ... †(1) Bhaṭṭa Durgaḍa (Dūtaka)
(2) Ananda Datta (Sandhivigrahika)
†(3) Durggadeva (Akshaśālin)
(4) Bachhika (the engraver)

6. Topography ... ?

7. Donee ... ?

8. Authority ... To be Edited by Sri Bipinvehari Nath, M. A., Superintendent of Research & Museum, Orissa, in O. H. R. J, Bhubaneswar, Vol. VI

9. Remarks ... Only two plates of a set have been discovered. Each plate contains the royal praśastis of the Śailodbhava and the Bhañja families of Orissa. From the contents we learn that the 1st plate was used as the 1st plate of the Śailodbhava-grant, as well as the grant of the Bhañjas. But, the 2nd plate which was used as the 2nd plate of the grant of the Śailodbhavas was the 3rd plate of the grant of Bhañjas. Probably to minimise the trouble in

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† Names of these two officers are found in other grants of the donor.

erasing the inscribed letters from the plate the donor of the Bhañja-grant allowed to retain the former writing unobliterated on the sides of the plates which would have been left blank in his grant.

Text

Ist plate; IstSide

(The Śailodbhava Praśasti)

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] इन्दोद्ध (द्धौ)त मृणालतन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टा [:] करैः कोमलैर्ब्बद्धा-
२ हे[र]रुणैः स्फुरत्फणिमणो(णे)द्दिग्ध प्रभाशोङ्शुभिः पार्वत्या सक-
३ चग्रह व्यतिकर व्यावि(वृ)त्त बन्धश्लथा गङ्गाम्भ[ः] प्लुतिभिन्न भस्मकणि-
४ काः शम्भोर्ज्जटा पान्तु वः ॥ प्राङ्शुर्म्महेभ करपि(पी)वर चारुबाहु कृष्णा-
५ श्म(श्म) सञ्चय विभेद विशाल वक्षा[:] । राजीव कोमल दलायत लो-
६ चा(च)नान्तः ख्यातः कलिङ्ग जनतासु पुलिन्द सेनः [।।] तेनेथं (त्थं) गुणिना-
७ पि सत्वमहता नेष्टं भुवो मण्डलं शक्तो यः परिपालनाय ज-
८ गतः को नाम स स्यादिति प्रत्यादि[ष्ट] विभूच्छ(त्स)वेन भगवानाराधितः सा (शा)-
९ श्वतः तमता[1] ॥ परिकल्प(ल्पि)त सद्व[ः] शास्त्र प्रभु शैलोद्भवः कृतः[2][।।]शै-
१० लोद्भवस्य कु(कु)लजे(जो) रणभि(भी)ता(त) [आ]सीत्[3] ॥ गोत्त(त्व) मुन्मीलित दिनकृते वम(स)-

3rd plate; 1st Side

११ ह्रो दयेन[।] संक्षिप्त मण्डल स्फुरश्च गताः प्रणाशमाशुद्विषो ग्रहगणा
१२ इव यस्य दि(दी)प्त्या[4][।।] कालेयेभू(त्त(न)द्धा(धा)त्वो[पति] मिरुपचितान्ने(मे)क पापावतारैः[5]

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1 The word 'तमता' is not necessary. The last pāda of the verse is omitted.

2 The first pāda of the verse is omitted inadvertently.

3 The continuation of this verse is found in line 13

4 The first pāda of this verse is not given and this verse should go to the end of the line 20 of the text.

5 The other three pādas of the verse is omitted.

१३ सीतमास कृत(त्)[6] कृतभिया[ ] द्विषद्‌(क्ष्ने(ना)[नां] ज्योत्स्ना प्रबोद्ध(ध)समये स्वधियैव

१४ साद्ध(द्धं)माकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्मजले[षु] चन्द्र [:][॥][7] तस्य(स्या)भवद्‌विबुद्ध(ध)-पाल सेल (सल)स्य सू-

१५ नु: श्री सैन्य भीत इति भूमिपति रग(रर्ग)रि(री)या[न्] य: प्राप्य नैकशतनाग

१६ घघा(टा) विघट्ट लब्ध प्रसी(सा)द विजय मु(मुदे) धरि [त्री ॥] तस्यापि बङ्‌शे-

१७ थ य[था]र्थ नाम(मा) जायो(तो) य शो भि (भी) त इन(ति) क्षिति (ती)स(शः) [।] येन प्ररूढोपि शुभै-

१८ श्चरित्रं मु(मृ)ष्ट[:] कलङ्क[:] कलिदपु(र्पे)ण स्य [।] जातोथ त[स्य] तनय[:] सु-कृति(ती)

१९ समस्त सि(सी)द(म)न्ति(नी) म(न)यन [प]ट्‌पद् दु (पु)ण्डरि(री)क[:] [।] श्री-स (सै) न्य [भी] त इति भूमि-

२० पदहभि[8] कुम्भस्थली[9] दलम(न) द(दु)ल्ल(ल्लं)ली(लि)त(ता)सि धरा(धार:) [।] ज़लयभूतधिराज[10]

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6 Read येनासकृत्

7 The first pāda of this verse begins from the last letter in the 9th line.

8 Read भूमिपतिर्मदेभ

9 The letter ली in two places of this line possesses of a peculiar form.

10 Here ज़लयभूतधिराज is not intelligible. I think the engraver intended to write here "जातेन येन कमलाकरवत्स्व". The contiuation of this passage is found from the middle of the 10th line of the text.

I have discussed in the notes about the probable reason for committing such a great error in this inscription.

Text

1st plate;* 2nd side

(The Bhanja Praśasti)

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] जयतु कुसुमबाणप्राणविक्षोभदक्ष स्फकी(क्रि)र-
२ ण परिवेषोर्जित्य जीर्णेन्दुलेख [ ] तृ(त्रि)भुवनभवनान्तर्थोत भा-
३ स्व[त्]प्रदीपं कनकनिकश(ष)गौरं चारुनेत्रं हरस्य [॥] शेषाहे-
४ रिव ये फणाप्रविकस(स त्यु(त्य)द्भास्वरेन्दुत्विषः प्रालेयाचलशृङ्ग-
५ कोटट(ट)य इव त्वङ्गन्ति येत्युन्नताः [।] नृना(त्ता) टोप विघट्टिता
६ इव भुजा राजन्ति ये शाम्भवास्ते सर्व्वाघ विघातिन[:] सु-
७ [-रन-]र सरित्तोयोर्म्मयः पान्तु वः ॥ विनयवञ्जुलवकात् अस्ति
८ जय श्री निलय प्रकटगुणग्रस्त सर्व्वरिपुगर्व्वः श्री कल्या-
९ ण क ल श नामा राजा निधूत कलि [क]लुश(ष) भञ्जामल कु-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

१० र्वसुधावह्दो(दत्ता) राजभिः सगरादिभि [:] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि [:]
११ तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥] माभू [द] फलशङ्का वः परदत्ते(त्ते)ति(ति) पार्थि-
१२ वाः स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्य [ं] परदत्तानु पालनं (ने) ॥ स्वदत्ताम्परद-
१३ त्ताम्वा यो हरेति वसुन्धराम् स विष्ठायां क्रि (कृ)मिर्भूत्वा पितृभिः स-
१४ ह पच्यत्ये(ते) [।] षष्ठि वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिद [:] [।] आक्षे-
१५ प्ता चानुमन्ता [च ता]न्येव नरकं व्रज(जे)त् [॥] इति कमलदलाम्बु वि-
१६ न्दु लोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजि(जी वितञ्च [।]श(स)कलमिद मुदा-
१७ हृतद्भि(ञ्च) बुध्वा नहिपुरुषै[:] पर कि(की)र्त्तयो विलोप्या[॥] स्वयमादिष्टो रा-
१८ ज्ञी दुनकोत्त्रः भट्ट दु र्ग ड लिखितञ्च सान्धिविग्रहि आ ण (न) न्द द तः (त्तः) उत्की-
१९ र्णा(र्णं)चाक्षशा(सा?)ली दुर्गदेवेन लांछितं वच्छिकाया [।] साम्व चैत्र शु. दि.(?)

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* The cavity of this plate through which ring was passed has been sealed by lead probably some time after the plate was issued.

1. The letter 'स्स' is superflous.

2. In some other known grants of the king Kalyāṇakalaśa we get the same epithet as follows:- श्री कल्याण कलशनामाराजा निर्द्धूत कलिकलुष भञ्जामल कुलतिलकः श्री शत्रुभञ्ज देवस्य नप्ता रणभञ्जदेवस्य सुतः श्री नेट्टभञ्ज देवः कुशली.

NOTES

On 16-6-1958 Sri B. V. Nath, Superintendent of Research and Museum, Orissa, gave me two copperplates for examination, and allowed me to notice the same in this book. I was informed by him that the plates have come from Dharakota in the Ganjam District.

From my examination it is found that one plate and the ring to which the plates were attached are now missing from the set. Each plate measures 6. 6" × 3. 9" and consists of ten lines of writing on each side except the second side of the first plate which contains nine lins The peculier feature af these two plates is that one side of each plate contains the Praśasti of the Saildbhava kings whereas the other side contains the grant of the king Kalyāṇakalaśa *alias* Neṭṭa Bhañjadeva of the Bhañja dynasty of Khiñjali-Maṇḍala. He issued the grant from Bañjulvaka. It is. therefore, clear that both the plates are palimpsests. Formerly they were used by a king of the Śailodbhava dynasty of Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala, and afterwards by Kalyāṇakalaśa, a king of the Bhañja dynasty of Khiñjali-Maṇḍala. The types of scripts used on both the sides of the plates indicate an interval of atleast two centuries on palaeographical considerations.

One intersting point to which I invite attention of readers is that in the Sailodbhava praśasti it is found that in the 9th and 10th lines of the text the verse which starts from "शैलोद्भवस्य कुलजो रणभीत आसीत्" continues in the 13th line of the text, leaving in between the above two lines the following passage which ought to have been mentioned after the 20th line of the text:-

"गोत्त्‌मुन्मीलित दिनकृतेव सहोदयेन
सं क्षिप्तमण्डलरुचश्च गताः प्रणाश माशुद्‌विपो
ग्‌हगणाद्वयस्य दीप्त्या ॥ कालेयैर्भूतधात्त्‌ी"

It is a grave mistake in the part of the engraver. What caused him to commit such a blunder ? I imagine that he was asked to

copy the praśasti of the grant from a record previously written on som palm-leaves which were not properly arranged or that the contents of a leaf which was wrongly placed and copied by the engraver who neither knew the language nor the subject matter written on it. He blindly copied out one leaf after the other. So, the misplaced leaf was written by him in between the lines 10 and 13 of the text. Now, we may presume that the misplaced leaf contained 63 letters, and probably each side of the palm-leaf contained one line of writing covering about 32 letters in average.

On the whole we can say that the text of this grant was very badly engraved with full of mistakes. Probably for this reason the record was cancelled and afterwards utilised by a Bhañja-king.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The total number of copperplate grants of the Śailodbhava kings of Koṅgoda, discovered up till now, is sixteen. Among them the first is No. 32, the grant of Mādhavarāja (II). He was a feudatory chief under Mahārājādhirāja Śaśāṅkaraja whose praśasti and glory are written as follows:-

"चतुरुदधि सलिलवीचीमेखलायां सद्वीप गिरि पत्तनवत्यां
वसुन्धरायां ...... महाराजाधिराज श्रीशशाङ्क ... ..."

A similar praśasti is used for Pṛthivīvigraha, the Governor of Kaliṅga-Rāshṭra, who lived in 570 A. D., and also for Śrī Lokavigraha, the ruler of eighteen-Toshalis, who lived in 600 A. D. (Vide Nos. 21 and 23). Mādhavaraja issued his Ganjam charter (No. 32) on the occasion of a solar eclipse, occurred in the Gupta year 300 or 619-20 A. D. He was a feudatory king of Koṅgoda under Śaśāṅkarāja, whose name is also given in Nos. 30 and 31 as the over lord of Mahāsāmanta-Mahāraja Somadatta and Mahāpratihara Śubhakīrti of Daṇḍabhukti and Utkala-Deśa. * This is the first known epigraph where Utkala-Deśa is mentioned. Presumably Utkala-Deśa and Daṇḍabhukti, governed by Somadatta under Mahārāja Śaśāṅka, are two separate geographical units and situated side by side at the north-eastern borders of Śaśāṅka's territory. According to No. 29. Somadatta possessed of the titles of Mahābalādhikṛta, Antaraṅga and Mahasandhivigrahin. There, he granted a village in Sarephahāra-Vishaya which has been identified with the modern village Soro in the District of Balasore. If Mahāsandhivigrahin Somadatta of No. 29 happens to be the same person whose name is found in No. 30, then it is quite clear that he governed not only the tracts of Daṇḍabhukti and Utkala Deśa but also the entire Uttara Toshali.

The position of Somadatta in No. 30 is similar to that of Mādhavaraja in No. 32, who was another Mahāsamanta under Śaśāṅkarāja and governed the Province named Koṅgoda Maṇḍala.

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* "सहितामुत्कल देशेन दण्डभुक्तिं प्रशासति"

Utkala-Deśa under Somadatta and Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala under Mādhavarāja are not known from any other grant issued prior to the time of Śaśāṅka. Apart from Nos. 30, 31 and 32, Śaśāṅka is known from the following records:-

(1) The Harshacharita of Bāṇabhaṭṭa (2) Reports of Huen-Tsang (3) The Mañjuśrī-Mūlakalpa (4) The Ekamra-Purāṇa (5) The Rotasgadha Seal matrix of Mahāsamanta Śaśāṅkadeva * and (6) The gold-coins of Śaśāṅka-Narendragupta. The last two items are not helpful to us for locating the residence of Śaśāṅka. Items 3 and 4 are not trustworthy records as they were compiled many centuries after the age of Śaśāṅka (i. e. the beginning of the 7th century A. D.). The remaining two items are the Harshacharita of Bāṇabhaṭṭa and the Report of Huen-Tsang, the Chinese traveller.

Bāṇa's Harshacharita is a biographical account and narrates the life history of Mahārāja Harshavardhana of Kanyakubja. His great enemy in East-India is Śaśāṅka, whom Bāṇābhaṭṭa called by the name 'Gauḍādhama'. It is not, however, clear whether this appellation indicates that he was the ruler of a-kingdom named 'Gauḍa' or belonged to the race which was called 'Gauḍa'. Most of the scholars have taken the former view although there was no clear evidence at our disposal to ascertain the geographical limits of Gauḍa-Deśa, which, according to the Bṛhatsamhita of Varahamihira, extended to the eastern regions of India.

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* Beglar discovered this seal-matrix from the hill-fort of Rohtasgadh of the Sahabad District in Behar. The upper part of it contains a figure of bull and below it there are two lines of writing as:-

"श्री महा सामन्त
शशाङ्क देवस्य ।"

The seal is 4.25" in diameter and the characters, according to Dr. Fleet, belong to the 5th-6th century A. D. (Vide Fleet's C. I. I., Vol. III, pp. 283-4).

From the Chinese source (i. e. the accounts of Huen-Tsang) it is understood that Śaśāṅka was the king of Karṇa-suvarṇṇa. That country was not far from the Gauḍa Deśa and contiguous to the provinces called Toshali and Koṅgoda, where Śaśāṅka's subordinate chiefs and officers lived. From the accounts of Huen-Tsang we learn that the headquarters of Karṇasuvarṇṇa were at a distance of about 700 *Li* to the South-West of Tamluk or the port town named Tāmralipti.

Following is quoted from the accounts of Huen-Tsang.-

"........his personal name was Harshavardhana, and he was a younger son of the great king whose name was Prabhākara-vardhana. When the latter died he was succeeded to the throne by his elder son named Rāja (or Rājya) vardhana. The latter, soon after his succession, was treacherously murdered by Śaśāṅka the wicked king of Karṇasuvarṇa in the East-India, the persecuter of Buddhism ...." *

Watter writes the following about Karṇasuvarṇṇa:-

"The pilgrim goes on to tell that from Tamralipti he travelled north-west for over 700 *Li* to the 'Kie-(Ka)-lo-na-su-ra-la-na' (or Karṇasuvarṇa) country. This was about 4,450 *Li* in circuit and its capital was about 20 *Li* in circuit. The country was well inhabited and the people were very rich. The land was low and moist; farming operations were regular; flowers and fruits were abundant; the climate was tamperate, and the people of good character and were patrons of learning ...." * *

From the port of Tāmralipti the Chinese pilgrim travelled about 700 *Li*. towards the south-west and came to the country called Oḍra (U-tu).

Starting from the modern Districts of Manbhum and

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* Watters' Vol. I, pp. 343.

* * Watters' Vol. II, p. 191.

and Dhalbhum, Huen-Tsang seems to have proceeded on the down-ward trend of the river Suvarṇarekhā to arrive at the present districts of Balasore and Cuttack which formed parts of Uttara-Toshali where, accor-ding to No. 29, Oḍra formed a district (Vishaya) at the time when that tract was governed by Somadatta, the Valādhikṛta, Antaraṅga and Mahā Sandhivigrahin under Śaśāṅka. His capital was called Amrata-kshaka which has not yet been identified. It is also not known whether Amratakshaka was a capital of the Provincial Division named Uttara-Toshali or the district (Vishaya) named Oḍra of that Division. Accord-ing to Julien, the Chinese traveller arrived at 'Pu-sie-p'o-ki-li' or Pushpa-giri. To the north-east of it there was a tope in a hill monastery, believed to have been erected by supernatural beings. And, near the shore of the ocean in the south-east of this country, was the city 'Che-li-ta-lo' or Chāritrya. Regarding its identification Watters quotes the following from Dr. Waddell's writing:-

"In the locality here indicate-in exact keeping geographically with the distances and directions noted by the pilgrim-in the Mahanadī-delta, about 15 miles below Cuttack, we find an older chanrel of the great Mahānadī river which is still known as the Chitratola * River."

According to Dr. Waddell, opposit to Kendupatna, there was an old port-town called 'Chitratolā' which is, now covered by sand and the Chinese 'Che-li-ta-lo' is nearing to this local pronunciation of Chitratolā'.

Huen-Tsang offers no detailed description relating to 'U-tu' or Oḍra. But, while writing about Koṅgoda he gives a vivid picture relating to the strength of her people as follows:-

"The country contained some tens of towns which stretched from the slopes of the hills to the edge of the sea. As the towns were

* The Chitrotpala is a well known river in Orissa. Probably its name was deduced from the names of the Śiva-Liṅgas, Chitreśvara and Utpaleśvara, installed at the two extreme corners of the Chitro-tpalā, which formed the downward course of the Mahānadī.

naturally strong there was a gallant army which kept the neighbouring countries in awe, and so there was no powerful enemy........The country produced large dark-coloured elephants which were capable of long journeys..........." *

At the time of the pilgrims's arrival at Koṅgoda it was invaded by Mahāraja Harshavardhana. From Nos. 32-37 we learn that Mahārāja-Mahāsamanta Mādhavarāja, who was a feudatory under Śaśāṅkarāja in 619-20 A. D. (No. 32) declared himself as the lord of Sakala-Kaliṅga in No. 33 by using the title 'सकलकलिङ्गाधिपति', but afterwards gave up that title in Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 37 where he introduced a new family praśasti composed of Sanskrit verses. In Nos. 34, 35 and 36 the last verse of the praśasti states that he made Koṅgoda his abode (कोङ्गोद कृतनिकेत:). Under what circumstance he could elevate his position from a feudatory chief to an over-lord of Sakala-Kaliṅga, and again reduced from that position by confining his power within Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala which was a much smaller kingdom than Sakala-Kaliṅga ? It is supposed that Madhavarāja became independent soon after the death of Śaśāṅkarāja of Karṇasuvarṇṇa, i.e. some time after 620 A.D. when the kingdom of Sakala-Kaliṅga had to run without ruler. In the historical notes for Section I it is discussed how in between A. D. 550 and 570 the Śrīrāma Kāśyapas of Piṣṭapura ousted the Māṭharas from Sakala-Kaliṅga and advanced their sway as far north as the Vaitaraṇī at Virañjā-nagara, and how they were pushed back by the Vigrahas who acted as Governors under the Gupta rule and among whom Śrī Pṛthivivigraha was described as the governor of Kaliṅga-rāshṭra (or the kingdom of Sakala-Kaliṅga) in 570 A. D. Presumably fifty years after that sovereignty was acquired by Śaśāṅkaraja who did not remain a governor under the Guptas but declared himself as an over-lord of the countries, lying between the Ganges and the Ṛshikulyā on the east-coast. So, after his death Mādhavarāja, who became an independent king in Koṅgoda, tried to possess of the entire kingdom of Sakala-Kaliṅga and for a short time indeed he succeeded to that end. That position of his, however, did not last long.

* Watters, Vol. II, pp. 196-7 ff.

Between A.D.620 and 626* he was over powered by the Eastern-Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga, who presumably came from the south along with the Chalukyas. They jointly succeeded in restoring peace and order in Kaliṅga as well as in Veṅgī. At this stage we can fairly imagin what obstructed Mādhava-rāja from using the glorious title of 'Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati' in his subsequent records. In this connection I invite attention of those who are dealing with the problem of the initial year of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga to the point that if the Ganga-era will start from 498 A. D., then its 72nd year would correspond to 570 A. D. in which year pṛthivī-vigraha was the Governor of Kaliṅga-rāshṭra and at the same time either Trikaliṅgādhipati Samantavarman or Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati Hastivarman of the Gaṅga dynasty was ruling over the same kingdom (i. e. Kaliṅga). How can Pṛthivīvigraha and these powerful Gaṅga-kings live side by side claiming the same title ? This is quite absurd. Again, the Ganga-era 128 which would correspond to 626 A. D., when Mādhava-rāja-Sainyabhīta was using the title of Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati would be the time of Devendravarman, the Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati. How can it be possible ? So, I have concluded that the Gaṅgas came to Kaliṅga some time after 620 A. D., immediately after which date Mādhavavarman-Sainyabhīta used the title of Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati.

It is not known what relation was existing between Mādhava-rāja of Koṅgoda and the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga. But, eventually, one can imagin that their relation was not happy. Most probably, Mādhavarāja expected trouble from the south; So, he made friendship with some kings of East India, which fact is fully supported by the following verse found in No. 37:-

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* According to my theory the Ganga-era was started from 626-7 A. D. when the Gaṅgas first came to Kaliṅga. From various accounts this theory is supported. So, I am unable to accept that the Ganga-era was started from 498 A.D. which many scholars believe. I have fully discussed this point in J. K. H. R. S., Vol. I, No. 1, pp. 29-50 ff. and J. B. R. S., Vol. XXXV, pp. 1-27.

जयति जयन्त प्रतिमः प्रसभ समाकृष्ट रिपुनृप श्रीकः ।
श्रावरमोरक्षितिपो वरदीकृत लोकनाथसख: ॥"

It is not possible at present to identify the Lokanatha with whom Madhavarāja made friendship, although we should not overlook in this matter the king Lokanātha of the Tipera plates of the 7th century A. D. The following verse is given in that insceription of Lokanātha:—

"दुर्ल॑घ्ये जयतुङ्गवर्ष समरे सद्य: प्रयोगोथिनां
नीतौ नीति विधानतेति चतुरा नित्यप्रहृष्टप्रजः।
मं त्र्यापादित निर्वृतिर्बहुगुणो विद्वत्प्रियस्सर्व्वदा
सार्व: साधुसमाश्रय: पटुमतिर्लब्धप्रतापोदय: ॥"

R. G. Basak gives the following translation of it:—

In obstinate battle with Jayatuṅgavarsha he showed his readiness; he is expert in the matter of prescribing the right course to seekers (of instruction) in policy; his subjects are always pleased, and he is happy in making friendship; this man of many qualities, dear to the learned, a resort to good people, and prone to (doing) universal good, of sharp intelect, has achieved majesty and prosperity" *

Madhavaraja-Sainyabhita (II) seems to have reigned for a long period, for No. 37 gives the Saṁvat 50 in symbol. Supposing that he assumed the throne of Koṅdoga as an independent king after Saśāṅka in or about 625 A. D. his rule must have continued upto atleast 675 A. D. After him his son Ayaśobhita *alias* Madhyamarāja I came to the throne. His regnal year, in No. 29, is mentioned as 26 ("षड्विंशतितमे राज्यसम्वत्सरे"). If we give a margin of say four years between the above regnal year and the end of his rule, then we have to assign 705 A.D. as the beginning of the reign of his second son Mādhava, who adversely cuptured the throne by ignoring the claim of his elder brother Dharmmarāja

* E. I. XV, pp. 310-11 ff.

alias Śrī mānabhita. We are not aware how long Mādhava possessed of the throne by force, but subsequent records of Dharmmarāja narate that between the two brothers there was a fight in which Dharmmarāja achieved victory. The verse, relating to this event, is quoted below:—

"राज्यं लब्ध्वैव दर्पादविगणितनया माधवोऽज्येष्ठभावा-
देशादस्मादपास्तः कृतविषममतिर्विग्रहे फासिकायाम् ।
युद्धक्षोभेणभग्नो नृपतिवरममौ संगते स्तीवराख्यं
पश्चात्तेनापि सार्धं पुनरपि विजितो विन्ध्यपादेषु जीर्णः ॥"

The translation of this verse is given below:—

Having got the kingdom by the right or primogeniture he (Dharmmarāja) had to banish Mādhava from his country, who was so proud as to not consider the science of politics and was of unbecoming mind to fight with him at Phāsika. Mādhava being then baffled and disappointed in this fight restored to the great king Tīvara by name and was again defeated with his ally; decayed at the Vindhyapāda.†

Although this verse has been recorded in all the six grants of Dharmmarāja (Nos. 40-45), it is interesting to note that it has been deleted from the Praśasti in No.46. Most probably the family dispute,which impaired the Śailodhavas in Koṅgoda and ultimatly gave opportunity to some neighbouring principalities to interfere in the internal affairs of the country, was subsequently given up by the successors of Dharmmarāja. Inspite of some wonderful glories and victory achieved by Madhyamarāja II, the downfall of the family had become an indispensable occurance. The surviving members of the family seem to have left their parental home and settled in some remote parts of the South. It should have been accomplished when the Bhaumakara kings captured Toshali including the Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala during the first half of the 8th century A. D. Therefore, it may be concluded that the Śailodbhavas abandoned Koṅgoda before 736 A.D.We find that there was a gap

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† J. B & O. R. S. Vol. XVI, p. 184.

of 36 years between the period of accessin of Dharmmaraja and that of the extinction of the Śailodbhava family from Koṅgoda.*

The battle between Dharmmaraja and his brother Mādhava was fought at Phasika. There was a village of the same name in the Kodala Taluk in Ganjam. Not very far from that village there is a hill named Kṛshṇagiri which is mentioned in No. 32. There was a District in Koṅgoda called Kṛshṇagiri-Vishaya. Probably it was so named because the above hill was situated in that Vishaya. Some old temples are found at the foot of this hill and the architectural style of them belong to the 7th and 8th centuries A. D. The time of the battle of Phasika which took place after the death of Ayaśobhīta II *alias* Madhyamarāja I may be fixed at the beginning of the 8th century A. D. Tīvaradeva, who helped Mādhava in that battle, was no other than Mahaśiva Tīvaradeva of the Pāṇḍu-vaṁśi kings of Mahā-Kośala. †

The Chandesvara plates of Dharmaraja (No. 41) records three numerical symbols, viz. 10, 0 and 5 after the word 'Saṁvat' indicating '05. We have no evidence at our disposal to say that that was the family era of the Śailodbhavas or any other Saṁvat. But, the style of scripts used therein indicates that the document was inscribed at a much

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* On astronomical grounds I have proved that the Bhaumakara kings introduced their own era in Orissa beginning from 736 A. D. (O. H. R. J., Vol. I. pp. 208-13 and *Ibid* Vol. IV, pp. 67-76 ff.)

† Some scholars are of opinion that Tīvaradeva who participated in the civil war at Koṅgoda was not the same Tīvaradeva of Mahākośala whose name is found in some inscriptions. But, uptill now we have no record to say that another Tīvara was living at any part of Kośala or other neighbouring tracts, not far form Vindhyapāda and Koṅgoda. Adding to this point we find that Mahāśiva Tīvaradeva's Praśasti is written in the style of the Kādamvarī which was newly introduced in the Sanskrit literature by Bāṇabhaṭṭa in the 7th century A.D. (O. H. R. J. Vol. III, PP. 109-14, ff)

latter age (i. e. between the 9th and 10th centuries A D.). Most probably, the plates were transcribed at a latter time for some reason not known. It is, therefore, not possible to say whether the Saṁvat 105, mentioned in this grant, is an era current at the time of issue of the grant or when the document was transcribed at some latter age.

We have now six inscriptions (Nos. 32-37) which belong to Mādhavarāja II *alias* Śrī Sainyabhīta II. The first two grants (Nos. 32 and 33) have been written in Sanskrit-prose while the other four inscriptions (Nos. 34-37) in Sanskrit-verse so for as the Praśasti portion of the grant is concerned. After Mādhavarāja we have only two grants (Nos. 30 and 39) which belong to his son Madhyamarāja I *alias* Ayaśobhīta II. After him, we get six grants (Nos. 40-45), issued by his son Dharmmaraja *alias* Śrīmānabhīta. Inorder to trace out the chronological order of all these grants the regnal years given in some grants are not helpful as they are written in numerical figures and creats confusion while deciphering them. Some figures seem to have been based on decimal system while some are not. As such, we are not able to read these figures with any amount of certainty. Therefore, to fix up the chronological order of the grants I followed the development of Praśasti-verses as found in these inscriptions. To clear this position I have given a chart in Appendix I below. From this chart we gather that Nos. 34-36 ended at the verse 16 and No. 37 grant at the verse 20. These grants belong to Mādhavarāja. Then, the two grants of Madhyamaraja I (Nos. 38 and 39) ended at the verse 28. After Madhyamarāja I the plate No. 40 which belongs to Dharmmarāja gives three new verses in the Praśasti. Then, No. 41 grant adds three more verses (i. e. Verses 30, 31 and 34). After this follow four grants of the same king (Dharmmarāja) (Nos. 42-45) where we get one more verse added in the Praśasti found in No. 41. The last grant of the dynasty, known so far, is No. 46 where we get nine new verses (36-44) which are not found in any other grant. Now, with the help of this development of Praśasti-verses I have arranged the groups of inscriptions in a chronological order as shown at the end of this note.

In No. 40 the epithets of the king (Dharmmarāja) is given as follows : "परम माहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यात: परमभट्टारको महाराजाधिराज परम-माहेश्वर: श्री धर्म्मराजदेव: ."

It is, however, significant to note that the title of 'Mahārājādhirāja' is not used in any other grant of Dharmmarāja except in No. 40. After this, No. 41. records the following epithets: 'श्री शैलोद्भवकुलतिलको महामखवाजपेयाश्वमेधवभृथस्नाननिर्व्वर्त्तितप्रख्यातकीर्त्तिक्रमपरममाहेश्वरमातापितृपादानुध्यातश्री-धर्म्मराजदेवः'

Although in this grant Dharmmarājadeva has not used the title of Mahārajādhirāja as in No. 40, he claims that he performed the Yajñas like Vājapeya and Aśvamedha. But, in his subsequent records the tone is changed. There, it is stated that his grand father performed the above Yajñas. That changed epithet of Dharmmaraja which is invariably found in Nos. 42-45. is quoted below: 'श्री शैलोद्भवकुलतिलको महामख वाजपेयाश्वमेधव-भृथस्नाननिर्व्वर्त्तितसूनो स्तनयो वहु विविधमत्तवारणवरतुरगपदातिशस्त्रसम्पातसङ्कुलवहुवाहववि-निहतशत्रुरनेकविक्रमाक्रान्तसकल भूमोण्डलप्रथितयशाश्चातुर्द्दन्तसंग्रामादसकृल्लब्धप्रतापः परम-माहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः श्रीधर्म्मराजदेवः'

The genealogical table of the Śailodbhava kings with their approximate time of rule is given below:-

1. Pulindasena
2. Śailodbhava
3. Araṇabhīta ......575 A. D.
4. Mādhavarāja I *alias* Śrī Sainyabhīta I...... 590 A.D.
5. Ayaśobhīta I.......... ......605 A.D
6. Mādhavarāja II *alias* Śrī Sainyabhīta II ....620-670 A.D.
7. Ayaśobhīta II *alias* Madhyamarāja I......... 670-700 A.D.
   - 9. Dharmmarāja Śrī *alias* mānabhīta..................705-725 A.D.
     - 10. Madhyamaraja II
     - 11. Allavarāja
       - 12. Yuvarāja Tailapanibha (Ended in or before 736 A.D.)
   - 8. Madhava

APPENDIX—I

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ŚAILODBHAVA PRAŚASTI.

S. No. of Verses.	Beginning of Śloka.	Ganjam	Khurda	Buguda	Purushottampur	Puri	Orissa Museum	Banapur	Parikud	Nibina	Chandeswar	Ranapur	Banapur	Puri	Kondedle	Tekkali	Kings	Approximate period.
1		32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46		
	Prose	+	+															
1	इन्दोर्द्धौत मृणालतन्तुभिरिव			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+			
2	प्राच्याम्भोनिधि			—	—	—	+	+	—	—	?	—	—	—	—			
3	श्रीमानुच्चैर्नभस्तो			+	+	—	—	+	+	—	?	—	—	—	—			
4	प्राङ्शुर्महेभकर पीवर			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		Polindasena	
5	तेनेत्थं गुणिनापि			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		i	
6	लोक प्रतीतिवाह्यः			—	—	—	+	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—		Śailodbhava	
7	सोप्याश्चर्य्य मनोभवा			—	—	—	+	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—		ii Arpabhita	
8	शैलोद्भव इति ख्यातः			—	—	—	+	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—		i	
9	स शिला शकलोद्भेदी			+	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+		Mādhavarāja I *alias*	575 A.D.
10	शैलोद्भवस्य कुलजो			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		Śrī Sainyabhita	
11	तस्याभवद्विबुधपाल			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		ii Ayaśabhita I	590 „
12	तस्यापि वंशेऽथ			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		i	605 „
13	जातोऽथ तस्य तनयः			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		Mādhavaraja II *alias*	
14	जातेन येन कमलाकरवत्			+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	—		Śrī Śainyabhita II.	620 „
15	कालेयं भूतधात्री			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
16	कङ्गोद कृतनिकेतः			+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		”	
17	माधवमुरविहित स्थिति						+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		”	
18	विषयोस्मिन् जयपुरे						+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		”	
19	कुमारामात्यमायुक्तात्						+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		”	
20	जयतिजयत्यप्रतिमः						+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		”	
21	तस्योज्जेता खिलारे							+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		Ayaśobhita II *alias*	686 „
22	केचिद् वन्यमृगेण							+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—		Madhyamaraja I	
23	केचिच्छैलगुहोदरेषु							+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	”	
24	यस्याहवाना समीयुः							+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	”	
25	स्थित्युत्पत्तिविनाशकारणपरं							+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	”	
26	आकर्ण्यादतुलं							+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	”	
27	वर्मभ्यां सकलं							+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	”	
28	जातेन शत्रु (येन) वपुषा							+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	”	
29	तस्याभवत् सकलशास्त्र									+	+	+	+	+	+	+	i Dharmmaraja *alias*	711 „
30	निराश्रयं प्रयत्नेन									—	+	+	+	+	+	—	Śrī Manabhita	
31	काले हन्ति रिपून्									—	+	+	+	+	+	—	”	
32	राज्यं लब्ध्वेव दर्पात्									+	+	+	+	+	+	+	”	
33	शौर्य्यं श्री यौवनं राज्यं									+	+	+	+	+	+	—	”	
34	तुरग खुराभिघात										+	+	+	+	+	—	”	
35	आरभ्य प्रसभं											+	+	+	+	+	i Madhyamaraja II	
36	सकलगुणार्जितकीर्त्ति															+	*alias*	
37	क्षीरोदान्मधुसूदनं															+	Ranakshobha	725 „
38	स्फारोत्खात कृपाण															+	”	
39	अरातिकरिकुम्भाना															+	”	
40	तस्मिन्नराति तिमिर															+	” Allavaraja	730 „
41	भ्राता तस्य नमुन्द															+	”	
42	पक्षच्छेदभयात्															+	”	
43	दर्पोद्धतान् बलि रिपून्															+	”	
44	लोकालोकं विन्ध्य															+	”	

INDEX

[Abbreviations:-C=Country; D=District; F=Family; G=God; H=Hill; M=Mountain; P=Province, R=River; T=Town; V=Village]



ERRATA

Page.	Line.	for	read
1	4	Paramabha- ṭṭārakapāda- bhakta	Bappabhaṭṭā- [illegible]akapada- bhakta
	7	Hemaṁ 7,	7, Hemaṁ 7,
2	17	स्वग्ग	स्वर्ग्ग
3	31	Hemaṁ(nta)	Hemaṁ(nta) 7
8	4n	t xt	text
10	6	Sihapnra	Sihapura
	12	Aupyama- nyavasa	Aupamanya- vasa
	1n	Expresed	Expressed
	1n	Symbot	Symbol
	2n	readnig	reading
11	17	Porf.	Prof.
	18	7 aypore	Jaipur
	3n	when	where
12	1	“रा[ज्ञो]वर्म्मस्य”	रा[ज्ञो]मवर्म्मस्य
	29	M. vara,	M...vara,
16	19	exist being known	exist
	25	Deśadhipaṭala	Deśāksha- paṭalā
23	9	blew:-	below:-
	16	Śak ti]varman	Śak[ti] varman
	1n	D strict	District
24	8	pronunceal	pronounced
	10	tho	the
26	4n	howerver	however
27	12	dovout	devout
	27	inharitence	inheritance
28	7	Saṁvatsara	Saṁvatsara 6,
29	24	witha	with a

Page.	Line.	for	read
	2n	rig t	right
30	13	(to be)	(to be)
33	6	rocord	record
35	4	Parmamahe- śvara;	Paramamahe- śvara;
36	25	si	is
	1n	editer	editor
37	3	platas I,	plates
	10	afterwords	afterwards
	29	obbiously	obviously
39	19	shuld	should
40	21	हकि(रि)श्चन्द्र	हनि(रि)श्चन्द्र
41	2	देवरात	देवरात्र
	14	चान्म(नु[म])न्ता	चान(नु)मन्ता
	5n.	दानाच्छृयो	दानाच्छ्रेयो
42	2	7¼″ 1¾″	7¼″×1¾″
	5	standerd	standard
	20	formar	former
	21	peaceful	respectful
	25	religion. this Agrahāra	religion or succession (of inheritance) or prowess, as their own act of religion, this Agrahāra
42	4n.	भरण	भरवाण
44	21	भगव[त्]	भग[वत्]
	22	वम्र्मणो	वर्म्मणो
	1n.	नद्यान्तर[·]	नद्यन्तर[·]

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
45	2	एप	एप
	5	सम्प्रनन	सम्प्रत:
	9	एपस्त्वधर्म्म	एषखलुस्त्वधर्म्म
	10	प्योक्ता	श्लोका
	13	वसति	मोदति
	19	दिवस	दिवसो
	19	महाप्रतिहार[ा]	महाप्रतिहार दूतोमहादड-नायक[ज्येष्ठ]
	1n.	by	be
	9n.	शतेद्दे	शतोद्व(द्वौ)
	9n	interprit	interpret
	11n	to is be mention ?	is to be mentioned ?
46	2	blocks	estampage
	15-16	interprits	interprets
	16	Which refers	with reference
	22	whould	would
48	15	Kamakāyaya-nasa	Kamakāya-nasa
	1n	found	not found as
49	3	यशाविशेप	यशोविशेप
	3	श्राराम:	श्रीराम:
	5	पागुणाविपये	पागुणारविषये
	11	•सहम्	त्रिसहम्
	7n.	समद्रे	समृद्रे
50	12	88-89	88-99
	1n	g ven	given
51	13	genealogy	genealogy are,
	15	Velanādu	Velanāṇḍu
	24	ancestr	ancestor
	29	his	this
	30	Kalikāla	Karikāla
	35	must began	must have begun

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
54	17	edeted	edited
55	9	वदवेद(दा)ङ्ग	वेदवेद(दा)ङ्ग
57	12	trace that	trace out
58	16	bank	banks
59	1n	P. 1	PP. 29-50 ff
60	2	thers	there
	16	praśsti	praśasti
	17	powerfull	powerful
	27	intitled	entitled
	3n	discassded	discussed
61	24	prominance	prominence
62	7	mounteain	mountain
	7	cast-cost	east-coast
	11	three	four
11	14	Revise the sentence as follows :- "The first was granted in his 6th regnal year from Sunagara. The second was issued from Vardhamānapura in his 9th regnal year and the third which gives no date was issued from Sunagare when he presented a villag. named Kuttūra in the Disa trict (Vishaya) of Mahendrabhoga6.	
	15	two	three
	17	third	fourth
	6n	greant	grant
	6n	whille	while
64	1	Śrīrāmn	Śrīrāma
	29	Mahabhārats	Mahābharata-
66	4	Māṭhara	Maṭharas
	31	Māṭhara's	Matṛvara's

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
67	5	appeard	appears
	9	at lest	at least
	19	writea	writer
	20	year	year of
	23	duaing	during
	25	coclude	conclude
	26	pehalf	behalf
	27	merebaby	merely a baby
	8n.	Kalapasutra	Kalpasūtra
68	6	belong	belongs
70	7	Cuhningham	Cunningham
	1n.	ditails	details
72	12	are	is
	20	suppliment	supplement
73	1n.		To be deleted.
74	7-8	"suppliment"	"supplement"
75	4	Makāraja	Mahārāja, Paramadaivata and Bappabhaṭṭārakapāda-bhakta.
	13	Bhalinga-	Bhilinga-
	20	महाराजोवर्म्मा	महाराजोमवर्म्मा
	24	मगहारङ्कृत्वा	मगृहारङ्कृत्वा
	24	पारहारैश्च	परिहारैश्च
76	11	स्वग्ग	स्वर्ग्ग
	25-26	4.5"x2.2"	6.2"x3"
79	10	वष	वर्ष
	14	सम्वस्तर	सम्वत्सर
	19	repitition	repetition
	21	7"x2.1"	7"x3.1"

Appendix-I From No. 8 and column 2 delete: (son of Prabhañjana and grand son of Guṇa)

Appendix-II In line2 read 'genealogy' for 'Geneology'; in line 1 (f. n.) read 'kings will for 'kings'; in line 2 (f.n.) read 'line will indicate for 'line indicates'; in line 3 (f.n.) read 'as father' for 'asfather' and in the same line read 'successor' for 'suceessor'

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
81	2	Tushṭikaa	Tushṭikara
82	5n.	reeds	reads
84	29	adjecent	adjacent
85	30	repitition	repetition
91	20	5th century	6th century
92	23	g eat	great
93	12	sucress	success
	6n.	the sewords	these words
	6n.	tho	the
		The foot-note no. 5 is to be deleted.	
94	7	Māddhva.	Mādhava.
95	12	insaription	inscription
	19	yistrict	District
	3n.	respecitvely	respectively
96	5	af	of
99	2	Vilasatuṅga	Vilāsatuṅga
	6n	estampar	estampage
	8n	not	note
101	2n	end	and
102	17	by 1 foot	by 1 foot
103	13	Iarger	large
107	15	When	when
108	3	peper	paper

Page	Line	for	read
	20	Erom	Form
	21	Brahmṇas	Brāhmaṇas
109	29	Nala family	Nala kings
	30	matronymic	matriarchal
110	3	entrused	entrusted
111	7	some	same
	7	script	scripts
	10	af	of
	18	Vṛishdhvaja	Vṛshadhvaja
112	1	Śarabhapurayans	Śarabhapuriyans
	8	Pāṇḍuvahśis	Pāṇḍuvaṁśis
	11	disppeared	disappeared
	15	at	as
	4	VI, No. 1,	VI, No. 2,
113	15	Vṛttadhyana	Vṛttadhyayana
	27	प(पा)पादभक्तो	पादभक्तो
114	10	व(वृ)त्ताध्ययनवतां	व(वृ)त्ताध्ययनवतां6
	17	भमिदः	भूमिदः
	3n.	free doubt	free from doubt
	5n.	'मट्टस्वामि'	मट्टस्वामि
115	14	bell-like	ball-like
	15	devote	devout
	18	as	is
	19	ia	is
	31	Di trict	District
	32	existance	existence

Page.	Line.	for	read
117	21	मन्त्रदिक्षितो	मन्त्रदीक्षितो
118	2	ग्रमे	ग्रामे
	3	शतहस्तद्वय	हस्तशतद्वय
	5	काण्यं य	काण्वेय
	6	भरणस्मामिने	भरण स्वामिने
	14	Badakhey	Badkhuri
	22	haraja	Mahārāja
119	1	referable	is referable
121	8	delete 'राजपुत्र'	
	10	वा	वो
	12	परमदवता	परमदैवता
	12-13	पालनीषत्तया	पालनीषुत्तया -
	15	सस्थाप्य	संस्थाप्य
	4n.	refer	refer to
	7n.	बृहद भागि	बृहद भोगि
	14n.	धम्मथिकाम	धम्मर्थिकाम
	15n.	विनष्पत्त[ये]	विनिष्पत्त[ये]
122	1n.	म[ग]य	म[ठी]य
123	23	officer	officers
124	8	Dakshiṇe	Dakshiṇa
		Add in the column :-'(38' Bappasvāmin (39) Gomisvāmin	
	31	माणवश	णागव श
125	11	यथाह[ं]	यथार्ह[ं]
	13	[ा व वासरे]	[आववासगे]
	1n.	E.I.XI at page 145	E.I.IX, at page 287n.
	2n.	satisfectory	satisfactory
	4n.	plate	place
126	2	गोमिस्वामि	गोमिस्वामि एभ्य
	20	of	on
	25	rulling	ruling
	27	Paramabhattārada	Paramabhattāraka

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
	29	After 'feudatory chiefs' add:- Rājashthāniyas, Uparikas, officers of the heir-apparent, Tadāyuktakas, great nobles, tax-collectors'	
127	1	After 'and myself, add:- 'after having poured out water, to last as lang as the Sun and the Moon subsist, everlastingly,	
	1	writting	writing
	2	Savasvami	Śūrasvāmi
	3	Chhadisvami	Chhedisvāmi
	4	After 'Vu(Bu)ddhasvami' add:-'Mahāseṇasvami, Vishṇusvāmi, Yadusvāmi, Mātradasvami, Nāgasvami Bhogasvāmi,'	
	6	After 'Balasvāmi' add:-'Jyeshthasvāmi, Adarśanadeva, Dhaṇadeva, Kumārasvāmi Jyeshṭasvami, Ravisvami,	
	7	Gapālasvami	Gopālasvāmi
128	12	Sagaḍābāra	Sagaḍhahāra
129	4	वत्सगोत्र	वत्ससगोत्र
	5	प्रियमित्र स्वायि	प्रियमित्र स्वामि
	4n.	Nhr.	√hr
130	6	Lord-	Lords
	15	hinderence	hindrance
131	23	समपगता	समुपगता
	25	न(न)न्यांश्च	नन्यांश्च
	27	कटकोल	कूटकोल
132	1	सम्वन्व	सम्बन्ध
	4, 5	स्मामि	स्वामि
	8	गोरवा(च्चै)पा	गोरवाच्चैप्प

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
	14	पच्यति(ते)	पच्यते [इ]ति
	25	"This plate(D)	This "plate (D)
	27	Dhruvasvāmin	Dhṛvamitra-svāmin
	30	belong	belonging
133	15	J.K.H.R.S. Vol.II,p.31-46	CHRJ. Vol. II, No. i, pp. 31-46 ff.
	16	p. 331.	p 334
134	5	सम्बन्ध	सम्बद्ध
	6	ग्राम:	ग्रान:[6]
	11	परमवन्दित म-	परमवन्दित म् "
	4n	मणीनाग	मणिनाग
	6n	[पट्टदानं]"	प[पट्टदानं]"
135	22	or	of
	23	existance	existence
	26	mantais	maintain
	30	A	A
137	3	पुस्तपाद्यधिकरणञ्च	पुस्तपालाद्यधिकरणं च
	5-6	वत्स्यगोत्र	वात्स्यगोत्र
	7	वानयो	जानयो न
	18	So:e	So:o
	24	"This plate is	This plate "is
	28	Vatsa	Vātsya
138	9	Sūryadeva-Tapita	Kalūyadeva Tāpita
139	2	वल्लभजातीयान् महामहत्तर	वल्लभ जातीयान् विषय-महामहत्तर
	3	करणांश्च	करणं च
	6	वात्स्यगोत्र	वात्स्यसगोत्र
	16	वसेदिति ॥इति॥[2]	वसेदिति ॥
	18	महत्तरक सूर्य-देवेन	महत्तर कल्य-देवेन

Page.	Line.	for	read
	22	52."	5.2"
	3n	Substitute the following in note No. 2:- '2. Majumdar reads सूर्यदेवेन. But, from the facsimile कलय-देवेन is fairly discernable	
140	5	This plate records	This plate "records
	8	Vātsa	Vātsya
	8	Vājbaneya	Vajasaneya
141	20	[ग]ङ्गोपध्वस्त	[गङ्गोपध्वस्त-]
	21	तस्यपाद [खज्यो-त्स्ना]	तस्यपाद नां[ख-ज्योत्स्ना]
	27	द्विजे:	द्विजैः
	1n	Add:-1.'Dr.Sircar substitues 'स्वसम'. But,it is not agreeable to the metre'	
142	2	व्वाच	द्वीच
	3	श्रोसामन्तेन	श्री सामन्तेन
	3	सोमदत्ते न]	[सोमदत्ते[न]
	4	भट ट	भट टे
	4	धृथ्य वे	ध्वथ्य वे
	5	सत्वं मण्डल यंर्ज्जित [:]	सत्वं मण्डल व-र्ज्जित[:] । तदयो-त्थास्मत कुले जातो मोहादन्यो पि वा [नर:]
	10	Midnrpur	Midnapur
143	3	when found	when are found
	5	Paṇḍāves	Pāṇḍavas
	12	land to	land leased to
144	3	Śabhakirtti	Śubhakīrtti
145	7	वर्त्तमानानाधीन्	वर्त्तमानाधीन्
	5	(रिम)	(रिय)

Page.	Line.	for	read
146	4	confirmity	conformity
	4	Darma-śistras;	Dharma-śāstras;
	11	the Keta (?)	the deśa-Keta (?)
147	3	existance	existence
148	6 & 21	Prf.	Prof.
149	7	Cyloneso	Ceylonese
151	12	reasone	reasons
	2n	cants	canto
152	13	distingwishing	distinguishing
154	5	queslion	question
	13	It not	It is not
155	24	t is,	it is,
157	24	महाराजाधिराज	महाराजाधि राजा
158	9	प्रतिस्पर्द्धि [नी]	प्रतिस्पर्द्धिनी
	13	उर्ज्जगम.ध्ड ल	उर्ज्जगम[ध्द]ल
	14	स्वलचन्द्रो	स्वलिचन्द्रो
	15	भगवत: क्षित्य-त्पत्ति	भगवतम क्षित्यु-त्पत्ति
	22	भारद्वाज	भरद्वाज
	5n	facsimila	facsimile
159	1	प्रतिपादित:[:]	प्रतिपादित[:]।
	4	स्वर्ग	स्वर्ग
	23	सद्विप	सद्वीप
	25	simularity	similarity
160	27	with flowers	with the flowers
161	14	existance	existence
	23	given the	given this
	2n	This	The
162	19	2nd plates	2nd plate
	27	(म)त्य	(मं)त्य

Page.	Line.	*for*	*read*
163	3	चरण यगले(ल)क	चरणय् गले- (लं)क
	7	विद्वदग्वजन	विद्वद्विदाधजन
	10	यं थेष्टाम् पभुंज	यथेष्टमुपभुज्य
	17	तदायुक्तकादय् त्ताज	तदायुक्तका- दीनाज
	17	सरण	सकरण
	18	दशविति	दर्शयति
	19	त्य·	तां
	3n	Loskar	Laskar
	8n	(G. Lasker)	(G. Laskar).
164	3	परदत्तां व	परदत्ता वा
	4	क्रि(कृ)मिभंत्वा	क्रि(कृ)मिभूत्वा
	17	mattles	metals
	29	ia grand son	is the grand-son
	31	has sovere-ignty	has got sove-reignty
165	4	ourseves,	ourselves,
	3n	pottors	potters
	4n	that granted	that was granted
	5n	my	may
167	13	discripancies	discrepancy
	23	प्र रकश्चाति	प्रेरकश्चापि
168	4	तद व्ंशः प्रभु: सो(शं)लो	सद व शः प्रभु: शी (शं)लो
	15	स्वगोत्रम	स्वगोत्र म्
	18	पापावतारन्नाता	पापावतारैर्न्नीता
169	2	सम्वद्ध (द्ध)	सम्वद्ध
	4	तृर्यपिय आङ्गिरसं- वर्हंप(स्पद')	तृ(त्र यार्पय आ- ङ्गिरस'(सां)वर्ह- (री)प
	10	लोकस्थित'	लाकस्थिति'
	17	सि होत्र	सिंघोत्र

Page.	Line.	*for*	*read*
	17	सिंहेन	सिंघेन
	18	[द]ड डिभोगिना	[द्र]ड डिम्बोगिना
	10n	वामनस्य नप्त्र	वामनस्य नप्ता
170	27	existance	existence
	1n	brokem	broken
172	8	Soc.	Soc.
172	18-19	C.H.R.J., Vol.II,Nos. 3&4,pp. 20 ff.	O.H.R.J.,Vol. II,Nos. 3&4. pp. 20-22. Re-edited by Dr. D.C. Sircar in E.I.XXX, pp. 264-9 ff.
174	7	वन्धइलंथा	वन्धह्ल(इल)था
	9	स्तेायराशी	स्तेायराशी(शे)
	18	स्वयम्भेा	स्वयम्भेा
	21-22	जें(ज्येा)त्सा	जेा(ज्येा)त्स्ना
	5n	'वता'	'कृत'
175	6	सक्षिप्त	संक्षिप्त
	7	दीप्त्यां	दीप्त्या
	9	यजस्तं	यज्ञैस्तै
	17	छन्दाग य)	छन्देाग(य)
	22	कंश्चिद [प्रि	कश्चिद[पि
	2n	तदानियक्तक:	तदानियुक्तक:
176	2	[समहा,6	न[त]नय:
	20	Add after Samantas:- Maha-Sāmantas,	
	1n.	*Delete*	
177	2-4	existance	existence
179	7	[इ]न्देा[द्वौ]त	[इ]न्देा[द्वै]त
	14	पुलि(लि)न्द	पुली(लि)न्द
	18	शास्वत	शाश्वत
	21	भूमिपतिग(गं)री	भूमिपतिर्ग[रीं]-
180	7	नी ना)तां	नी (र्नी)ता
	16	भवतां (ता)तिम्	भवताम् (तां)

Page	Line	for	read
	18	† † नाना⁶ हवराय	ग्रश्व (स्व) त-(थ्या मान प्रव-राय
	20	चन्द्र ıक	चन्द्र ıरक
	23	कंश्च (श्चि त	कंश्च श्चि)त
	n.	14	34
	7n.	5.Read 'नकेनचित्'	5. Two letters before 'उतथ्य' look like 'तर'
	8n.	6. Read 'ओतथ्य'	6. These letters may be read as 'अस्व-(स्व)त(थ्या)मान प्रवराय'
	9n.	*Delete*	
181	6	चाधुमन्ता च	चात मन्ता च
	8	च्छडिडभोगिनेा (ना)	छडिडभेगिनेा-(ना)
	9	गङ्गभद्रे (1)	गङ्गभद्रे(ग्र]
182	7	entewrining	entwining
183	8	wss	was
	16	sen, the	son of
	22	of his own	his own
	6n.	disc;	disc;
184	7	of those	of) those
	8	existance	existence
	12	as the rays	as white as the rays
	23	Ś la(Māla ?	Śala(Māla ?)
	24	Vishaya Thoraṇa	Vishaya of Thoraṇa
	2n.	will	well
185	2	impendiment	impediment
	2	ever	even

Page.	Line.	for	read
	9	Chhaṇḍdi-bhogin	Chhaṇḍi-bhogin
186	21	Mādhava	Madhva
	22	Datta	Dharma.
187	24	क्षिो	क्षितो
	32	म्मष्ट:	मृष्ट:
188	15	पूर्व्वो (र्व्वा	पूर्व्वा (र्व्वा)
	1n.	Theso	There
	2n	सत्वमाहेयस्यानतूत्स्येत:	सत्त्वमाहेयस्यानपूद्वेत:
189	7	मातुरतेभविद्धि द्वम्र्मा	मातुरतेभविद्धि द्धर्म्मा
	15	श्रीवरमेार-	श्रीवरमेार:*
	16	श्रवण	श्रावण
	24	Tho	The
	1n.	Add the following:-*M.G. Majumdar reads श्रीधर[गो(पो)-र:]	
190	12	Svamin,	Svāmin. Adi-Yajñasvāmin, trasvāmin. Yajñasvamin.
191	12	E.I.XXX,	E.I.XXIX.
	21	पाव्वस्या [:]	पाद्वस्या [:]
192	2	(धा)न्ने¹	(धा)न्ने²
	3	माधवेन्द्र[s]²	माधवेन्द्र[s]³
	20	जातेा [s] यशोभित	जातेा[s]यशोभीत
193	10	मदमुचा(च)	मदमुचा (च)
	12	यत्नत: म (त)	यत्नत: स्स (स)
	15	केविज्जाटा	केविज्जटा
	19	येागयु(जु)गा	येागयु(जु)पेा
194	3-4	विक्रमधन(न)	विक्रमधन (नु)
	4	तदभता:	स्यदभुता:
	12	भग: (ग)	भग (ग)
	13	क्षमामण्डले (ले)	क्षमामण्डले:(ले)
	14	सङ्काचित	सङ्कोचित

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
	19	plae	place
	4n	पुनोद्वोपुरुषा	प(पो)नो द्वा (द्वो) पुरुषो(-(षो)
195	19	race	rays
	29	destroyear	destroyer
196	7	corpulant	corpulent
	8	Add in between 'as broad as' and 'the tender' - 'a slab of big black stone and was charming with a pair of eyes, looking like'	
	17	a king,	Araṇabhīta,
197	7	wiped out	wipe out
	14	tried to drag	tied and dragged
	16	peace	place
199	14	Kavaḍi vamin	Kavaḍisvamin
	22-23	ररुण(ण)(र्ण)	ररुण(र्ण)
200	1	गम्भोरा(र)स्तेाय	गम्भीराम्भीय
	30	कालेये	कालेयं
201	7	श्चारुवक्त्रप्रचण्डेा	श्चारुवक्त्र(क्त्रा)-[न]प्रचंडा(न)
	10	केच्छि(चि)च(च्चेा) घं(दध्वं)	केचिचेा(च्चेा)द्धं (दध्वं)
	11	ज(ज्ज)टा	जं(ज्ज)टा
	12	ना(न्ना)ना	नाना
	15	(के)चि	[के]चि
	24	परम[म]	परम(म)
	25	शकिति	शक्ति
	26	धनु (न)चे(श्चे)-ष्टा(ं)	धनु[श]चेष्टा-[ं]
	1n	कीत्तिमाले विवेष्ट्य	कीत्तिमालं विवेष्ट्य

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
	3	पाणिभ्यांचतुर:	पाणिभ्या[ं]श्चतुर:
	3	मुखै(ख:)	मुखै(ख)
	4 5	पु(प)थातु-शातसम[:]	पु(पृ)था सुतशा-(स)म[:]
	6	सम्व्य(म्वे)र-प्स्य(प्स्य)	सम्ये(म्वे)प्स्य-(प्स्य)
	18 19	महाराज(रा)नक	महाराज राज (जा) नक
	21	सकरण्यं	सकार(र)ण्य
	22	बोधयति आ-	[बोध]य[तिआ]-
203	7	[श्री]लस्वामि	[श्री]लस्वामि
	11	ससुखस्वामि	स(सु)खस्वामि
	17	पाल(ने)	पाल[ने]
204	2n	First	first
	8n	as Archaeological Surveyar	Archaeological Surveyor
206	28	रहती(णै:)	रहरण(णै:)
	28	[पा०ईत्या[:]	[पा०ऎ]त्या[:]
207	2	(न्न)भस्ते(स्तो)	(न्न)भस्ते(स्तो);
	2-3	गम्भार	गम्भीर
	6	प्रांश	प्रांशु
	22	धरित्(त्रां)	धरित्(त्री)
208	6	माल	मो(मा)ले
	7	मुद्दला	मुद्दला
	9	(द्वि)त्र	[द्वि]त्र
	17	मयूख॥	मयूख"
	24	विशेषवेंदा	विशेषवेदी
209	3	त(न)यो	तयो
	3	भावां(वात)	भवां(वान्) :
	5 6	स्त(स्तो वराख्य:	स्त(स्तो)वराख्य:
	7	जीर्णात्(र्णा)	जीर्णात्(र्णा:)
	9	मुपास्थित:	मुपस्थित:

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
	13	श्रा[म]घर्म्मर-(रा)ज	श्र[ा म]द्धर्म्मर-(रा)ज
	17	दाण्ड पाशिका	[दाण्ड]पाशिका
	20	सम्मन्ध(म्बद्ध)	संम्बंध(म्बद्ध)
	22	वत्छ(त्स)	वत् च्छ(त्स)
	5n	I Read	I read
	6n	some plates	same plate
210	3	आडपापाद्रि-वणराइ	आडपापद्रि-वणराइ
	3	व ङ्कसिल	वाङ्कसिल
	5	पाणिसाशनरि	पाणिमिल-साखनरि
	5	उत्तर	उतर
	5	द्विघशिला	द्विघसिल
	7	घाड।	घड
	9	द्खिणहिशा	द्खिणदिशा
	12	सगरादभि	मगरादिभिः
	15	दूतको-	[दू]तको
	16	प्रधान ननम:	प्रधान नन[मः]
	4-6n	*Delete in line 4n. from* 'N.P. Chakravarti' upto 'in this place.' in line 6-n.	
	9n.	Conneted	Connected
	13n.	Read च्च(ड्ड ढ भ गि)ना	Read च्छा ..
212	8	existance	existence
	10	Aḍapapadi-vaṇarāi	Aḍapāpadi-vaṇarai
	11	Vaṇkasila	Vāṅkasila
	25	Dūtakotra	Dūtaka
213	15	Batta	Bhaṭṭa
	18	pp 59-72 ff.	pp. 65-72 ff. and re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I. XXX, pp.169-73.

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
214	10	ननय	नयन
	12	धातृ(त्रा)	धातृ(त्री)
	15	ल त्विना	ल भिना
	19	स्मृ(न्न)रपति	पण(न्न)रपति
	19	स्तनु(नूजः ।।	स्तनु(नू)ज़ः .
	30	मर्तात	मर्ता(त)
215	5-6	विस्फरित'	विस्फुरि[त']
	6-7	निगुत्र(द्ध)	निरुध(द्ध)
	1n.'	8	18
216	31	devote	devout
217	Caption.	OIPTRIN-SCINS OF-ORISSA.	INSCRIP-TIONS OF ORISSA
	10	lunar	lunar
	10	endur	endure
	11	existance	existence
	12	infinites	infinite
	16	Dūtakotra	Dūtaka
218	13	(Dūtakotra)	(Dūtaka)
	19 & 24	Usta-vāṭak	Usa-vaṭaka
219	4	शम्भोजटा:	शम्भोर्जटा:
220	3	द्यते	द् तायते
	9	पाद्ो	पादौ
221	13	(ल)मुग्भुजा-नस्य	[स]मुग्भुजा-नस्य
	14	दर्वसुधा	ऽर्व्वसुधा
	18	वुध्या	वुध्वा
	2n.	strike	strike
222	2	shouldered	soldered
	26	grant be till	grant be continued till n
	26-27	existance	existence
	29	Dutakotra	Dūtaka
	30	Naidhruva-datta	Naidhrva-datta

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
223	7	Dūtakora	Dūtaka
224	28-29	पापावतारैःनीता	पापावतारैर्नीता
225	1	खिलारेम्मरुंद्दिव	खिलारि(रे)म्मे-रुद्दिव
	4	म(प्र)चण्डान्	प्प(प्र)चण्डान्
	4	पुनराप	पुनरपि
	7	केच्चिच(चि)	केच्छि(चि)
	12	3rd plate	2nd plate
	15	सव्वद्दोपे	सर्व्वद्दोषे
	17	न निरतो	न(नि रतो
	19	गुणितनयो	गणितनयो
	23	स्तीवर(रा ख्य:	स्तीवर(रा)ख्यं
225	29	नयति	जयति
	29	धूर्जिर्नी11	धूर्जिर्नी11 आ-
	30	आरब्य	रब्य
	30	ज्जित्वान्यां(न्या)	जित्वान्यां(न्यान्)
226	6	धावभृथ1	ववभृथ
	15-16	विनियुक्तक	विनियुक्त(क)
	20	स्तद्शि चिह्न)ध्य	तद्शि(चिह्न)ध्य
	27	तद्नुमोदित	तद्नुमोदितो
227	1	परिपात्थ (न्थि)	प र त्थि(न्थि)
	12	[लोला]चिछ्व	[लोलां]चिह्न
	14	वुद्ध्या	वुद्ध्वा
	18	वलकर्म	वलवर्म
	2n	fer	for
228	9	the	the
	18	thre	three
	25	abstract	obstruct
	27-28	Dūtakotra	Dūtaka
	2n	दूत्कोत्र	दूतक
229	22	appear	appears
230	24	१५	१७
231	4	धूमावला	धूमावली
	10	तृल्लिलोक्याम्	तृ(त्रि)लोक्याम्
	21	तलज(ज़)	तलज[']

Page.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
	22	सुभटचेर	सुभटवे(फे)र
	25	After 'विजित' read	निव(न)पद प्रापित
	27	च्छीशैलोद्भव	च्छी शैलोद्भव
	28	वङ्ग	वङ्ग (हु)
	29	2nd plate	3rd plate
232	9	जातो(तुकर्न्न(र्ण)	जातो तू)कर्न्न-(र्ण)
	18	गोपालदेव	गोपालदेव
	18	सामन्त (न्त)	सामन्त(न्ते)
	2n.	deciphent	deciphered
	5n.	may	many
233	10	prope	prop
	12	abondoned	abandoned
	14	necessary	necessity
	15	occured	occurred
	16	extansive deed	extensive deeds
234	12	Koṅgoda	Koṅgoda
	14	Daṇḍanayaka	Daṇḍanayak
	18	extant	extent
	21	privilage	privilege
	25	existance	existence
236	3	कृष्णाश्मस'श्य	कृष्णाश्मसंचय
	9	विभु(भू त्वेन	विभु(भू)त्सवेन
	10	शाकलोद्भेदी	शाकलोद्भेदी
	18	श्चग्नि :मृ'ष्ट:	श्चरित्नमृ'ष्ट:
	24	पापाघतारै:नीता (तो	पापावतारै-र्नीतां(ता)
	1n	विलाशकलोद्भेदे	सशिला शक-लोद्भेदे
237	10	कालहन्ति	कालेद्दन्ति
	27	सकुलो	संकुलो
238	11	गौरवन्नकेनचिद	गौरवान्नकेनचिद
	17	ला[त्रिछत][टापाल	ला[च्छित्र']पे-[टापाल

Page.	Line.	for	read
	13	स्थावरावृद्धे नेति	स्थविरवृद्धे नेति
	23	Venkava Rao	Venkoba Rao
240	48	Mahamukha,	Mahāmukha,
	15	inerease	increase
	20	pravara	pravaras
	21	sum	sun
	26	Tapala	(Po)tāpāla
242	5	नमायित	नमायित
	1n.	वसतेः(न्ति)	व[स]त]:(न्त)
	16n.	देरसस्तु	दोरसस्तु
243	15n.	लोकान्नत	लोक्रान्नतं
244	1n.	प्राप्य	प्राप्त
	2n.	[वा]ल्ये	[व]ल्ये
	5n.	सयम्य	संयम्य
	8n.	what	which
256	10	was a	was the
	14	succession	accession
	17	Wat ter	Watters
	19	Kie-(Ka)-le-na su-ra-	Kie (Ka)-lo-na-su-fa-
	24	people of	people were of
257	1	and Dhalbhum	Dhalbhum
	18	fnd	find
	21	calted	called
	16	indicate	indicated
	18	fnd	find
	19	river which is	river is
	21	ealled	called
258	21	Pistapura	Pishtapura
259	20	used	has not used
260	1	जयति	"जयति
	2	श्रावरमेार	श्रीवरमेार
	9	चतुरा	चतुरेा
261	3	naiate	narrate
	9	विद्यानतेति	विद्यानतेाति
	18	intalect,	intellect,
	26	occurance	occurrence
263	2	fer	for
	15	creats	creat
264	12	निविवन्नित	विवंन्नित
	13	भूमेाण्डल	भूमण्डल

